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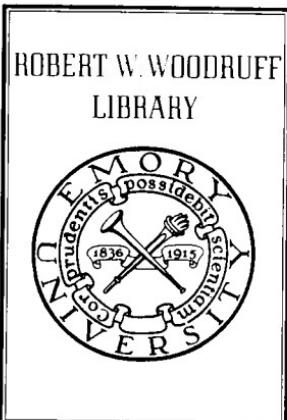
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## MONEY TABLE.

(Comp. p. xvii.)

*Approximate Equivalents.*

| American Money |      | English Money |    |    | Swiss Money |       | German Money |     |
|----------------|------|---------------|----|----|-------------|-------|--------------|-----|
| Doll.          | Cts. | L.            | S. | D. | Fr.         | Cent. | M.           | Pf. |
| —              | 1    | —             | —  | 1½ | —           | 5     | —            | 4   |
| —              | 2½   | —             | —  | 1½ | —           | 12½   | —            | 10  |
| —              | 5    | —             | —  | 2½ | —           | 25    | —            | 20  |
| —              | 10   | —             | —  | 5  | —           | 50    | —            | 40  |
| —              | 12½  | —             | —  | 6½ | —           | 62½   | —            | 50  |
| —              | 20   | —             | —  | 9¾ | 1           | —     | —            | 80  |
| —              | 25   | —             | —  | 1  | 1           | 25    | 1            | —   |
| —              | 45   | —             | —  | 1  | 2           | 15    | 1            | 75  |
| —              | 50   | —             | —  | 2  | —           | 50    | 2            | —   |
| —              | 75   | —             | —  | 3  | —           | 75    | 3            | —   |
| 1              | —    | —             | —  | 4  | —           | 5     | 4            | —   |
| 1              | 25   | —             | —  | 5  | —           | 6     | 5            | —   |
| 1              | 50   | —             | —  | 6  | —           | 7     | 50           | 6   |
| 1              | 75   | —             | —  | 7  | —           | 8     | 7            | —   |
| 2              | —    | —             | —  | 8  | —           | 10    | —            | 8   |
| 2              | 25   | —             | —  | 9  | —           | 11    | 25           | 9   |
| 2              | 50   | —             | —  | 10 | —           | 12    | 50           | 10  |
| 3              | —    | —             | —  | 12 | —           | 15    | —            | 12  |
| 4              | —    | —             | —  | 16 | —           | 20    | —            | 16  |
| 5              | —    | —             | —  | —  | —           | 25    | —            | 20  |
| 25             | —    | —             | 5  | —  | —           | 125   | —            | 100 |
| 125            | —    | 25            | —  | —  | —           | 625   | —            | 500 |





# SWITZERLAND

AND THE ADJACENT PORTIONS OF  
ITALY, SAVOY, AND THE TYROL

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HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

**K. BAEDEKER**

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WITH 39 MAPS, 12 PLANS, AND 12 PANORAMAS

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**FIFTEENTH EDITION**

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LEIPSIC: KARL BAEDEKER, PUBLISHER.

1893

'Go, little book, God send thee good passage,  
And specially let this be thy prayere  
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,  
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call,  
Thee to correct in any part or all.'

## P R E F A C E.

---

The object of the Handbook for Switzerland is to supply the traveller with all needful information, to point out the most interesting places and the best way of reaching them, to render him comparatively independent of the services of guides and others, and thus to enable him thoroughly to enjoy his tour in this magnificent country.

With improved facilities for travel, the number of visitors to Switzerland has greatly increased of late years, and mountaineering ambition has been proportionally stimulated. Summits once deemed well-nigh inaccessible are now scaled annually by travellers from all parts of the world. The achievements of the modern Alpine clubs have dimmed the memory of De Saussure, Auldjo, and the other pioneers of these icy regions, and even ladies now frequently vie with the stronger sex in their deeds of daring.

The Handbook is based on the Editor's personal acquaintance with the places described, most of which he has carefully and repeatedly explored. This edition, which corresponds with the twenty-fifth German edition, has been thoroughly revised, and furnished with the latest information obtainable. Its contents are divided into SEVEN SECTIONS (I. N. Switzerland; II. Lake of Lucerne and Environs, and St. Gotthard; III. Bernese Oberland; IV. W. Switzerland, Lake of Geneva, Lower Rhone Valley; V. Savoy, the Valais, and the adjacent Italian Alps; VI. S.E. Switzerland, Grisons; VII. Lakes of N. Italy), each of which may be separately removed from the book by the mountaineer or pedestrian who desires to minimise the bulk of his luggage. To each section is prefixed a list of the routes it contains, so that each forms an approximately complete volume apart from the general table of contents or the general index.

The Editor will highly appreciate any corrections or suggestions with which travellers may favour him. The in-

formation already received from numerous correspondents, which he gratefully acknowledges, has in many instances proved most serviceable.

The MAPS and PLANS, on which special care has been bestowed, are based on the *Topographical Atlas of Switzerland* and on *Dufour's Map* (p. xxiii), and revised with the aid of other recent authorities and from the editor's own experiences.

TIME TABLES. The best Swiss publications are the '*Kursbücher*' (time-tables) of *Bürkli* of Zürich and *Krüsi* of Bâle (50 c. each), sold at most of the railway-stations.

HEIGHTS are given in the text in English feet, on the maps in mètres (1 Engl. ft. = 0.3048 mètre; 1 mètre = 3.281 Engl. ft., or about 3 ft.  $3\frac{1}{3}$  in.). — DISTANCES on high-roads and railways are given in English miles; while those on bridle-paths and mountain-routes are expressed by the time which they usually take. The number of miles at the beginning of a paragraph denotes the distance from the starting-point, while the distances from place to place are generally stated within brackets; but on railway-routes the mileage is always reckoned from the starting-point.

HOTELS. Besides the first-class hotels, the Handbook mentions a number of the more modest inns also. The usual charges are stated in accordance with the Editor's own experience, or from the bills furnished to him by travellers. Hotel-charges, like carriage-fares and fees to guides, generally have an upward tendency, but an approximate statement of these items will enable the traveller to form an estimate of his probable expenditure.

To hotel-keepers, tradesmen, and others the Editor begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing towards travellers forms the sole passport to his commendation, and that advertisements of every kind are strictly excluded from his Handbooks.

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### Abbreviations.

|                    |                        |                               |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| R. = Room.         | ft. ('') = Engl. foot. | l. = Left.                    |
| B. = Breakfast.    | N. = North, northern.  | hr. = Hour.                   |
| D. = Dinner.       | S. = South, southern.  | min. = Minute.                |
| L. = Light.        | E. = East, eastern.    | carr. = Carriage.             |
| A. = Attendance.   | W. = West, western.    | S.A.C. = Swiss Alpine Club.   |
| M. = English mile. | r. = Right.            | C.A.I. = Italian Alpine Club. |

N.B. Everything specially worthy of note is indicated by an asterisk.  
With regard to distances, see Preface.

## I. Plan of Tour.

Season of the Year. Distribution of Time.

The traveller will save both time and money by planning his tour carefully before leaving home. The Handbook will help him to select the most interesting routes and the pleasantest resting-places, and point out how each day may be disposed of to the best advantage, provided the weather be favourable.

**Season.** The great majority of tourists visit Switzerland between the middle of July and the end of September; but to those who wish to see the scenery, the vegetation, and particularly the Alpine flowers in perfection June is recommended as the most charming month in the year. For expeditions among the higher Alps the month of August is the best time. Even in summer snow occasionally falls among the higher regions, rendering the mountain-paths impassable; but in ordinary seasons the snow disappears from the Rigi, the routes through the Bernese Oberland, and most of the higher Alpine carriage-routes at the beginning of June. On the other hand snow sometimes lies throughout the whole season on the Furka, the Grimsel, the Gemmi, etc.

**Distribution of Time.** ONE MONTH, as the annexed plan shows, suffices for a glimpse at the most interesting parts of Switzerland. Bâle, where the scenery is least interesting, is a good starting-point, but the traveller may find it more convenient to begin with Geneva or Neuchâtel.

|   | Days |
|---|------|
| By railway from Bâle to Neuhausen; visit the <i>Falls of the Rhine</i> , by railway from Dachsen to Zürich (RR. 1, 8, 9, 12) . . . . .              | 1    |
| Zürich and the Uetliberg (R. 13) . . . . .  | 1    |
| From Zürich by railway to Zug; by steamboat to Arth; by railway to the <i>Rigi-Kulm</i> (RR. 23, 28, 26) . . . . .                                  | 1    |
| From the Rigi by railway to Vitznau (or on foot to Wäggis); by steamboat to Lucerne, and one day at Lucerne (RR. 26, 25, 24) .                      | 1    |
| By steamer on the <i>Lake of Lucerne</i> to Brunnen; visit the <i>Rütti</i> , Axenstein, etc. (R. 25) . . . . .                                     | 1    |
| By steamer from Brunnen to Flüelen; by the St. Gotthard Railway to Göschenen; by omnibus or on foot to Andermatt (RR. 25, 30, 31) .                 | 1    |
| By diligence over the <i>Furka</i> to the <i>Rhone Glacier</i> (R. 33); walk over the <i>Grimsel</i> to the <i>Grimsel Hospice</i> (R. 52). . . . . | 1    |
| Walk down the <i>Haslital</i> (Handegg Fall) to Meiringen (RR. 52, 49)  | 1    |
| Walk from Meiringen (Falls of the Reichenbach) through the <i>Bernese Oberland</i> , by the Scheidegg, to the Faulhorn (RR. 49, 48) . . . . .       | 1    |
| Descend the Faulhorn to Grindelwald (Grindelwald Glaciers) (RR. 48, 47) . . . . .   | 1    |
| By railway from Grindelwald over the <i>Wengernalp</i> to Lauterbrunnen (Staubach) (RR. 47, 45) and Mürren (R. 46) . . . . .                        | 1    |
| Walk to Trüchsellauenen (Upper Steinberg, Schmadribach Fall) and back to Lauterbrunnen; by railway to Interlaken (RR. 46, 46) . . . . .             | (1)  |

|  | Days |
|--|------|
| Excursions from <i>Interlaken</i> (St. Beatenberg, Giessbach, Schynige Platte, etc.; RR. 44, 51) . . . . .                               | 2    |
| By railway to <i>Spiez</i> ; [walk to <i>Wimmis</i> ; walk or ride to the top of the <i>Niesen</i> (RR. 43, 42) . . . . .                | (1)  |
| Descend from the <i>Niesen</i> to the <i>Heustrich Bad</i> ; drive or walk to <i>Kandersteg</i> (R. 53) . . . . .                        | 1    |
| Walk from <i>Kandersteg</i> over the <i>Gemmi</i> to <i>Bad Leuk</i> (R. 53) . . . . .   | 1    |
| Drive to <i>Leuk</i> station (R. 53); by railway to <i>Visp</i> (R. 80) and <i>Zermatt</i> (R. 84) . . . . .                             | 1    |
| Walk to the <i>Riffel Inn</i> , ascend the <i>Gornergrat</i> , and return viâ <i>Findelen</i> to <i>Zermatt</i> (R. 84) . . . . .        | 1    |
| Excursions from <i>Zermatt</i> ( <i>Gorner Gorge</i> , <i>Schwarzsee</i> , <i>Hörnli</i> , etc.) (R. 84) . . . . .                       | 1    |
| Railway to <i>Visp</i> (R. 84) and <i>Martigny</i> (R. 80) . . . . .   | 1    |
| To <i>Chamonix</i> over the <i>Col de Balme</i> or the <i>Tête-Noire</i> (RR. 75, 74) . . . . .  | 1    |
| <i>Chamonix</i> (R. 73) . . . . .  | 1    |
| To <i>Vernayaz</i> by <i>Salvan</i> (R. 74); by railway to <i>Montreux</i> (R. 66) . . . . .   | 1    |
| Excursions from <i>Montreux</i> and <i>Vevey</i> (R. 66); by steamboat to <i>Geneva</i> (R. 66) . . . . .                                | 1    |
| <i>Geneva</i> and Environs (R. 65) . . . . .   | 1    |
| By railway to <i>Lausanne</i> ; several hours at <i>Lausanne</i> ; by railway in the afternoon to <i>Freiburg</i> (RR. 66, 62) . . . . . | 1    |
| By railway to <i>Bern</i> (R. 62); at <i>Bern</i> (R. 40) . . . . .  | 1    |
| By railway to <i>Bâle</i> (R. 4); at <i>Bâle</i> (R. 1) . . . . .  | 1    |

A few additional days may be pleasantly spent in **Eastern Switzerland** (Appenzell, Bad Pfäfers, Via Mala, Upper Engadine), whence the **Italian Lakes** are easily visited.

|   | Days |
|---|------|
| From <i>Rorschach</i> or <i>Zürich</i> to <i>Pfäfers</i> and <i>Coire</i> (RR. 89, 90) . . . . .  | 1    |
| Diligence to <i>Thusis</i> ; visit the <i>Via Mala</i> as far as the third bridge, and return to <i>Thusis</i> (R. 96); walk or drive by the <i>Schyn Road</i> to <i>Tiefenkasten</i> (R. 96) . . . . . | 1    |
| Diligence over the <i>Julier</i> to <i>Silvaplana</i> (R. 100) and <i>St. Moritz</i> (R. 101). Drive to the <i>Maloja</i> and back (R. 101); in the afternoon to <i>Pontresina</i> (R. 102).            | 1    |
| <i>Pontresina</i> ( <i>Morteratsch</i> and <i>Roseg Glaciers</i> ; ascent of the <i>Piz Languard</i> , etc.; R. 102) . . . . .  | 2-3  |
| Diligence over the <i>Bernina</i> to <i>Tirano</i> and <i>Sondrio</i> (R. 104); railway to <i>Colico</i> (R. 104); steamer to <i>Bellagio</i> (R. 113).   | 1½   |
| <i>Bellagio</i> ( <i>Villa Serbelloni</i> , <i>Villa Carlotta</i> , etc.); then viâ <i>Menaggio</i> and <i>Porlezza</i> to <i>Lugano</i> (RR. 112, 108).  | 1    |
| Steamboat to <i>Ponte Tresa</i> , railway to <i>Luino</i> (R. 112); steamer to the <i>Bormean Islands</i> and to <i>Pallanza</i> or <i>Stresa</i> (R. 110) . . . . .                                    | 1    |
| Steamboat to <i>Laveno</i> , and back by the St. Gotthard Railway to <i>Lucerne</i> . . . . .   | 1    |
| Or by railway and diligence over the <i>Simplon</i> to <i>Brieg</i> (R. 80) . . . . .   | 1    |

So comprehensive a tour as the above is of course rarely undertaken; but it will enable the traveller to plan an excursion of suitable length, such as one of the following: —

#### I. EIGHT DAYS FROM BÂLE.

(*Rigi*, *Bernese Oberland*, *Rhone Glacier*, *St. Gotthard Route*.)

- 1st. From *Bâle* (or *Constance* or *Romanshorn*) to *Zürich*. *Uetliberg*.
- 2nd. To *Zug*, *Arth*, the *Rigi*, and *Lucerne*.
- 3rd. By the *Brünig Railway* to *Meiringen* (*Gorge of the Aare*; *Pilatus*

## I. PLAN OF EXCURSION.

or *Brienzer Rothorn*  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 day extra) and *Brienz*; by steamboat to the *Giesbach* and *Interlaken*.

4th. Railway to *Lauterbrunnen*, *Mürren* and over the *Wengernalp* to *Grindelwald*.

5th. Over the *Great Scheidegg* to *Inn Hof*.

6th. Through the *Haslital* (*Handegg Fall*) to the *Grimsel Hospice*.

7th. By the *Grimsel*, the *Rhone Glacier*, and the *Furka* to *Andermatt* or *Göschenen*.

8th. To *Flüelen*, *Lucerne*, and *Bâle*.

### II. TWELVE OR FOURTEEN DAYS FROM BÂLE.

(*Rigi*, *Bernese Oberland*, *Zermatt*, *Gemmi*.)

1st-6th. As in Tour I.

7th. Over the *Grimsel* to the *Rhone Glacier*. Drive to *Fiesch*; walk or ride to the *Hôtel Jungfrau*.

8th. Ascend the *Eggishorn*; walk via the *Riederupalp* to *Mörel*, drive to *Brig*. [Additional day: walk from the *Riederupalp* to the *Belalp*; ascend the *Sparrenhorn*.]

9th. By rail to *Visp* and *Zermatt*.

10th. Ascend the *Riffelberg* and *Gornergrat*, etc.

11th. Railway to *Visp* and *Loudéche*; walk or drive to *Bad Leuk*.

12th. Over the *Gemmi* to *Kandersteg*; drive to *Spiez*; train to *Bern*.

### III. SIXTEEN DAYS FROM BÂLE.

(*Rigi*, *Bernese Oberland*, *Zermatt*, *Chamonix*, *Lake of Geneva*.)

1st-9th. As in Tour II.

10th. By train to *Visp* and *Martigny*.

11th. Over the *Tête-Noire* or the *Col de Balme* to *Chamonix*.

12th. Excursions from *Chamonix*.

13th. By *Salvan* to *Vernayaz*; by train to *Montreux*.

14th, 15th. To *Glion* (*Naye*), *Vevey*, *Lausanne*, and *Geneva*.

16th. To *Freiburg*, *Bern*, and *Bâle* (or from *Bern* to *Neuchâtel*).

### IV. SEVENTEEN TO TWENTY DAYS FROM BÂLE.

(*Rigi*, *Bernese Oberland*, *Southern Valais*, *Chamonix*.)

1st-8th. As in Tour II.

9th. Ascend the *Gornergrat* and return to *St. Niklaus*.

10th. Cross the *Augstbord Pass* (ascent of *Schwarzhorn*) to *Gruben*.

11th. Cross the *Meiden Pass* (ascent of *Bella Tola*) to *St. Luc*, *Vissoye*, or *Zinal*.

12th. At *Zinal* (visit the *Alp Arpitetta*, etc.).

13th. Cross the *Col de Torrent* to *Evolena*.

14th, 15th. At *Evolena* (*Arolla* and *Ferpècle*), and return to *Sion*.

16th, 17th. Cross the *Gemmi* to *Kandersteg* and *Thun* (or by rail to *Lausanne*, *Freiburg*, and *Bern*).

(Or: 15th. From *Evolena* to *Sion* and *Martigny*. 16th-20th. To *Chamonix*, *Geneva*, etc., as in Tour III.)

### V. SEVEN DAYS FROM BÂLE.

(*Bernese Oberland*, *Rigi*, *St. Gotthard Railway*, *Italian Lakes*.)

1st. From *Bâle* to *Bern* and *Interlaken*.

2nd. To *Lauterbrunnen*, *Mürren* and over the *Wengernalp* to *Grindelwald*.

3rd. Over the *Great Scheidegg* to *Meiringen*.

4th. Over the *Brünig* to *Alpnach-Stad* (ascent of *Pilatus*) and *Lucerne*.

5th. By the *St. Gotthard Railway* to *Laveno*; steamboat to *Stresa* (*Borrowean Islands*).

6th. By *Luino* and *Lugano* to *Bellagio*.

7th. Steamer to *Como*; *St. Gotthard Railway* to *Lucerne*, etc.

### VI. EIGHT OR TEN DAYS FROM BÂLE.

(*Rigi*, *Lake of Lucerne*, *St. Gotthard*, *Italian Lakes*, *Splügen*.)

1st. From *Bâle* to *Lucerne*, and by rail to the *Rigi-Kulm*.

2nd. Descend to *Vitznau*; steamer to *Brunnen* (*Arenstein*, *Rütti*, etc.).

## I. PLAN OF EXCURSION.

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- (One or two additional days: visit the *Maderaner Thal* from *Amsteg*, and return by the *Staffel*. By train or carriage to *Göschenen*.)
- 3rd. By the St. Gotthard Line to *Locarno*.
  - 4th. To the *Borromean Islands*, *Luino*, and *Lugano*.
  - 5th. By *Como*, or by *Portezza*, to *Bellagio*.
  - 6th. Walks at *Bellagio*; steamer to *Colico*; drive to *Chiavenna*.
  - 7th. Cross the *Splügen* to *Coire*.
  - 8th. To *Zürich* and *Neuchâtel* (or to the *Falls of the Rhine* and *Bâle*).

## VII. TWELVE TO FOURTEEN DAYS FROM BÂLE.

(Same as Tour VI., with the addition of the *Upper Engadine*.)

- 1st-5th. As in Tour VI.
- 6th. To *Chiavenna* and through the *Val Bregaglia* to *Casaccia*.
- 7th. Cross the *Maloja* to *St. Moritz* and *Pontresina*.
- 8th, 9th. At *Pontresina* (*Piz Languard*, etc.).
- 10th. Cross the *Albula* to *Tiefenkasten*.
- 11th. Through the *Schyn Pass* to *Thusis* (*Via Mala*) and *Coire*.
- 12th. To *Ragatz* (*Pfäfers*) and *Zürich*.

## VIII. SIXTEEN TO EIGHTEEN DAYS FROM BÂLE.

(Same as Tour VII., with the addition of the *Valtellina* and *Lower Engadine*.)

- 1st-8th. As in Tour VII.
- 9th. Cross the *Bernina* to *Tirano*.
- 10th. Through the *Valtellina* to *Bormio*.
- 11th. Cross the *Wormser Joch* (*Piz Umbrail*) to *St. Maria* in the *Münsterthal* (or cross the *Stelvio* to *Trafoi* and *Spondinig*).
- 12th. Over the *Ofen Pass* to *Zernetz* (or drive by *Nauders* and *Martinsbrück* to *Schuls*).
- 13th. Cross the *Flüela-Pass* to *Davos*.
- 14th. *Landwasser Route* to *Tiefenkasten*.
- 15th, 16th. As 11th and 12th of Tour VII.

## IX. ONE MONTH FROM GENEVA.

(*Chamonix*, *Courmayeur*, *Zermatt*, *Macugnaga*, *Simplon*, *Upper Rhone Valley*, *Tosa Fall*, *St. Gotthard*, *Lake of Lucerne*, *Rigi*, *Bernese Oberland*.)

- 1st. From *Geneva* by steamer to *Chillon*, and by train to *Aigle*.
- 2nd. Drive to *Champéry*.
- 3rd. Cross the *Col de Coux* and *Col de Golèse* to *Samoëns* and *Sixt*.
- 4th. Cross the *Col d'Anterne* to *Chamonix*.
- 5th, 6th. At *Chamonix*; excursions.
- 7th. Cross the *Col de Voza* to *Contamines*.
- 8th. Cross the *Col de Bonhomme* and the *Col des Fours* to *Mollets*.
- 9th. Cross the *Col de la Seigne* to *Courmayeur* and *Aosta*.
- 10th. Rail to *Châtillon* and walk or ride to *Val Tournanche*.
- 11th. Cross the *Théodule Pass* to *Zermatt*.
- 12th, 13th. At *Zermatt*; excursions.
- 14th. To *Saas* and *Mattmark*.
- 15th. To *Macugnaga* by the *Monte Moro*.
- 16th. Walk or ride to *Piedimulera* (and thence, if time permit, devote a couple of days or more to the Italian Lakes).
- 17th. Cross the *Simplon* to *Brig*.
- 18th. Drive to *Fiesch*; ascend the *Eggishorn*.
- 19th. Drive to *Obergestelen* (perhaps visit the *Rhone Glacier* thence) and cross the *Gries Pass* to the *Fall of the Tosa*.
- 20th. Cross the *S. Giacomo Pass* to *Airolo*.
- 21st. By train to *Flüelen*; steamboat to *Vitznau*.
- 22nd. *Rigi*.
- 23rd. To *Lucerne*.
- 24th. Cross the *Brünig* to *Meiringen*.
- 25th. To *Rosenlaui* and *Grindelwald*.
- 26th. Cross the *Wengernalp* to *Lauterbrunnen* and *Mürren*.

## I. PLAN OF EXCURSION.

27th. To *Interlaken*; visit *Giessbach*, etc.

28th. To *Thun*, *Bern*, and *Bâle*.

All the above tours are adapted for moderate walkers, and may of course be varied at pleasure.

Lastly, to travellers who are disinclined for a prolonged tour, the following notes may be acceptable: —

## Famous Points of View.

1. In the *Jura* (with the Alps in the distance, the lower Swiss hills in the foreground, and, from the westernmost points, the lakes of Bienne, Neuchâtel, and Geneva): *Hôtel Schweizerhof* (p. 26) by the Falls of the Rhine; the *Weissenstein* (p. 15) near Soleure; the *Frohburg* (p. 13) near Olten; the *Chaumont* (p. 197) and the *Tête de Rang* (p. 197), in Canton Neuchâtel; the *Signal de Chexbres* (p. 206), the *Signal de Bougy* (p. 224), the *Dôle* (p. 224) and the *Dent de Vaulion* (p. 209) in the Canton de Vaud.

2. Nearer the Alps, or among the Lower Alps:

(a). On the N. side of the Alps: the *Kainen* (p. 53), *Hohe Kasten* (p. 55), and *Santis* (p. 56) in Canton Appenzell; the *Uetliberg* (p. 38) and *Bachtel* (p. 42) near Zürich; the *Speer* (p. 44) near Weesen; the *Alvier* (p. 45) near Sargans; the *Rigi* (p. 86), *Pilatus* (p. 94), *Stanserhorn* (p. 118), *Mythen* (p. 101), *Niederbauen* (p. 81), and the *Frohnalpstock* (p. 83) near the Lake of Lucerne; the *Napf* (p. 130) in the Entlebuch; the *Schänzli* (p. 140) and the *Gurten* (p. 140) near Bern; the *Moléson* (p. 241) and *Jaman* (p. 242) in Canton Freiburg; the *Salève* (p. 220) and the *Voirons* (p. 221) in Savoy, near Geneva; the *Rochers de Naye* (p. 232), near Glion; the *Chamossaire* (p. 235) near Villars.

(b). On the S. side of the Alps: *Monte Generoso* (p. 430), *Monte S. Salvatore* (p. 428), and *Monte Brè* (p. 429) near the Lake of Lugano; *Monte Motterone* (p. 441) and *Punta Arcumeggia* (p. 437) on Lago Maggiore; the *Monte S. Primo* (p. 451) near the Lake of Como; the *Becca di Nona* (p. 284) near Aosta; the *Crammont* (p. 282) near Pré-St. Didier.

3. Among the High Alps: *Niesen* (p. 143), *Amisbühel* (p. 147), *Heimweihfuh* (p. 150), *Schynige Platte* (p. 152), *Abenberg* (p. 153), *Faulhorn* (p. 166), *Wengernalp* (p. 161), *Männlichen* (p. 165), *Brienz Rothorn* (p. 172), *Märren* (p. 156), and the *Schilthorn* (p. 157) in the Bernese Oberland; the *Pizzo Centrale* (p. 113) on the St. Gotthard; *Taneda* (p. 107), in the Val Piora; the *Furkahorn* (p. 117), *Kleine Siedelhorn* (p. 177), *Eggishorn* (p. 305), *Sparrhorn* (p. 298), the *Torrenthorn* (p. 184), *Pierre à Voir* (p. 288), *Mont Brûlé* (p. 288), *Gornergrat* (p. 323), *Breithorn* (p. 325), *Schwarzhorn* (p. 319), *Bella Tola* (p. 318), and *Pic d'Arzino* (p. 311) in the Valais; the *Col de Balme* (p. 275), *Flégère* (p. 267), and *Brévent* (p. 268) near Chamonix; *Piz Umbrail* (p. 418) on the Stelvio route; *Muot Marmore* (p. 389), *Muottas Muragl* (p. 399), *Schafberg* (p. 398), *Piz Languard* (p. 399), *Piz Öl* (p. 395), *Schwarzhorn* (p. 353), *Stätzerhorn* (p. 383), *Piz Mundaun* (p. 362) and *Piz Muraun* (p. 365) in the Grisons.

## Principal Alpine Passes.

Pre-eminent in point of scenery is the *St. Gotthard* (RR. 30, 31), rendered easily accessible by the railway across it; but it need hardly be said that its attractions are not seen to advantage from the windows of a train. Next to it ranks the *Splügen* (RR. 96, 97), particularly on the N. side, where it coincides with the *Bernardino Route* (R. 98). The finest approach to the Engadine is by the *Schyn-Straße* (p. 371) and the *Albula Pass* (R. 99); and the beautiful *Maloja Pass* (RR. 101, 105) leads thence to the Lake of Como. From the Engadine the interesting *Bernina Pass* (R. 104) crosses to the somewhat monotonous Valtellina, the journey through which has, however, been much facilitated by the railway from Sondrio to Colico (p. 413). In Western Switzerland the *Simplon* (R. 80) is justly a favourite pass, though inferior to several of the above, while the famous *Great St. Bernard* (R. 78), apart from its hospice, is undoubtedly the least interesting of the series. Many of the grandest, and also easiest passes are comprised in the 9th of the above Tours.

**Headquarters for Mountaineering.**

The most important are *Grindelwald* (p. 163), *Zermatt* (p. 321), *Chamonix* (p. 264), *Courmayeur* (p. 280), *Macugnaga* (p. 330), and *Pontresina* (p. 395), at all of which experienced guides abound.

**Health Resorts.**

Switzerland can boast of few mineral springs, but 'Luftkurorte' ('air-cure places') and summer pensions abound in every part of the country. A few of the most important only need be mentioned here.

**MINERAL BATHS.** *Tarasp*, in the Lower Engadine (p. 408); *St. Moritz*, in the Upper Engadine (p. 391); *Ragatz* (p. 343); *Stachelberg* (p. 61); *Weissenburg* (p. 191); *Lenk* (p. 188); *Leuk or Loëche* (p. 183); the saline baths of *Bex* and *Aigle* (pp. 235, 234); *St. Gervais* (p. 260).

**WINTER RESORTS** for invalids: *Davos* (p. 354); *Montreux* (p. 230).

**SUMMER RESORTS**, see p. xviii.

## II. Travelling Expenses. Money.

**Expenses.** The cost of a tour in Switzerland depends of course upon the habits and tastes of the traveller. The pedestrian's daily expenditure, exclusive of guides, may be estimated at 12-15s., or even less, if he selects the more modest inns. The traveller, on the other hand, who prefers driving and riding to walking, who always goes to the best hotels, and never makes an ascent without a guide, must be prepared to spend at least twice the above sum; while the mountaineer's expenses will often amount to several pounds for a single glacier-expedition.

**Money.** The Swiss monetary system was assimilated to that of France in 1851. In gold there are coins of 20 fr., in silver of 5, 2, 1, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr. (Those of 1859-63, with the sitting figure of Helvetia, which have been called in, Italian pieces coined previous to 1863, and Papal 1 fr. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr. pieces should be declined). In plated copper 20, 10, and 5 centimes (or 'Rappen'), and in copper 2 and 1 c. pieces. One franc = 100 c. = (in German money) 80 pfennigs =  $9\frac{3}{4}$ d. Twenty franc-pieces are the most convenient money, and English sovereigns (25 fr.) and banknotes are received almost everywhere at the full value; but the circular notes of 10l., issued by many of the English banks, are safer for carrying large sums. German gold and banknotes also realize their full value (20 marks = 24 fr. 50-60 c.).

## III. Hotels and Pensions.

**Hotels.** Switzerland is famous for its hotels. The large modern establishments at Geneva, Vevey, Zürich, Lucerne, Interlaken, etc., are models of organisation; the smaller hotels are often equally well conducted, and indeed a really bad inn is rarely met with in French or German Switzerland.

The ordinary charges at the first-class hotels are: bed-room from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fr., candle 1 fr., service 1 fr.; breakfast (tea or coffee, bread, butter, and honey)  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr. in the public room, 2 fr. in the traveller's apartment; lunch 3- $3\frac{1}{2}$ , table d'hôte dinner 4-5 fr.:

supper generally *à la carte*. When attendance is charged in the bill, nothing more need be given except to the boots and porter. At the large hotels the best accommodation is generally reserved for families, while the solitary traveller is consigned to the inferior rooms at equally high charges.

At the second-class inns the average charges are: bed-room from  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 fr., breakfast  $1-1\frac{1}{4}$  fr., table d'hôte  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 fr., service discretionary, and no charge for 'bougies'.

Opinions regarding hotels often differ; but travellers will rarely have much cause to complain if they endeavour to comply with the customs of the country, restrict their luggage to a moderate quantity (p. xxv), and learn enough of the language to make themselves intelligible.

If a prolonged stay is made at a hotel, the bill should be asked for every three or four days, in order that errors, whether accidental or designed, may more easily be detected. When an early departure is contemplated, the bill should be obtained over-night. It is not an uncommon practice to withhold the bill till the last moment, when the hurry and confusion of starting render overcharges less liable to discovery.

In the height of the season the hotels at the favourite resorts of travellers are often crowded. To prevent disappointment rooms should be telegraphed for (p. xxv).

**Pensions.** Boarding-houses or 'pensions' abound at Lucerne, Geneva, Interlaken, and in many other parts of Switzerland. The charge for board and lodging varies from  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 10 fr. or more, and at some of the most famous health-resorts and watering-places sometimes amounts to 20 fr. per day. As the word 'pension' is sometimes used to signify board only, the traveller should ascertain whether rooms are included in the charge or not. In the dull season (October to June) many of the hotels also take visitors 'en pension', usually charging  $1-3\frac{1}{2}$  fr. per week extra for attendance.

Among the Swiss Summer Resorts may be mentioned: —

In NORTHERN SWITZERLAND: The *Weissenstein* (4220'; p. 15) near Solreue; *Langenbruck* (2355'; p. 13) and *Frenkendorf* (1120'; p. 12) near Lies-tal; the *Frohburg* (2772'; p. 13) near Olten, the *Chaumont* (3845'; p. 197) near Neuchâtel; *Zürich* (1345'; p. 32) and the *Uetliberg* (2864'; p. 38); *Wädenswil* (1348'; p. 41) and other places on the Lake of Zürich (1342'); *Schönfeld* and *Felsenegg* (3085'; p. 71) near Zug; *Agerital* (2380'; p. 72); *Weesen* (1410'; p. 43); and *Murg* (p. 45) on the Walensee; *Obstalden* (2237'; p. 44), *Stachelberg* (2178'; p. 61), *Vorauen* (2640'), and *Richisau* (3590') in the Klöntal (p. 66); the *Heinrichabad* (2300'; p. 48), near Herisau; *Rorschach* (1312'; p. 50), *Walzenhausen* (2207'; p. 50), *Heiden* (2645'; p. 52), *Gais* (3075'; p. 54), and *Weissbad* (2680'; p. 54) in Appenzell.

On the LAKE OF LUCERNE (1435'): *Lucerne* (p. 73); *Meggen* (p. 96); *Hertenstein* (p. 79); *Weggis* (p. 79); *Beckenried* (p. 80); *Vitznau* (p. 79); *Gersau* (p. 80); *Brunnen* (p. 82); *Azenstein* (2460') and *Azenfels* (2065'; p. 82); *Seelisberg* (2628'; p. 81); *Bürgenstock* (2855'; p. 93); *Stoos* (4232'; p. 83); *Rigi-Klösterli* (4262'; p. 88); *Kaltbad* (4700'), *Firsti* (4750'). *Staffel* (5262') and *Scheidegg* (5405').

In CANTON LUCERNE: *Sonnenberg* (2580'; p. 74); *Schwarzenberg* (2760'; p. 129). In UNTERWALDEN: *Engelberg* (3315'; p. 120); *Niederrickenbach* (3880'; p. 119); *Meichsee-Frukt* (6115'; p. 129). In URI: *Amsteg* (1760'; p. 104); the *Maderaner Thal* (4790'; p. 118); *Unterschächen* (3315'; p. 64); *Andermatt* (4738'; p. 111); *Hospenthal* (4800'; p. 111); *St. Gotthard* (6867'; p. 112).

In the BERNESE OBERLAND: *Bern* (1765'; p. 134); *Thun* (1844'; p. 141); *Oberhofen* (p. 146), *Guntent* (p. 146), *Spiez* (p. 145) and *Faulenseebad* (p. 146).

on the Lake of Thun (1887); *Aschi* (281<sup>s</sup>; p. 179); *Gurnigelbad* (378<sup>s</sup>; p. 143); *Interlaken* (1863<sup>t</sup>; p. 148); *St. Beatenberg* (377<sup>t</sup>; p. 146); *Abenberg* (373<sup>t</sup>; p. 153); the *Giessbach* (1857<sup>t</sup>; p. 173); *Mürren* (5350'; p. 156); *Wengen* (4327'; p. 161); *Grindelwald* (3468'; p. 163); *Rosenlaui* (4363'; p. 169); *Meiringen* (1968'; p. 170); *Engstlenalp* (6033'; p. 126); *Adelboden* (4450'; p. 185); *Kandersteg* (3540'; p. 180); *Lenk* (3527'; p. 188).

On the LAKE OF GENEVA, in the RHONE VALLEY, etc.: *Geneva* (124<sup>s</sup>; p. 209); *Ouchy* (p. 225); *Lausanne* (p. 225); *Vevey* (p. 228); *Montreux* (p. 230); *Glion* (225<sup>t</sup>; p. 231); *Aigle* (1875'; p. 234); *Bex* (1427'; p. 235); *Villars* (4166'; p. 235); the *Ormonts* (3815'; p. 239); *Gryon* (3632'; p. 243); *Château d'Œz* (3498'; p. 242); *Champéry* (3450'; p. 247); *Fiesch* (3458'; p. 305); *Belalp* (7153'; p. 298); *Riederalp* (6315'; p. 306); *Eggishorn* (7195'; p. 305); *Berisalp* (5005'; p. 300); *Zermatt* (5315'; p. 321), the *Riffelalp* (7305'; p. 323) and *Riffelberg* (8430'; p. 323); *Saas-Fee* (5900'; p. 332); *St. Luc* (5495'; p. 318); *Hotel Weisshorn* (7550'; p. 316); *Zinal* (5505'; p. 316); *Evolena* (4520'; p. 311); *Chamonix* (3445'; p. 264).

In the GRISONS: *Samaden* (5670'; p. 394); *Pontresina* (5915'; p. 395); *St. Moritz* (6090'; p. 392); *Sils-Maria* (5895'; p. 389); *Maloja* (5360'; p. 387); *Zuoz* (5548'; p. 405); *Schuls* (3970'; p. 403); *Davos* (5115'; p. 364); *Arosa* (6035'; p. 388); *Kloster* (3966'; p. 351); *Seewis* (2985'; p. 350); *Waldhäuser* (3615'; p. 361), near Flims; *Thusis* (2448'; p. 371); *Disentis* (3773'; p. 365); *Wiesen* (4720'; p. 356); *Churwalden* (3976'; p. 383); *Parpan* (4956'; p. 383).

On the SOUTH SIDE OF THE ALPS: *Airolo* (3755'; p. 106); *Hôtel Piora* (6000'; p. 106); *Faido* (2485'; p. 107); and *Bignasco* (1424<sup>t</sup>; p. 433); in Ticino; *Macugnaga* (5115'; p. 330); *Alagna* (3955'; p. 334); *Gressoney* (5370'; p. 335); *Lugano* (932'; p. 426); *Bellagio* (p. 450). *Cadenabbia*, *Menaggio*, etc., on the Lake of Como (700'); *Locarno* (p. 432); *Pallanza* (p. 438); *Baveno* (p. 439), and *Stresa* (p. 440), on the Lago Maggiore (646'); *Monte Generoso* (5560'; p. 430) and *Lanzo d'Intelvi* (3117'; p. 447), near the Lake of Lugano.

#### IV. Passports. Custom House.

**Passports.** In Switzerland passports are unnecessary, but as they must be shown in order to obtain delivery of registered letters, and are sometimes of service in proving the traveller's identity, it is unwise not to be provided with one. The principal passport-agents in London are: Lee and Carter, 440 West Strand; Dorrel and Son, 15 Charing Cross; E. Stanford, 26 Cockspur St., Charing Cross; W. J. Adams, 59 Fleet Street.

**Custom House.** Luggage is rarely examined at the Swiss custom-house, but the formalities of the *douane* must be undergone by persons leaving Switzerland. At the French, Italian, and Austrian frontiers the examination is sometimes strict, and tobacco and cigars pay a heavy duty, but at the German frontier the *visite* is usually lenient. As a rule the traveller should restrict his belongings as far as possible to wearing apparel and articles for personal use.

#### V. Walking Tours.

In a mountainous country like Switzerland it is to pedestrians alone that many of the finest points are accessible, and even where driving or riding is practicable, walking is often more enjoyable.

**Disposition of Time.** The first golden rule for the walker is to start early. If strength permits, and a suitable halting-place is to be met with, a walk of one or two hours may be accomplished be-

fore breakfast. At noon a moderate luncheon is preferable to the usual table d'hôte dinner. Rest should be taken during the hottest hours (12-3), and the journey then continued till 5 or 6 p.m., when a substantial meal (evening table d'hôte at the principal hotels) may be partaken of. The traveller's own feelings will best dictate the hour for retiring to bed.

**Equipment.** A superabundance of luggage infallibly increases the delays, annoyances, and expenses of travel. To be provided with enough and no more, may be considered the second golden rule for the traveller. A light 'gibecière' or game-bag, which is far less irksome to carry than a knapsack, suffices to contain all that is necessary for a week's excursion. A change of flannel shirts and worsted stockings, a few pocket-handkerchiefs, a pair of slippers, and the 'objets de toilette' may, with a little practice, be carried with hardly a perceptible increase of fatigue. A pocket-knife with a corkscrew, a leather drinking-cup, a spirit-flask, stout gloves, and a piece of green crape or coloured spectacles to protect the eyes from the glare of the snow, should not be forgotten. Useful, though less indispensable, are an opera-glass or small telescope, sewing materials, a supply of strong cord, sticking plaster, a small compass, a pocket-lantern, a thermometer, and an aneroid barometer. The traveller's reserve of clothing should be contained in a portmanteau of moderate size, which he can easily wield himself when necessary, and which may be forwarded from town to town by post.

The mountaineer should have a well-tried *Alpenstock* of seasoned ash, 5-6' long, shod with a steel point, and strong enough, when placed horizontally, with the ends supported, to bear the whole weight of the body. For the more difficult ascents an *Ice-Axe* and *Rope* are also necessary. The best ropes, light and strong, are made of silk or Manilla hemp. In crossing a glacier the precaution of using the rope should never be neglected. It should be securely tied round the waist of each member of the party, leaving a length of about 10' between each pair. Ice-axes are made in various forms, and are usually furnished with a spike at the end of the handle, so that they can in some measure be used like an Alpenstock.

**General Hints.** The traveller's ambition often exceeds his powers of endurance, and if his strength be once overtaxed he will sometimes be incapacitated altogether for several days. At the outset, therefore, the walker's performances should be moderate; and even when he is in good training, they should rarely exceed 10 hrs. a day. When a mountain has to be breasted, the pedestrian should avoid 'spurts', and pursue the 'even tenor of his way' at a steady and moderate pace ('chi va piano va sano; chi va sano va lontano'). As another golden maxim for his guidance, the traveller should remember that — 'When fatigue begins, enjoyment ceases'.

Mountaineering among the higher Alps should not be attempted before the middle or end of July, nor at any period after a long

continuance of rain or snow. Glaciers should be traversed as early in the morning as possible, before the sun softens the crust of ice formed during the night over the crevasses. Experienced guides are indispensable for such excursions.

The traveller is cautioned against sleeping in chalets, unless absolutely necessary. Whatever poetry there may be theoretically in 'a fragrant bed of hay', the cold night-air piercing abundant apertures, the ringing of the cow-bells, the grunting of the pigs, and the undiscarded garments, hardly conduce to refreshing slumber. As a rule, therefore, the night previous to a mountain expedition should be spent either at an inn or at one of the club-huts which the Swiss, German, and Italian Alpine Clubs have recently erected for the convenience of travellers.

Mountaineers should provide themselves with fresh meat, bread, and wine or spirits for long expeditions. The chalets usually afford nothing but Alpine fare (milk, cheese, and stale bread). Glacier-water should not be drunk except in small quantities, mixed with wine or cognac. Cold milk is also safer when qualified with spirits. One of the best beverages for quenching the thirst is cold tea.

Over all the movements of the pedestrian the weather holds despotic sway. The barometer and weather-wise natives should be consulted when an opportunity offers. The blowing down of the wind from the mountains into the valleys in the evening, the melting away of the clouds, the fall of fresh snow on the mountains, and the ascent of the cattle to the higher parts of their pasture are all signs of fine weather. On the other hand it is a bad sign if the distant mountains are dark blue in colour and very distinct in outline, if the wind blows up the mountains, and if the dust rises in eddies on the roads. West winds also usually bring rain.

**Health.** For wounds and bruises zinc ointment is a good remedy. Another is a mixture of  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of white wax,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. tallow,  $\frac{3}{4}$  oz. olive oil, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  drachms of vinegar of lead, melted together. For inflammation of the skin, caused by the glare of the sun on the snow, cold cream or glycerine and starch are recommended. Another remedy is an ointment of equal parts of almond oil, white wax, and spermaceti.

For diarrhoea 15 drops of tincture of opium and aromatic tincture mixed in equal quantities may be taken every two hours until relief is afforded. The homœopathic tincture of camphor is also useful.

## VI. Maps.

### 1. MAPS OF SWITZERLAND IN ONE SHEET: —

\*Leuzinger's *neue Karte der Schweiz* (1 : 400,000), 6 fr. 40 c.

Keller's *Reisekarte der Schweiz* (1 : 440,000), 4 fr. 80 c.

Müllhaupt's *Karte* (1 : 300,000), 2 sheets, 4 fr.

### 2. MAPS ON A LARGER SCALE: —

\*Topographische *Karte der Schweiz*, from surveys made by order of the Federal authorities (under the superintendence of General

*Dufour*); scale 1 : 100,000; 25 sheets, each 1 to 2 fr. (not mounted). Heights are given in mètres.

An admirable work on a still larger scale is the *\*Topographische Atlas der Schweiz*, on the scale of the original drawings (flat districts 1 : 25,000, mountains 1 : 50,000), published by the Federal Staff Office under the superintendence of *Col. Siegfried*; each sheet 1 fr.

*The Alpine Club Map of Switzerland*, published by *R. C. Nichols* (1 : 250,000), 4 sheets, 42s.

For Chamonix, *Reilly's Map of Mont Blanc*, and *Mieulet's Massif du Montblanc* (1 : 40,000).

## VII. Guides.

On well-trodden routes like those of the Rigi, Pilatus, Wengern Alp, Faulhorn, Scheidegg, Grimsel, Gemmi, etc., the services of a guide are unnecessary; but the traveller may engage the first urchin he meets to carry his bag or knapsack for a trifling gratuity. Guides are, however, indispensable for glacier-expeditions. As a class, they will be found to be intelligent and respectable men, well versed in their duties, and acquainted with the people and resources of the country.

The great stations for guides are Interlaken, Lauterbrunnen, Grindelwald, Meiringen, Martigny, Chamonix, Courmayeur, Zermatt, and Pontresina, while for the principal passes guides are always to be found at the neighbouring villages. The traveller should select one of the *certificated* guides, who have passed an examination, and are furnished with legal certificates of character and qualifications. The usual pay of a guide is 6-8 fr. for a day of 8 hrs.; he is bound to carry 15-18 pounds of baggage, and to hold himself at the entire disposition of his employers. If dismissed at a distance from home, he is entitled to 6 fr. a day for the return-journey; but he is bound to return by the shortest practicable route.

Although a guide adds considerably to the traveller's expenses, the outlay will seldom be regretted. A good guide points out many objects which the best maps fail to indicate; he furnishes interesting information about manners and customs, battle-fields, and historical incidents; and when the traveller reaches his hotel, wearied with the fatigues of the day, his guide often renders him valuable service. It need hardly be said that a certain amount of good fellowship and confidence should subsist between the traveller and the man who is perhaps to be his sole companion for several days, and upon whose skill and experience his very life not unfrequently depends.

Divided among a party, the expense of a guide is of course greatly diminished; but where there is much luggage to carry, it is often better to hire a horse or mule, the attendant of which will serve as a guide on the ordinary routes.

Adult porters are entitled to 75 cent. or 1 fr. an hour, when

not engaged by the day, return included. In every case it is advisable to make a distinct bargain beforehand.

### VIII. Carriages and Horses.

**Carriages.** The ordinary charge for a carriage with one horse is 15-20 fr., with two horses 25-30 fr. per day, and the driver expects 10 per cent of the fare as a gratuity. In the height of summer the charges are slightly increased. Like the guides, the 'voiturier' demands the return-fare to the place where he was engaged, and the traveller should therefore endeavour to discharge his carriage as near the home of the driver as possible.

For long journeys it is desirable to have a written agreement, which the driver usually concludes by depositing a sum with his employer as earnest-money, afterwards to be added to the account. The carriage and horses should be inspected before the conclusion of the bargain. Private posting, or the system of changing horses, is forbidden by law.

Return-vehicles may sometimes be obtained for 10 to 15 fr. per day, but the use of them is in some places prohibited.

The average day's journey is 30-40 miles, a halt of 2-3 hrs. being made about noon; and for the return-journey about 36 M.

In mountainous districts 'Bergwägli' or 'charts-à-bancs', for two persons, may be hired for 12-15 fr. per day, fees included.

**Horses.** A horse or mule costs 10-12 fr. per day, and the attendant expects a gratuity of 1-2 fr. in addition; but in some places, as at Chamonix, as much is charged for the attendant as for the animal. If he cannot return home with his horse on the same day, the following day must be paid for. Walking, however, is preferable. A prolonged ascent on horseback is fatiguing, and the descent of a steep hill is disagreeable. Even ladies may easily ascend some of the finest points of view on foot, but if unequal to the task they may either ride or engage 'chaises-à-porteurs'.

### IX. Diligences, Post Office, Telegraph.

**Diligences.** The Swiss postal system is well organised. The diligences are generally well fitted up, the drivers and guards are respectable, and the fares moderate. These vehicles consist of the *coupé*, or first-class compartment in front, with 2-3 seats, the *intérieur*, or second-class compartment at the back, with 4-6 seats, which affords little or no view, and the *banquette* (used in summer only) for 2 passengers on the outside. In some cases there is only one outside-seat, which is reserved for the *conducteur*, or guard, but which will be ceded by him on payment of the difference between the ordinary and the *coupé* fare.

On important routes the *coupé* is generally engaged several days beforehand. This may be done by letter, enclosing the fare, and giving the traveller's name, and the day and hour of departure.

When the diligence is full, 'Beiwagen', or supplementary carriages are provided. These are often light, open vehicles, preferable to the lumbering 'Postwagen'. A seat in one of them may generally be procured by arrangement with the conductor. As a rule passengers are consigned to the *intérieur* or to a supplementary carriage in the order in which they are booked. If therefore the traveller has failed to secure a *coupé* or *banquette* seat by early application, he will often avoid the *intérieur* by delaying to take his ticket till the diligence is about to start.

The *coupé* or *banquette* fare is on ordinary routes 20 c. per kilomètre (about 32 c. per Engl. M.), on Alpine passes 30 c. per kilom. (about 48 c. per Engl. M.); fare in the *intérieur* or *cabriolet* 15 or 25 c. per kilomètre (24 or 40 per Engl. M.). Children of 2-7 years of age pay half-fare. Each passenger is allowed 33 lbs. of luggage on ordinary routes, but 22 lbs. only on the high Alpine routes. Overweight is charged for at the ordinary postal tariff. Small articles may be taken into the carriage, but heavy luggage should be booked one hour before starting. The average speed of these sedate mail-coaches of Switzerland is about 6 M. per hour on level ground, and 4 M. per hour on mountains-routes.

**Extra-Post.** This is the term applied to the Swiss system of posting, managed by government, private posting being prohibited. The charge for each horse is  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr. per kilomètre (80 c. per M.); for a carriage with 2-5 seats 20 c. per kilom. (32 c. per M.), for one with 6 seats 25 c. per kilom. (40 c. per M.), for one with 7 or more seats 30 c. per kilom. (48 c. per M.). Besides these charges, which include the driver's fee, an additional payment of 2-4 fr. must be made according to the size of the carriage. If the same vehicle is required for a journey of several stages, double carriage-money is exacted. Extra-post may be ordered at the principal post-offices on the mountain-routes at one hour's notice. The fare must be paid in advance.

**Letters** of 250 grammes (about 9 oz.), prepaid, to any part of Switzerland 10 c.; if within a radius of 10 kilomètres, 5 c.; letters of 15 grammes (about  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.) to all countries in the postal union 25 c., and 25 c. for each 15 gr. more Registration-fee for Switzerland 10 c., for other countries 25 c. — Post-cards for Switzerland 5 c., for other countries 10 c. — Printed matter under 15 gr. for Switzerland 2 c., for other countries 5 c.

**Post Office Orders** within Switzerland must not exceed 1000 fr. for the larger, and 500 fr. for the smaller towns. The charge for an order not exceeding 20 fr. is 15 c., for 100 fr. 20 c., for each additional 100 fr. 10 c. more. Money-orders for foreign countries 24 c. for every 100 fr. (with a minimum fee of 50 c.).

**Parcel Post.** The rate of postage for an inland parcel from any post office in Switzerland to any other is 15 c. for a weight not exceeding 500 grammes ( $1\frac{1}{10}$  lb.); 25 c. from 500 to 2500 gr.; 40 c. from 2500 gr. to 5 kilograms (11 lb.); 70 c. from 5 to 10 kgr.;

1 fr. from 10 to 15 kgr.; 1 fr. 50 c. from 15 to 20 kgr. The tariff for parcels exceeding 20 kgr. varies according to the distance from 30 to 90 c. for every 5 kgr. Luggage can often be sent by post much more cheaply than by other means.

The **Telegraph System** of Switzerland is very complete, the aggregate length of the wires being at present greater than in any other country in proportion to the population. There are now upwards of 1000 offices; those in the large towns are open from 6 or 7 a.m. till 11 or 10 p.m. according to the season. The tariff for a telegram within Switzerland is 30 c., together with 5 c. for every two words; to Germany 50 c. and 10 c. for each word; to England 40 c. for each word; to France 7 c. for each word for telegrams to the frontier, or  $12\frac{1}{2}$  c. for each word for greater distances. The rates for other foreign telegrams may be ascertained at the offices. For telegrams handed in at railway-stations an additional charge of 50 c. is made.

Telegrams may be handed in at any post-office, from which, if not itself a telegraph office, they are transmitted without delay to the nearest. In such cases the fee for the telegram is paid by affixing a stamp of the requisite value ( $\frac{1}{2}$  fr. or upwards, according to the number of words).

## X. Railways.

The **Carriages** on most of the Swiss lines are constructed on the American plan, generally holding 72 passengers, and furnished at each end with steps of easy access. Through each carriage, and indeed through the whole train, runs a passage, on each side of which the seats are disposed. This arrangement enables the traveller to change his seat at pleasure, and to see the scenery to advantage, unless the carriage is very full. Tickets are examined and collected in the carriages.

The carriages in *French Switzerland* are of the ordinary construction. Passengers' tickets are checked as they leave the waiting-room before starting, and given up at the '*Sortie*' on their arrival.

**Luggage** must be booked and paid for after the traveller has obtained his own ticket, but small portmanteaus and travelling-bags may generally be taken into the carriage without objection. Travellers with through-tickets from the German to the Swiss railways, or vice versa, should see that their luggage is safe on reaching the frontier (Bâle, Geneva, Neuchâtel, Friedrichshafen, Lindau, Rorschach, Romanshorn, etc.). Where a frontier has to be crossed, ordinary luggage should never be sent by goods-train.

The enormous weight of the large trunks and boxes used by some travellers causes not only great labour but not infrequently serious and even lifelong injury to the railway and hotel porters who have to handle them. Heavy articles should be placed in the smaller packages, and only the lightest articles in the larger trunks.

**Circular Tickets** and return-tickets are issued at reduced rates on most of the Swiss lines, and also by the German and French railways to Switzerland. Information regarding them will be found in the time-tables; but they are apt to hamper the traveller's movements and to deprive him of the independence essential to enjoyment.

## XI. History. Statistics.

The limits of this work preclude more than a brief historical sketch of the interesting country the traveller is now visiting, whose inhabitants have ever been noted for their spirit of freedom and independence. It is necessary for a moment to carry the reader back to the conquest of Helvetia by the Roman legions. Under the Roman sway Helvetia enjoyed a flourishing trade, which covered the land with cities and villages. A trace of that period exists in the Romanic dialect, which is still spoken in some parts of Switzerland.

Switzerland is believed to have been first peopled by the *Rhaeti*, who were driven from the plains to the mountains by the *Helvetii*, a Celtic tribe. The latter were conquered by the *Romans*, B.C. 58, and the *Rhaeti* were subdued in B.C. 15. The Romans made good military roads over the Great St. Bernard (p. 290) to Bâle, and over the Julier (p. 385), Septimer (p. 385), and Splügen (p. 375) to Bregenz (p. 424), and thence to Bâle. The chief settlements were *Aventicum* (Avenches, p. 207) in the Canton of Vaud, *Vindonissa* (p. 19) at the confluence of the Aare, Reuss, and Limmat, *Augusta Rauracorum* (Augst, p. 18) near Bâle, and *Curia Rhaetorum* (Coire, p. 347) in the Grisons. E. Switzerland as far as Pfyn (*ad fines*) in Thurgau, and Pfyn (p. 297) in the Upper Valais, belonged to the province of *Rhaetia*, while W. Switzerland formed part of Gaul. The name *Helvetii* had become extinct even before the time of Constantine.

About A.D. 400 a great irruption of barbarians swept through the peaceful valleys of the Alps, and Huns, Burgundians, Alemanni, and Ostrogoths in succession settled in different parts of the country. The *Alemanni* occupied the whole of N. Switzerland, where German is now spoken; the *Burgundians* the W. part, where French is spoken; and the *Ostrogoths* S. Switzerland, where Italian and Romansch are now spoken. These races were gradually subdued by the *Franks*, who, however, did not take possession of the country themselves, but governed it by their officers. During this period Christianity was introduced, the monasteries of *Disentis* (p. 365), *St. Gallen* (p. 48), *Einsiedeln* (p. 98), and *Beromünster* were founded, and dukes and counts were appointed as vicegerents of the Franconian kings.

After the dissolution of the great Franconian empire, the eastern half of Switzerland, the boundary of which extended from Eglisau over the Albis to Lucerne and the Grimsel, was united with the duchy of *Alemannia*, or *Swabia*, and the western part with the kingdom of *Burgundy* (912). After the downfall of the latter (1032) the *German Emperors* took possession of the country, and governed it by their vicegerents the dukes of Zähringen (p. 135), who were perpetually at enmity with the Burgundian nobles and therefore favoured the inhabitants of the towns, and were themselves the founders of several new towns, such as Freiburg, Bern, and Burgdorf.

As the power of the emperors declined, and the nobles, spiritual and temporal, became more ambitious of independence, and more eager to fill their coffers at the expense of their neighbours, the Swiss towns and the few country-people who had succeeded in preserving their freedom from serfdom were compelled to consult their safety by entering into treaties with the feudal lords of the soil. Thus the inhabitants of Zürich placed themselves under the protection of the then unimportant *Counts of Hapsburg*, with whom the 'Three Cantons' of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden were also allied. In 1231 and 1240 letters of independence were granted by Emperor Frederick II. to Uri and Schwyz, and after Count Rudolph of

*Hapsburg* had become emperor he confirmed the privileges of the former in 1274, while Schwyz and Unterwalden still continued subject to the Hapsburg supremacy.

After the emperor's death in 1291 the Forest Cantons formed their first league for mutual safety and the protection of their liberty against the growing power of the House of Hapsburg. Rudolph's son *Albert* in particular endeavoured to rear the limited rights he enjoyed in these districts into absolute sovereignty, and to incorporate them with his empire.

The ancient cantons therefore embraced the cause of the rival monarch *Adolph of Nassau*, who confirmed their privileges. Victory, however, favoured Albert, who again deprived the cantons of their privileges, but does not appear to have treated them with much severity. To this period belongs the romantic but unfounded tradition of William Tell.<sup>†</sup>

After the assassination of Albert by John of Swabia in 1308, Emperor *Henry VII.*, who was also an opponent of the Hapsburgers, conferred a charter of independence on the Forest Cantons. The House of Hapsburg regarded this as an infringement of their rights, and sent a powerful army against these cantons, which after the death of Henry had declared their adherence to Lewis the Bavarian, the opponent of Frederick the Handsome. This army was destroyed at the *Morgarten* (p. 72) in 1315. Subsequent attempts to subject the country to the supremacy of the House of Hapsburg were frustrated by the victories of the Swiss at *Sempach* (p. 20) in 1386, at *Näfels* (p. 59) in 1388, and at the *Stoss* (p. 54) in 1405.

In the Burgundian parts of the country too the nobility were jealous of the increasing importance of the towns, and therefore attempted to conquer Bern, but were defeated by the citizens at *Laupen* (p. 203) in 1339.

In 1354 a confederacy was formed by eight independent districts and towns, which soon became powerful enough to assume the offensive, and at length actually wrested the hereditary domain of Hapsburg from the dukes of Austria, who tried in vain to recover it.

Even *Charles the Bold*, Duke of Burgundy, the mightiest prince of his time, was defeated by the Swiss at the three battles of *Grandson* (1476, p. 202), *Morat* (1476, p. 207), and *Nancy*, while at an earlier period a large body of irregular French and other troops, which had been made over to Austria by the King of France, sustained a severe check from the confederates at *St. Jacob* on the Birs (1444, p. 8).

In the Swabian war (1499) the bravery and unity of the Swiss achieved another triumph in the victory of *Dornach* (p. 9). At that period their independence of the emperor was formally recognised, but they continued nominally attached to the empire down to 1648.

The last-named victory formed a fitting termination to a successful career of two centuries, the most glorious in the history of Switzerland. At the beginning of the 16th century a period of decline set in. The enormous booty captured in the Burgundian war had begotten a taste for wealth and luxury, the demoralising practice of serving as mercenary troops in foreign lands began to prevail, and a foundation was laid for the reproachful proverb, 'Pas d'argent, pas de Suisses!'

The cause of the Reformation under the auspices of *Zwingli* was zealously embraced by a large proportion of the population of Switzerland about the beginning of the 16th century; but the bitter jealousies thus

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<sup>†</sup> The legend of the national hero of Switzerland, as well as the story of the expulsion of the Austrian bailiffs in 1308, is destitute of historical foundation. No trace of such a person is to be found in the work of John of Winterthur (*Vitoduranus*, 1349) or that of Conrad Justinger of Bern (1420), the earliest Swiss historians. Mention is made of him for the first time in the *Sarner Chronik* of 1470, and the myth was subsequently embellished by *Egidius Tschudi* of Glarus (d. 1542), and still more by *Johann v. Müller* (d. 1809), while Schiller's famous play has finally secured to the hero a world-wide celebrity. Similar traditions are met with among various northern nations, such as the Danes and Icelanders.

## XI. STATISTICS.

sown between the Roman Catholic and the Reformed Cantons were attended with most disastrous consequences, and in the civil wars which ensued bloody battles were fought at *Kappel* (p. 71) in 1531, at *Villmergen* in 1656, and during the Toggenburg war (p. 58) in 1712.

Traces of unflinching bravery and of a noble spirit of self-sacrifice in the cause of conscience are observable in individual instances even at the close of the 18th century, as exemplified by the affairs of *Rothenthurm* (p. 99) and *Stans* (p. 118), but the national vigour was gone. The resistance of individuals to the invasion of the French republicans proved fruitless, and the *Helvetian Republic* was founded on the ruins of the ancient liberties of the nation. In 1803 Napoleon restored the cantonal system, and in accordance with resolutions passed by the Congress of Vienna in 1815 the constitution was remodelled. The changes introduced in consequence of the revolution of July, 1830, were unhappily the forerunners of the civil war of the Sonderbund, or Separate League, in November, 1847; but this was of short duration, and on 12th September, 1848, a new federal constitution was inaugurated. Since that period the public tranquillity has been undisturbed, and the prosperity and harmony which now prevail throughout the country are not unworthy of the glorious traditions of the past.

**Area and Population**  
according to the census of 1st Dec. 1888.

| Cantons.           | Sq.<br>Leagues     | Confession. |           |       |        | Totals.   |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------|-----------|-------|--------|-----------|
|                    |                    | Rom.Cath.   | Prot.     | Jews  | Sects  |           |
| 1. Zürich . . .    | 74, <sup>8</sup>   | 40,408      | 294,336   | 1,416 | 2,960  | 339,014   |
| 2. Bern . . .      | 294                | 68,246      | 468,120   | 1,245 | 1,694  | 539,305   |
| 3. Lucerne . . .   | 54                 | 127,533     | 7,939     | 215   | 93     | 135,780   |
| 4. Uri . . .       | 47                 | 16,892      | 378       | 3     | 11     | 17,284    |
| 5. Schwyz . . .    | 40                 | 49,289      | 1,097     | 2     | 8      | 50,396    |
| 6. Unterwald . .   | 33, <sup>5</sup>   | 27,096      | 457       | —     | 3      | 27,556    |
| 7. Glarus . . .    | 29, <sup>8</sup>   | 7,790       | 25,935    | 15    | 60     | 33,800    |
| 8. Zug . . .       | 10, <sup>2</sup>   | 21,696      | 1,394     | 18    | 12     | 23,120    |
| 9. Freiburg . .    | 71, <sup>1</sup>   | 100,425     | 18,869    | 127   | 42     | 119,562   |
| 10. Soleure . . .  | 34, <sup>5</sup>   | 63,539      | 21,898    | 154   | 125    | 85,720    |
| 11. Bâle-ville . . | 1, <sup>5</sup>    | 22,402      | 50,326    | 1,078 | 441    | 74,247    |
| Bâle-camp. . .     | 18, <sup>5</sup>   | 12,961      | 48,847    | 165   | 160    | 62,133    |
| 12. Schaffhausen . | 12, <sup>9</sup>   | 4,813       | 32,887    | 26    | 150    | 37,876    |
| 13. Appenzell . .  | 10, <sup>7</sup>   | 4,502       | 49,555    | 26    | 117    | 54,200    |
| (Rhodes ext.) .    | 7, <sup>3</sup>    | 12,906      | 697       | —     | 3      | 12,906    |
| (Rhodes int.) .    | 87, <sup>7</sup>   | 135,796     | 93,705    | 575   | 365    | 229,441   |
| 14. St. Gallen . . | 304, <sup>1</sup>  | 43,320      | 52,842    | 43    | 86     | 96,291    |
| 15. Grisons . . .  | 60, <sup>4</sup>   | 85,962      | 106,414   | 1,064 | 394    | 193,834   |
| 16. Aargau . . .   | 42, <sup>8</sup>   | 30,937      | 74,782    | 61    | 411    | 105,091   |
| 17. Thurgau . . .  | 121, <sup>6</sup>  | 125,622     | 1,079     | 13    | 434    | 127,148   |
| 18. Ticino . . .   | 138, <sup>7</sup>  | 22,428      | 227,475   | 638   | 756    | 251,296   |
| 19. Vaud . . .     | 226, <sup>5</sup>  | 100,925     | 865       | 3     | 44     | 101,837   |
| 20. Valais . . .   | 34, <sup>7</sup>   | 12,689      | 95,040    | 774   | 534    | 109,037   |
| 21. Neuchâtel . .  | 12, <sup>2</sup>   | 52,692      | 51,532    | 723   | 1,791  | 106,738   |
| Total . . .        | 1769, <sup>3</sup> | 1,189,662   | 1,724,869 | 8,384 | 10,697 | 2,933,612 |
| Census of 1880 .   | —                  | 1,161,055   | 1,666,984 | 7,380 | 10,683 | 2,846,102 |
| Increase . . .     | —                  | 28,607      | 57,885    | 1004  | 14     | 147,510   |

# I. NORTHERN SWITZERLAND.

|  |    |
|--|----|
| 1. Bâle . . . . .  | 2  |
| From Bâle through the Birsigthal to Flühen. Landskron; Mariastein, 8.  |    |
| 2. From Bâle to Biennie and Bern through the Münsterthal . . . . .   | 9  |
| From Delémont to Porrentruy. Ascent of the Weissenstein from Münster, 10. — From Bévilard over the Montoz to Reuchenette, 10. The Taubenlochschlucht. Macolin, 11. — Ascent of the Chasseral Leubringen, 12.   |    |
| 3. From Bâle to Biennie viâ Olten and Soleure . . . . .  | 12 |
| From Liestal to Waldenburg; Langenbrück, 12. — The Schafmatt; Eptingen; the Frohburg, 13. — The Neu-Wartburg; Fridau, 14. — Lostorf. From Soleure to the Weissenstein, 15. — From Soleure to Burgdorf; to Lyss, 16.  |    |
| 4. From Bâle to Bern viâ Herzogenbuchsee . . . . .   | 17 |
| From Herzogenbuchsee to Soleure, 17. — From Burgdorf to Langnau, 17.   |    |
| 5. From Bâle to Zürich . . . . .   | 18 |
| From Stein to Koblenz. Königsfelden; Vindonissa, 18. — From Brugg to Wohlen, 19. — From Wettingen to Oerlikon, 20.   |    |
| 6. From Bâle to Lucerne . . . . .  | 20 |
| From Zofingen to Suhr, 20.   |    |
| 7. From Olten to Waldshut viâ Aarau and Brugg . . . . .  | 21 |
| From Aarau to Muri and Rothkreuz; Bremgarten, 21. — From Aarau to Baden. The Habsburg, 22.   |    |
| 8. From Bâle to Schaffhausen and Constance . . . . .   | 22 |
| From Singen to Etzweilen. The Island of Reichenau, 24. — Steamboat from Schaffhausen to Constance, 25.   |    |
| 9. The Falls of the Rhine. . . . .   | 26 |
| 10. From Friedrichshafen to Constance. Lake of Constance . . . . .   | 27 |
| The Mainau, 30.  |    |
| 11. From Rorschach to Constance and Winterthur (Zürich)  | 30 |
| 12. From Schaffhausen to Zürich . . . . .  | 32 |
| 13. Zürich and the Uetliberg. . . . .  | 32 |
| 14. From Zürich to Coire. Lakes of Zürich and Walenstadt . . . . .   | 39 |
| i. Steamboat on the Lake of Zürich . . . . .   | 39 |
| The Pfannenstiel, 40.  |    |
| ii. Railway on the Left (S.) Bank from Zürich to Ziegelbrücke (Glarus) . . . . .   | 41 |
| The Wäggital, 41.  |    |
| iii. Railway from Zürich to Rapperswil, Weesen, and Sargans . . . . .  | 42 |
| The Bachtel, 42. — Rieden, 43. — Biberkopf; Amden; Speer, 44. — From Mülehorn over the Kerenzenberg to Mollis, 44. — The Murgthal; the Roththor; the Widerstein-Furkel and Murgsee-Furkel; Mürtschenstock, 45. — From Walenstadt over the Käserruck to Wildhaus in the Toggenburg. The Alvier, 45. — From Melts through the Weisstannen-Thal and Kalfeuser-Thal to Vättis, 46. |    |

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|---|----|
| 15. From Zürich to Romanshorn and Friedrichshafen . .   | 46 |
| From Oerlikon to Dielsdorf; Regensberg, 46. — From Winterthur to Waldshut, 46. — From Winterthur to Rüti (Tössthal Railway), 47. — From Frauenfeld to Wy, 47. — From Sulgen to Gossau, 47.  |    |
| 16. From Zürich to St. Gallen, Rorschach, and Lindau .  | 47 |
| From Winkeln to Appenzell, 48. — Excursions from St. Gallen; the Freudenberg; Untere and Obere Waid, etc., 49. — Excursions from Rorschach; the Martinstobel; the Möttelienschloss; Walzenhausen; Meldegg; Horn, 50. — Excursions from Lindau, 51.  |    |
| 17. The Canton of Appenzell . . . . .   | 51 |
| Chapel of St. Anthony; the Kaien, Vögelilegg, 53. — Gabris; Stoss, 54. — From the Weissbad over the Hohe Kasten to the Valley of the Rhine, 55. — The Wildkirchli and Ebenalp, 55. — The Sentis, 56. — From the Weissbad to Wildhaus; Altmann; Teufen; Fröhlichsegg, 57.                          |    |
| 18. From Wyl through the Toggenburg to Buchs in the Rhine Valley . . . . .  | 58 |
| Ascent of the Speer from Ebnat or Nesslau. From Nesslau over the Kräzern Pass to Urnäsch, 58.   |    |
| 19. From Zürich to Glarus and Linththal . . . . .   | 59 |
| The Rautispitz, 59. — The Scheye; Schild; Fronalpstock, 60. — Oberblegisee; Saasberg and Käpfstock, 61. — Excursions from Stachelberg, 62. — The Pantenbrücke, Ueljalp, Upper Sandalp, and Tödi, etc., 62, 63. — From Linththal over the Kisten-Pass to Ilanz, 63.                                |    |
| 20. From Stachelberg to Altdorf. Klausen . . . . .  | 63 |
| 21. From Schwyz to Glarus over the Pragel . . . . .   | 65 |
| From the Muottatal to Altdorf over the Kinzig Pass, and to Stachelberg by the Bisithal, 65. — The Glarnisch, 66.  |    |
| 22. From Glarus to Coire through the Sernf-Tbal. . . . .  | 67 |
| From Elm over the Segnes Pass to Flims; over the Panixer Pass or the Sether Furk to Ilanz, 68. — From Elm over the Ramin Pass to Weisstannen, 68. — From Elm over the Sardona Pass, the Scheibe Pass, or the Muttenthaler Grat to Vättis, 68. — From Elm over the Ricketli Pass to Linththal, 68. |    |

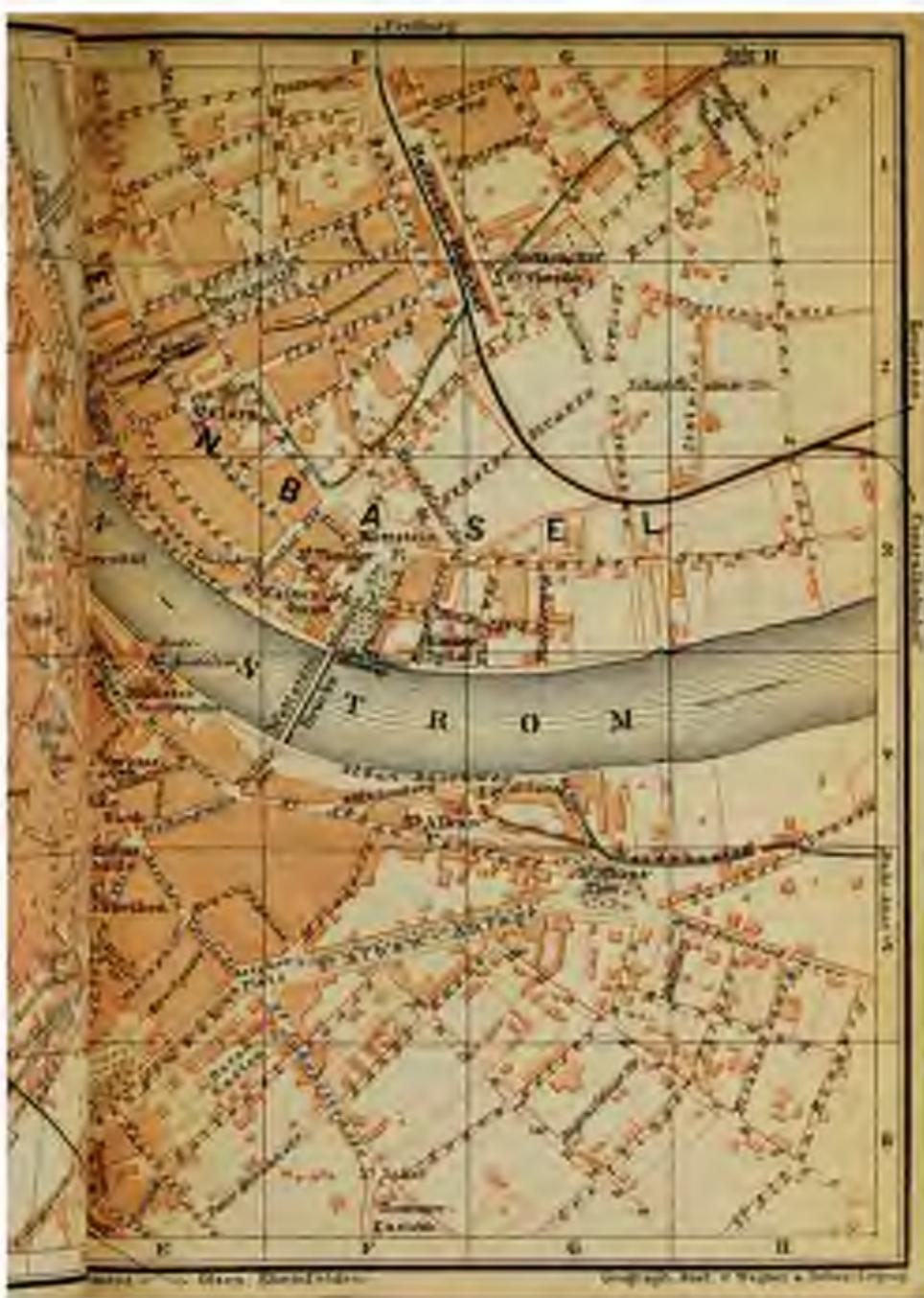
## 1. Bâle.

**Railway Stations.** The BADEN STATION (Pl. F, 1), at Klein-Basel, is on the right bank of the Rhine. The Baden (middle European) time is 30 min. in advance of the Swiss. — The Alsace and the Swiss lines both start from the CENTRAL STATION (Pl. D, E, 6) in Bâle, on the S. side of the town. These two stations are connected by a junction-line, crossing the river (10 min.; fares 1 fr., 70 c., 50 c.). *Omnibus*, see p. 3.

**Hotels.** \*TROIS ROIS (Pl. a; D, 2, 3), on the Rhine, R., L., & A. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 $\frac{1}{2}$ /2, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 5, omn. 1 fr. At the Central Station, to the right: \*HÔTEL NATIONAL (Pl. d; E, 6), R., L., & A. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 fr.; \*HÔTEL SUISSE (Pl. c; E, 6), R. & A. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 4-5 fr.; these two of the first class; \*HÔTEL VICTORIA (Pl. e; E, 6), R., L., & A. from 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 fr.; \*HÔTEL ST. GOTTHARD, R., L., & A. 3, D. 3 fr. To the left of the station: \*HÔTEL EULER (Pl. b; D, 6), R., L., & A. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 $\frac{1}{2}$ /2, omnibus 1 fr., first-class; \*HÔTEL HOFER (Pl. f; D, 6), R. & A. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , P. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  fr.; \*HÔTEL JURA, small. — In the town: \*FAUCON (Pl. g; D, 6), corner of the Elisabethen-Str. R. 2-3, B. 1 fr.; \*MÉTROPOLE (Pl. h; D, 4), R. & A. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  fr.; SAUVAGE (Pl. i; D, 4), well spoken of; \*CIGOGNE









(Pl. k; D, 3), R. & A. 2½, D. 3 fr.; HÔTEL CENTRAL (Pl. o; D, 4), opposite the post-office; COURONNE (Pl. 1; D, 3), \*BELLEVUE (Pl. m; D, 3), both on the Rhine; \*Post (Pl. n; D, 3, 4). — At Klein-Basel: \*HÔTEL KRAFFT (Pl. p; E, 3), R. & A. 3, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr., \*CROIX BLANCHE (Pl. q; E, 3), R. & A. 2½-3 fr., both on the Rhine; HÔTEL DE BÂLE (Pl. r; F, 2), R. & A. 3, B. 1¼ fr.; \*HÔTEL SCHRIEDER (Pl. s; F, 1), near the Baden Station, R. 3, B. 1¼ fr.

Cafés. *Trois Rois*, on the Rhine; *Kunsthalle*; \**Stadt-Casino*, also good restaurant; *Café National*, also restaurant, by the old bridge, with a terrace overlooking the Rhine. — Confectioners (who sell 'Basler Leckerli'): *Wirz*, near the old bridge; *Kissling-Kuentzy*, Freie-Str. 19; *Burckhardt*, *Steiger*, both in the Schneidergasse; *Hörter*, at Klein-Basel; etc.

Restaurants. At the \**Central Station*; \**Casino* (see above); *Bertrand*, Markt-Platz; *Bierhalle zum Parsifal*, Freie-Str. 49 (Munich beer); *Bühler's Bierhalle*, Steinensuburb, in the 'old German' style, good cooking (in summer, *Bühler's Biergarten*, in the Sternengässlein). Wine at the *Veltinerhalle*, Freie-Str., and at the *Schützenhaus* (good stained glass). — In Klein-Basel: at the *Baden Station*; *Burgvogtei*, with a 'Bierhalle' and garden; *Warteck Brewery*, near the Baden station; *Oeschger*, Richenthal-Str. 27. — \**Sommer-Casino* (Pl. F, 6), near the St. Jacob Monument (p. 8), with a pleasant garden, music on Wed. and Frid. at 7.30, on Sun. at 6 p.m. (50 c.); concerts also at the *Erlen-Park*, 1¼ M. from Klein-Basel, and in the *Zoological Garden* (p. 8).

Omnibus (*Stadtomnibus*) between the Central and Baden Stations, crossing the Alte Brücke (20 c.). — Cabs. For ¼ hr., 1-2 persons, 80 c.; second ½ hr. 60, each additional ¼ hr. 50 c.; 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 20 c., the second ¼ hr. 90, each additional ¼ hr. 70 c. From either station into the town, 1-2 pers. 1 fr. 20 c., 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 80 c.; from one station to the other 1-2 pers. 1½, 3-4 pers. 2½ fr., each box 20 c. extra. At night (10 p.m. to 6 a.m.) 3 fr. for the first ½ hr. and 1 fr. for each additional ¼ hr., and 10 c. per ¼ hr. for lights.

Post and Telegraph Offices (Pl. D, 4) in the Freien-Str.; at the railway-stations; in the Johannes suburb; and at the Schützengraben.

Baths in the Rhine (Pl. E, 3, 4), entered from the Pfalz (p. 5), 1 fr. Warm baths: *Stauffer-Schmid*, Martinsgasse; *Sigmund*, Leonhard-Str.; *Zum Brunnen*, Fischmarkt.

Zoological Garden (p. 8); admission ½ fr.

Picture Gallery (½ fr.) in the new *Kunsthalle* on the Steinenberg (p. 8); another at *Lang's*, Freie-Str.

English Church Service in a chapel at the Hôtel des Trois Rois.

**Bâle**, or *Basel* (870'), the capital of the half-canton Bâle-Ville or Basel-Stadt (pop. 82,431), is first mentioned in the year 374 under the name of *Basilēā*, having probably been founded by the Roman armies, when they fell back on the Rhine, near the old *Colonia Augusta Rauracorum*, which had been established in B.C. 27 by L. Munatius Plancus (now *Basel-Augst*, 5½ M. to the E., see p. 18). In the middle ages Bâle was a free town of the Empire, and it has been a member of the Swiss Confederation since 1501.

The principal town lies on the left bank of the *Rhine*, and is connected with *Klein-Basel* by three bridges. The wooden *Alte Brücke* (Pl. D, E, 3), 165 yds. in length and 16 yds. in breadth, is partly supported by stone piers. In the middle of the bridge rise a chapel of the 16th cent. and a column with a barometer and weather-cock. Above the old bridge the river is crossed by the iron *Wettstein Bridge* (Pl. F, 4), completed in 1879, with three spans, 200 ft. in width. At each end of the bridge are two basilisks, the heraldic symbol of Bâle. Below the old bridge is the five-

arched **Johanniter Bridge** (Pl. D, 1), completed in 1882, which commands a fine view.

The \***Münster** (Pl. E, 4), a picturesque edifice of red sandstone, with two conspicuous towers, was formerly the cathedral of the see of Bâle. The bishopric, founded by Charlemagne, was transferred, in consequence of the puritanical outrages, to Porrentruy (p. 10) in 1529, and afterwards to Soleure (p. 14). The Münster was built by the Emp. Henry II. in 1010-1019, and was restored in 1185 after a fire. In 1356 the old building was almost demolished by an earthquake, but it was afterwards rebuilt in the Gothic style. The *Towers*, which are 218' in height, were not completed till 1500. Of the original structure the N. portal, or *St. Gallus* gateway (built about 1200), still exists, and is adorned with statues of the Evangelists, John the Baptist, and other saints; over the church-door is a relief representing the wise and foolish virgins; at the sides in six niches are the works of charity, and at the top Christ on the Judgment-seat and the angels at the last day. The W. Front under the towers, with the principal portal and two side-entrances, belongs to the 14th cent.; on the façade are represented the Virgin and Child, and under them the Emp. Henry, the founder and benefactor of the church, with the Empress Kunigunde; on the two side-entrances are two knights, on the left St. George and the Dragon, and on the right St. Martin. The exterior has recently undergone a thorough restoration.

The Interior is open to the public in summer on Wed., 2-4 p.m.; at other times 50c. (mediaeval collection and council-hall 50c. extra, see below). The sacristan lives in the Münsterplatz No. 13, but in summer he is generally to be found in the church (knock). The church, which is 71 yds. long and 35½ yds. wide, was skilfully restored in 1852-56, and is embellished with good modern stained glass. The beautiful rood-loft of 1381 serves to support the large new organ. The pulpit dates from 1486. The aisles and choir contain old monuments and tombstones built into the walls. In the N. aisle is a Gothic sacerdotal chair of the 14th cent.; we also observe a curious relief of the 11th cent. (martyrdom of St. Vincent). The font is of 1465; on the pillar opposite is the tombstone of the learned Erasmus of Rotterdam (d. 1536), with a long Latin inscription. In the retro-choir are monuments of the Empress Anna (d. 1281), consort of Rudolph of Hapsburg and mother of Albert I., and of her youngest son Charles. The crypt is now occupied by the stoves used in heating the church. — In 1431 the great *Council* began to sit in the Münster. It consisted of upwards of 500 clergymen, including many great dignitaries, whose ostensible task was a 'reformation of the Church in head and members'; but after having disputed for years without any result, and having been excommunicated by Pope Eugene IV., it was at last dissolved in 1448.

The \***Mediaeval Collection**, which occupies the three floors of the building adjoining the church, is very interesting (open to the public on Sun., 10.30 to 12.30; at other times adm. ½ fr., on application at Münster-Platz 13; illustrated catalogue in French and German, ½ fr., recommended to other than hasty visitors, as the attendants cannot give full information).

**GROUND FLOOR.** *Chapel of St. Nicholas:* antiquities of the flint period; architectural fragments chiefly from churches of Bâle; and the '*Lälenkönig*', a curious piece of mechanism not older than the end of the 17th cent., formerly on the exterior of the tower (removed in 1881) of the Rhine bridge. The later story that this head was erected in derision of

the Austrians to whom Klein-Basel was pledged in 1375-92 is a mere myth. — The *Waffenhalde*, or armoury, contains the chief curiosities of the arsenal of Bâle; in the middle are interesting cannon of the 15th and 16th cent.; to the right, by the window, a suit of armour supposed to have belonged to Charles the Bold. — A winding staircase ascends to the rooms of the FIRST FLOOR. In the *Concilium-Saal*, or council-hall, the Council of Bâle held their sittings in 1431-48. Along the walls are arranged numerous casts of mouldings from churches of Bâle; also eighteen fragments of the famous "Death Dance" of Bâle, a fresco which once adorned the wall of the Dominican burial-ground (taken down in 1805), painted early in the 15th century. On a long table in the centre are models of buildings in Bâle and of castles in the environs; large winged \*Altar by B. Strigel of Memmingen (1512). — We next enter the *Saal für Profanarchitectur*, which contains panels, tiles, stone slabs, and other fragments from houses in Bâle and other parts of Switzerland. — In the following room, the *Saal für Hausalterthümer*, is a collection of mediæval furniture, tapestry, porcelain, glass, jewel-caskets, and other articles for domestic use. Beyond these is the "Dining-room of the Counsellor Lucas Iselin," of Bâle, with rich panelling in the choicest woods, dating from 1607. The adjoining Gothic Room of 1460 contains a large bedstead of 1510 and other Gothic furniture. \*Figures of Adam and Eve, carved in box-wood (about 1500). — Two vaulted rooms on this floor are devoted to the illustration of the history of Handicrafts: in the first are fine specimens of "Iron work, bindings of books, 'Goldsmiths' models, etc.; in the second, the ecclesiastical treasures remaining after the division of the canton in 1833, large guild-vessels, gold ornaments from churches of Bâle, fragments of stoves, and a collection of tiles. — Halfway up to the next floor is a kind of gallery containing a collection of *Domestic and Kitchen Utensils*, chiefly from mediæval Bâle.

SECOND FLOOR. The *Saal für Musikalische Alterthümer* contains interesting specimens of old musical instruments, showing in particular the development of the piano and wooden wind-instruments. — In the *Saal für kirchliche Alterthümer* are altars, carved wood, bronzes, and an enamelled bronze \*Votive Tablet presented by Duchess Isabella of Burgundy in 1433. — The *Saal für Costüme* is chiefly devoted to Bâle costumes of the 17th and 18th centuries. — Lastly, the *Saal für Rechts- und Staatsalterthümer* contains the weights and measures of Bâle of the 14-18th centuries.

On the S. side of the choir are extensive \*Cloisters, constructed in the 15th cent., restored in 1869-73, and used until recently as family burial-places. They extend to the *Pfalz*, a terrace behind the Münster, 65 ft. above the Rhine, planted with chestnuts, and affording a pleasing survey of the green river and the distant hills of the Black Forest, the outliers of the Jura, and (in clear weather) of the Vosges. Behind the Münster, on the W. side of the cloisters, is a statue of *Ecolampadius*; and in the neighbourhood (Bäumlein-gasse 18) is the house of *Froben* and *Erasmus*.

In the Augustinergasse, which descends from the Münsterplatz towards the N.W. to the bridge, is the \*Museum (Pl. E, 3; open on Sun., 10.15-12.30, and in summer on Wed., 2-4 o'clock; engravings, Thurs. and Sat., 2-5; at other times fee 50 c. for 1 or 2 persons, 25 c. for each additional pers.), containing a natural history collection, a picture-gallery and a collection of antiquities.

The Picture Gallery (on the upper floor) is chiefly interesting on account of its collection of paintings and drawings by the younger *Holbein* (b. at Augsburg 1497, d. in London 1543), who lived at Bâle in 1515-26 and 1528-32. The STAIRCASE is adorned with frescoes of Gaea, Flora, and Apollo by *Böcklin*, cartoons by *Cornelius, Schnorr*, and *Steinle*, stained glass, and a statue of

Jason with the golden fleece, in marble, by *Schlöth*. \*178. *Benner*, Street in Capri. — ANTE-ROOM. Seven fragments of *Holbein's* obliterated frescoes in the Council Chamber and old and modern copies from them; painted organ-shutters from the Münster, by *Holbein*. — ROOM TO THE LEFT. MODERN SWISS MASTERS. To the left: *Böcklin*, 10. Lady with a green veil, 15. Life a dream, \*11. *Pietà*, \*14. *Naiads*, \*12. Battle of Centaurs; 27. *Ed. Girardet*, Fortune-teller; \*21. *Zünd*, Forest landscape with the Prodigal Son; \*43. *Steffan*, Forest landscape; *Böcklin*, \*43. Sacred grove, \*9. Diana hunting; 20. *Zünd*, Harvest; 37. *Barzaghi-Cattaneo*, Tasso and Leonora; *Diethelm Meyer*, 44. Girl of the Haslital, 45. Girl of the Valais; 59. *Corrodi*, Gondola party; 26. *Ed. Girardet*, Wounded Turcos; 49. *Staeblit*, River scene; 54. *Ruedisihli*, Marshy ground; 46. *Tobler*, The happy mother; 79. *Burnat*, Sheep; 75. *E. de Pury*, Among the Lagoons; *Van Muyden*, 29. Italian street scene, 30. Italian woman with child; 35. *Gleyre*, Pentheus pursued by the Mænads; \*1. A. *Calame*, Evening landscape; *Koller*, 32, 33. Cows at water, 31. Horses on a road through a dale; 25. *E. Girardet*, Barber's shop; 74. *Arthur Calame*, Landscape by moonshine; 57. *Castan*, Harvest; \*18. *Anker*, Children's breakfast; *Vautier*, \*16. Rustic debtor compelled by a rich neighbour and his agent to sell his property, \*17. The involuntary confession; 8. *Stückelberg*, Earthquake at Bâle; \*23. *Zünd*. Noon; 24. *Ed. Girardet*, Snow-balling; *Stückelberg*, \*7. The painter's children, \*6. Marionettes, \*5. Festival of St. Mary in the Sabine Mts.; \*2, 3. *Calame*, Forest landscapes; 78. *Monteverde*, Vine-wreath; 38. *Barzaghi-Cattaneo*, Lady performing music; \*9. *Anker*, Quack; 36. *Gleyre*, Nymph; 50. *S. Durand*, Wandering musicians; 51. *Bachmann*, Christmas singers in the Canton of Lucerne; 55. *Ruedisihli*, Rocky scenery. — DRAWINGS. The cabinets contain a rich collection. On the walls: 5-13. *Schongauer*; 15-27a. *H. Holbein the Elder*; \*30-32. A. *Dürer*; 33. *H. Schäufelein*; 34. *H. Sebald Beham*; \*37-41. *H. Baldung Grien*; \*44-53 and 58. *Nich. Manuel Deutsch*; 54-57. *Urs Graf*; \*\*61-138 and 142. *H. Holbein the Younger*. Among the last should particularly be observed: 111. Family of Sir Thomas More (presented to Erasmus), 113. Combat of foot-soldiers, 114. Samuel and Saul, 123-128. Feminine costumes of Bâle, 91-100. The Passion. Then: 139-141. *Ambrose Holbein*; \*152. *Nich. Glockendon*; 158. *Rembrandt*; 160. *Raphael*. In a glass-case the original of *Holbein's* Praise of Folly. — LARGE SALOON, N. END (view towards the Blauen in fine weather). Continuation of MODERN SWISS MASTERS. (left) \*80. *Gos*, Storm in the Sefinen Valley; 64. *Veillon*, Lagoons of Venice; 76. *Fröhlicher*, Spring landscape; 48. *Grob*, Pestalozzi; 52. *Preiswerk*, Landscape with Satyrs; 63. *Bosshardt*, Hans von Hallwyl at the battle of Morat; \*39. *Barzaghi-Cattaneo*, Ficsco; 62. *Bucher*, Capuchins and worldlings; 67. *Niederhäusern*, Pond near Grenoble; 297. *Frei*, Forest landscape in the Roman mountains; 61. *Bucher*, Rapids of Sault Ste. Marie, Canada; 6\*. *David*, Capri; 299. *Hauser*, Fr. Überbeck; 42. *Steffan*, Mountain landscape; 28. *Ed. Girardet*, Arab drinking coffee; \*69. *Bocion*, The harbour of Ouchy; \*65. *Humbert*, Cattle watering; \*40. *Zwengauer*, Sunset; 41. *Steffan*, Mountain landscape. — LARGE SALOON, 1st SECTION. *H. Holbein the Younger*, 6a. and 6b. Schoolmaster's signboard of 1516; 7. *Erasmus*; 10. The burgomaster Jacob Meyer and his wife; \*11. Last Supper; 12. Adam and Eve; 13. Ecce Homo; \*\*14. The Passion in eight separate scenes, formerly in the Rathhaus; \*15. The dead body of Christ, of startling realism; \*\*16. Portrait of Boniface Amerbach; 17. *Erasmus*; \*18. *Lais Corinthiaca*, the portrait of a lady of the noble family of Offenburg; 19. The same lady with Cupid; \*20. Wife and children of the painter; 21. A London merchant. 23, 24. *Ambrose Holbein*, Portraits of boys; *M. Grünewald*, 32. Crucifixion, 33. Resurrection; *Hans Baldung Grien*, 34. Crucifixion, 35. Nativity; 36, \*37. Pictures with figures of Death; 41-43. *N. Manuel Deutsch*; 58, 59. *Tob. Stimmer*, Full-length portraits of Jac. Schwytzer and his wife (1564). — 2ND SECTION. 60-72. School of *Gerrit van St. Jans*; Dutch Masters of the 15th cent., 73. *Pius Joachim*, 74. Coronation of the Virgin; 89. *Strigel*, St. Anna; 101-3. *Lucas Cranach the Elder*; 109. *H. met de Bles* (?), Adoration of the Magi. Fine old inlaid council table. — 3RD SECTION. \*118. *Rubens*, Christ bearing the cross (a sketch); \*124. *Peter Thys*, Pieta; 125. *Dirk van Sandvoort*, Woman singing

and flute player; 126. *J. B. Weenix*, Italian landscape; 131. *Teniers the Younger*, Dutch peasant's room; 136. *Wouverman*, Horses and ass; 137. *Karel du Jardin*, Trumpeter on horseback; 138. *Berghem*. Cattle crossing a ford; 139. *C. Dusart*, Rustic scene; 140. *Fr. Mieris*, Fishmonger; 144. *Rombouts*, Forest scene; 145. *Decker*, Landscape; 146. *S. Ruysdael*, Landscape; \*156. *Dutch Master*, Forest scene; 165. Old copy of Raphael's Joanna of Aragon. -- 5TH SECTION. 265. *Jos. Koch*. Macbeth and the witches; *Leopold Robert*, 288. Bandits' wives in flight, 289. Wounded bandit and his wife; 290. *Aur. Robert*, Interior of St. Marl's at Venice; 292-296. *J. Frey*, Southern landscapes; \*300. *Diday*, Scene on the Lake of Brienz; 35. *Landerer*, Federal representatives entering Bâle in 1501 to administer the federal oath to the town; 306. *Lessing*, Forest landscape; 307. *Feuerbach*, Idyl. — SCULPTURES in the picture-gallery: Antique heads of Apollo and Hercules; *Imhof*, Rebecca; *Kissling*, Runner; *Schloëth*, Psyche (marble statues). — MODERN DRAWINGS. 2-23. *Hess*, *Schraudolph*, and *J. C. Koch*, Cartoons for the frescoes in St. Boniface at Munich; cartoons by *Overbeck* (26-35), *Schwind* (36-40), *Genelli* (41, 43), *J. C. Koch* (59, 50), *Cornelius* (51, 52; drawings for the Last Judgment), etc. In the centre a \*Relief of the Jungfrau in the scale of 1:10,000, by *S. Simon*.

Collection of Antiquities. In the first room are casts, coins and medals, and a handsome antique cabinet. In the next room are vases, mosaics, and other antiquities, chiefly found near Augst (p. 3). On the ground-floor a room containing Mexican, Chinese, and Japanese antiquities; in the following room are various objects from lake-dwellings.

The University Library in the same building (open 10-12 and 2-4) contains about 200,000 vols. and 5000 MSS.; among the latter are the transactions of the Council, writings of Luther, Melanchthon, etc. The University (350 students), founded in 1459 by Pius II., was once famous for its mathematicians *Bernoulli*, *Merian*, and *Euler*. The hall contains upwards of 100 portraits of scholars of Bâle, including the cosmographer *Sebastian Münster* (d. 1552), the reformers *Ecolampadius* and *Grynaeus*, and the theologians *De Wette* (d. 1849) and *Alex. Vinet* (d. 1847). In front of the aula are ten marble busts, by *Schlöth*, of professors of Bâle of the present century.

The Rathhaus (Pl. D, 3), or Town Hall, in the Markt-Platz (No. 13), was erected in 1504, and restored in 1824-28. The handsome \*Council Hall in the interior is adorned with carvings and stained glass. The court contains a Statue of *Munatius Plancus* (p. 3), erected here in 1580.

The old fortifications have been almost entirely removed, and their site converted into promenades; but the handsome Spalen-Thor (Pl. C, 3), on the W. side of the town, erected about the year 1400, the St. Albans-thor (Pl. G, 5) on the S., and the St. Johannis-thor (Pl. C, 1) on the N., have been restored. Near the first of these, to the right, is the Vesalianum (Pl. C, 3), the new University institute for anatomy and physiology; and to the N.W. is the Bernoullianum (Pl. C, 2, 3), also belonging to the University, an edifice for the study of physics, chemistry, and astronomy. In the Hebel-Str., near the latter, is the house where the poet *Hebel* (1760-1826) was born, with a tablet.

Other MEDIEVAL STRUCTURES deserving mention are the late-Gothic Fishmarket Fountain (Pl. D, 3), of the 15th cent., restored in 1851; the Spalen Fountain, with a bagpiper supposed to have been

designed by Holbein; the *Rebhaus Fountain*, in the Richenthor-Strasse (Pl. F, 3); and the Roman archway in the old *St. Alban's Monastery* (Pl. F, 4). — The *Barfüsser-Kirche* (Pl. D, E, 4), dating from the beginning of the 14th cent., with its very lofty choir, is now used as a storehouse. — The *Church of St. Martin* (Pl. D, 3), was restored in 1851, when the choir was skilfully adapted as a Protestant place of worship — The large Gothic (Rom. Cath.) *Church of St. Clara* (Pl. E, 2) at Klein-Basel has been recently restored.

Foremost among the MODERN BUILDINGS of Bâle is the Gothic \**St. Elisabethenkirche* (Pl. E, 5), erected by Hr. Merian-Burckhardt (d. 1858). The interior is worth seeing, especially the fine stained glass from Munich. — Near it, on the Steinenberg, is the *Kunsthalle* (Pl. E, 5; built by Stehlin; adm. 50 c.), containing a collection of modern pictures and sculptures. Connected with it are a large garden and a restaurant, the latter adorned with good mural paintings by Brüunner. On the staircase are frescoes by Stückelberg. Between the *St. Elisabethenkirche* and the *Kunsthalle* is the new *Sculpturhalle*, containing plaster-casts. Next the *Kunsthalle* is the *Theatre*, opposite which is the *Musiksaal*, both designed by Stehlin.

The *Zoological Garden* (Pl. B, C, 6), adjoining the 'Nachti-gallenwäldchen', outside the site of the Steinenthal, and about  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from the Central Station (adm.  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 fr.), contains admirable examples of Swiss (mountain goats) and other animals. Concerts are frequently given on Sun. afternoons.

The *Monument of St. Jacob* (Pl. F, 6), near the Sommer-Casino (p. 3), by F. Schlöth, completed in 1872, commemorates the heroism and death of 1300 Confederates who opposed the Armagnac invaders under the Dauphin (afterwards Louis XI.) in 1444. Above is Helvetia in armour, with a wreath; on the pedestal are four falling warriors in marble. Inscription: 'Our souls to God, our bodies to the enemy!'

The *Missionary Institutions* of Bâle are deservedly in high repute. The *Mission House* (Pl. B, 3) educates missionaries for the promulgation of Christianity. It contains an interesting ethnographical collection from the E. Indies and W. Africa, and two large models of the Temple area and Great Mosque at Jerusalem. — In the neighbourhood are several charitable institutions: the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at *Riehen*, 3 M. to the N.E., the missionary institution on the *Chrischona* (1722), 4 M. to the E., with splendid view, and the Reformatory at *Beuggen*, 12 M. to the E. (p. 23). — An excellent *Society for the Promotion of the Public Welfare*, which has existed at Bâle for more than a century, has a very extensive sphere of operation.

FROM BÂLE TO FLÜHEN, 8 M., steam-tramway in 50 min. (fares 1 fr. 30, 95 c.). The train, starting from the Steinenthal-Str. (Pl. D, 5), passes the Zoological Garden (see above), and traverses the fertile valley of the *Birsig*. Stations:  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. *Binningen* (\*Hirsch; \*Bär), a large village with 4700 inhab. and the church of *St. Margaret*, commanding a good view;  $1\frac{3}{4}$  M. *Bottminger-Mühle*;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Bottmingen*, with the *Bottminger Schlösschen* (Inn and pretty park); 3 M. *Oberwyl* (\*Krone), with an extensive pauper-factory;  $4\frac{1}{4}$  M. *Therwil* (*Rüssli*), a substantial village in the *Leimenthal*. The line now bends to the S. to ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Ettingen* (Badhaus), with a chalybeate spring, and thence skirts the hills to the right via *Witterswil* and *Bättwyl* to (8 M.) *Flühlen* (1250'; *Inn* and *Baths*), a small village with a chalybeate spring, prettily situated in a defile at the foot of the *Blauen*. Interesting excursion hence via *Tannwald* to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) well-preserved ruin of \**Lands-*

kron (1890 ft.), the tower of which commands a wide view (key at the last house in Tannwald). — A road leads to the S. from Flühen to (1½ M.) *Mariastein* (1635'; *Kreuz; Post*), formerly a Benedictine abbey, with a frequented pilgrimage-church, picturesquely situated on a steep crag. A spacious rock cavern beneath the church contains the chapel of *Maria im Stein*. From Mariastein the *Landskron* may be reached via Tannwald in 25 minutes. — The road goes on beyond Mariastein to *Metzerlen* and (2½ M.) *Burg* (1735'; \*Inn), a charmingly-situated village with a mineral spring and a château commanding fine views. — The *Blauen* (2890'), which may be ascended from Ettingen (p. 8) or Mariastein in 1½ hr., commands a wide prospect, extending on the S.E. to the Bernese Alps.

## 2. From Bâle to Biènne and Bern through the Münsterthal.

77 M. RAILWAY (*Jura-Simplon Line*) to Biènne (56 M.) in 3-4 hrs. (fares 9 fr. 30, 6 fr. 65, 4 fr. 75 c.); from Biènne to Bern (21 M.) in 1-1¼ hr. (fares 3 fr. 55, 2 fr. 50, 1 fr. 80 c.). [Railway from Biènne to Neuchâtel (20 M.) in ¾-1¼ hr.; to Geneva (102 M.) in 5½-7½ hrs.; from Bâle to Geneva, express in 7½ hrs. Through-carriages to Geneva and St. Maurice.]

The *Münsterthal*, watered by the *Birs*, is the grandest and most interesting valley in the Jura range. It consists of a succession of defiles and narrow gorges, with pine-clad banks, while the broader basins are enlivened with meadows, villages, mills, and factories. This valley, which belongs to the ancient bishopric of Bâle, afforded the Romans a route between *Aventicum* (Avenches, see p. 207), the most important town of Helvetia, and *Augusta Rauracorum* (Augst, see p. 3), one of their advanced posts on the Rhine.

*Bâle* (870'), see p. 2. Leaving the Central Station, the train soon diverges from the Central Line (p. 12) to the right, passes the cemetery on the right, and near (3 M.) *Mönchenstein* crosses the *Birs*. On the hills to the left are several ruined castles. — 5 M. *Dornach-Arlesheim* (Munzinger's Restaurant). On a wooded hill, 1½ M. to the E., near *Arlesheim* (1130 ft.; Löwe; Ochs), rises *Schloss Birseck*, once a château of the bishops of Bâle, with a pleasant park, interesting grottoes, and a hermitage. (Apply to the gardener at the foot of the hill.)

The train follows the right bank of the *Birs*. On the left is the village of *Dornach*, with its picturesque ruined castle. 7 M. *Aesch* (Ochs), a village on the left bank. The valley contracts. The train passes through a tunnel under the modernised château of *Angenstein*, and enters the canton of Bern. On a hill to the right is the picturesque ruin of *Pfeffingen* (1850'). On the right, near (9½ M.) *Grellingen* (\*Bär), are several factories. The train passes through a deep cutting and crosses the *Birs* twice; the valley then expands. *Schloss Zwingen*, on the right, was the seat of the episcopal governors of the district, down to the first French revolution.

14½ M. *Laufen* (1155'; *Hôt. Jura; Sonne*) lies at the confluence of the *Lützel* and *Birs*. The train traverses a narrow, wooded valley. Beyond (16 M.) *Bärschwyl* it passes through two tunnels and crosses the *Birs* twice. 18½ M. *Liesberg*. At (22½ M.) *Saugern*, Fr. *Soyhières* (Hôtel de la Gare) the language changes from German to French. On the right is the ruined castle of that name. At the

rocky egress of the valley, before its expansion into a broad plain, lies *Bellerive*, on the left, now a factory. On a hill to the right is the ruin of *Vorburg*.

**24½ M. Delémont**, Ger. *Delsberg* (1430'; \**Faucon*; *Lion d'Or*; *Hôtel de la Gare*, at the station; *Rail. Restaurant*) is an old town (3638 inhab.) on the *Sorne*, with a château of the former Bishops of Bâle.

FROM DELÉMONT TO PORRENTRUY, 18 M., railway in  $\frac{3}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. (fares 3 fr. 65, 2 fr. 15, 1 fr. 50 c.). The line traverses the grassy valley of the *Sorne*. Stations *Courtellette*, *Courfavière*, *Bassecourt*, and (7½ M.) *Glovelier*. We next cross the large viaduct of *Combe-Maran*, and beyond a tunnel, 3200 yds. in length, and two others, reach (11 M.) *Ste. Ursanne* ("Deux Clefs; Bœuf), a picturesque old town in the romantic valley of the *Doubs* (p. 198), with a ruined château on a lofty rock. Another tunnel pierces the *Mont Terrible*. Stat. *Courgenay*. Then (18 M.) *Porrentruy*, Ger. *Pruntrut* (1455'; \**Ours*; \**Cheval Blanc*), a considerable old town (6509 inhab.) with a château, once the residence of the Bishops of Bâle. At *Réclère*, 7 M. to the W. of Porrentruy, near the French frontier, a large stalactite grotto has recently been discovered and made accessible. — The line leads hence to *Delle*, the French frontier-station, *Belfort*, and *Paris* (express from Bâle to Paris in 9 hrs. 22 min.).

The line traverses the valley towards the S.E., and beyond (26½ M.) *Courrendlin*, Ger. *Rennendorf* (*Cerf*), enters the \**Münsterthal*, Fr. *Val Moutier*, a wild, romantic ravine of the *Birs*, flanked with huge limestone rocks. The line is carried through these '*Gorges de Moutier*' by means of a series of tunnels, galleries, and viaducts. (A walk from Courrendlin to Münster is recommended.) Above (28½ M.) *Choindaz*, and opposite the *Glass Works of Roche*, which lie on the right bank of the stream, we traverse a tunnel, 100 yds. in length, and reach (29½ M.) *Roche* (1650'; \**Cheval Blanc*, moderate). The train threads five short tunnels in rapid succession, crosses the *Birs* by a lofty bridge, and then, at the mouth of the defile, the *Rausbach*.

**32 M. Münster**, Fr. *Moulier* (1730'; \**Hôtel de la Gare*, moderate) The thriving village (1750'; \**Cerf*; *Couronne*; *Cheval*, well spoken of), with 2346 inhab. and a new Protestant church, is prettily situated in a green dale, on the left bank of the *Birs*.

ASCENT OF THE WEISSENSTEIN FROM MÜNSTER (3½ hrs.; comp. p. 15). About 10 min. to the N.E. of Münster, or 6 min. from the station, at the *Restaurant Sperisen* (good beer), a road (diligence to St. Joseph daily in 1 hr.) ascends to the right to (2 M.) *Granfelden* (Fr. *Grandval*, 2010') and (¾ M.) *Crémine* (2065'; Croix). It next ascends the gorge of the *Raus* to (2 M.) *St. Joseph am Gänzenbrunnen* (Inn), at the N. base of the *Weissenstein*, the *Kurhaus* on which (p. 15) may easily be reached hence by the road in 1¾-2 hrs. The footpath to the left is shorter (1½ hr.). (Carriage from Münster to the Weissenstein 25 fr., there and back 30 fr.; from Gänzenbrunnen 15 fr.)

The line traverses another wild and very picturesque gorge, the *Roches de Court*, high above the *Birs*, and beyond a long tunnel reaches (35½ M.) *Court* (2200'; *Ours*; *Couronne*).

From Court, or better from *Bévilard* (see below), a steep path crosses the *Montoz* (4370') to (3 hrs.) *Reuchenette* (p. 11; guide advisable). View similar to that from the Weissenstein.

We traverse pleasant grassy dales, pass *Sorvilier*, *Malleray-Bévilard*, and *Reconvilier*, and reach —

**42½ M. Tavannes**, Ger. *Dachsenfelden* (2500'; *Hôtel de la Gare* poor; Restaur. and R. at the *Brasserie*), a large village at the source of the Birs (branch-line in 35 min. to *Tramelan*). The train ascends slightly, and passes by means of a tunnel (1500 yds.) under the *Pierre Pertuis*, a natural opening in the rock through which the high-road passes. It then descends the slope to the right, describes a sharp curve between *Sombeval* and *Corgémont*, and crosses the *Suze*, or *Schüss*.

**47 M. Sonceboz** (2150'; *Couronne*; *Cerf*, well spoken of), the junction for *La Chaux-de-Fonds* (see p. 198).

The train again crosses the *Suze*, and passes through a tunnel under the S.W. spur of the *Montoz* (p. 10). The stream is crossed several times in its beautiful wooded valley. **50½ M. La Heutte**; **53 M. Reuchenette** (1940'; Inn, excellent trout). The line now suddenly turns towards the S., and enters the narrow passage which the *Suze* has forced through the last heights of the Jura range. Four tunnels between this point and Bienne. On the right beyond the first tunnel is a fall of the *Suze*, and on the hill is the ruined château of *Rond-châtel*. Two more tunnels. Pleasant view of the green valley of *Orvin* (Ger. *Illingen*) to the right. Beyond another long tunnel the train crosses the deep and wild ravine of the *Suze* (*Taubenloch*, see below), by a lofty bridge, and quits the ravine. We now obtain a striking view of the rich plains of Bienne, with the whole of the Alpine chain from the mountains of Unterwalden to Mont Blanc in the distance. We then descend vine-clad slopes to —

**56 M. Bienne**, Ger. *Biel* (1445'; \**Couronne*, R. from 2, D. 3, S. 2½ fr.; \**Hôtel de Bienne*, near the station, R., L., & A. 3½-4½, B. 1½ fr.; \**Hôt. Suisse*, R. 2½, B. 1 fr.; *Croix*; *Hôt. de la Gare*, near the station, well spoken of; \**Rail. Restaurant*), an ancient and thriving town (18,000 inhab.). The *Museum Schwab*, founded by Col. Schwab and presented by him to the town, is an interesting collection of antiquities from the lake-villages, Celtic and Roman weapons, implements, coins, etc. (open on Sun. and Thurs., 2-4; at other times on application). The beautiful avenues enclosing the town stretch to the N. end of the *Lake of Bienne*, as far as (1 M.) *Nidau*, with its old château and sea-baths, near the efflux of the *Zihl* or *Thièle* (p. 194).

Tramway from the station into the town, to *Nidau*, and to the N. to (20 min.) *Bözingen*, Fr. *Boujean* (Hirsch; Rössli). An attractive walk leads hence through the picturesque *Taubenlochschlucht*, watered by the copious *Schüss*, to the (½ hr.) hamlet of *Friedlisbort*, Fr. *Frinvillier* (Restaur. des Gorges and Restaur. de la *Truite*, good trout), and thence past the ruin of *Rondchâtel* to (¾ hr.) the station of *Reuchenette* (see above).

A WIRE-ROPE RAILWAY (station 10 min. to the N.W. of the railway station at Bienne, where an omnibus is waiting) ascends in 15 min. (1 fr., return 1½ fr.) to the Kurhaus of \**Macolin*, Ger. *Magglingen* (2960'; R., L., & A. 4, D. 4, pens. 8-11 fr.), splendidly situated on the slopes of the Jura;

$\frac{1}{4}$  hr. above Bienne, and noted for its fine air. Large wooded grounds, and fine view of the Alps from the Sentis to Mont Blanc. English Church Service in summer.

A very pleasant round of 3 hrs. is as follows: by wire-rope railway to Macolin, thence viâ the (25 min.) prettily situated village of Leubringen, Fr. *Evilard* (\*Kurhaus; Drei Tannen, well spoken off), through magnificent pine-woods, or viâ *Orvin* (p. 11) to *Frinvillier* and by the *Taubenlochschlucht* to *Bözingen* (tramway to Bienne). — The ascent of the Chasseral (5280') takes about 1 hr. from Macolin. From the hotel a good path crosses the hill to the S.W. to *Lamboing*, *Diesse*, and *Nods*, at the N.E. foot of the mountain, whence a steep and stony ascent leads to the top (descent to St. *Imier*, see p. 198). — From Macolin to *Twanberg* (p. 194), a pleasant walk of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.

From Bienne to *Soleure*, see p. 16; to *Neuchâtel* and *Geneva*, see R. 58.

The RAILWAY FROM BIENNE TO BERN crosses the *Zihl* near (58 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Brügg*, and the *Aare* before (61 M.) *Busswyl*.

63 M. *Lyss* (*Hirsch*; *Rail. Restaurant*) is the junction of the lines to *Payerne* on the S. (p. 208) and to *Soleure* on the N. (p. 16). — 64 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Suberg*; 68 M. *Schüpfen*; 71 M. *München-Buchsee* (\*Hôt. Käch; Krone; Bär). On the right, the Bernese Alps from the Jungfrau to the Balmhorn become visible, but soon disappear. — 73 M. *Zollikofen*, a station on the Central Line (Bâle-Herzogenbuchsee-Bern). Thence to (77 M.) *Bern*, see p. 17.

### 3. From Bâle to Bienna viâ Olten and Soleure.

63 M. RAILWAY in 3-4 hrs. (fares 10 fr. 65, 7 fr. 45, 5 fr. 35 c.).

Bâle, see p. 2. The train crosses the *Birs*. 3 M. *Muttenz*. 5 M. *Pratteln*, the junction for Zürich (p. 18). On the Rhine, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N.W. (branch-railway in 10 min.) are the well-equipped salt-baths of *Schweizerhalle*.

The line leaves the valley of the Rhine, enters the Jura Mts. and follows the left bank of the Ergolz. Near (7 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Nieder-Schöenthal*, on a hill to the right, lies *Frenkendorf* (1120'; Wilder Mann; Löwe), a pretty summer-resort. A good carriage-road leads from Nieder-Schöenthal to (2 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) Bad Schauenburg (see below).

9 M. *Liestal* (1033'; 4927 inh.; \**Falke*, with salt-baths and garden, pens. from 4 fr.; *Schlüssel*; *Engel*; *Sonne*), prettily situated on the *Ergolz*, is the seat of government of the half-canton of Basel-Land or Bâle-Campagne. In the town-hall is a collection of coins and the cup of Charles the Bold, found in his tent after the battle of Nancy (1477).

*Biennenberg* (*Kurhaus*, with salt-baths), 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N.W. of Liestal, is a pleasant summer-resort, and about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. beyond it is *Bad Schauenburg* (1590'), below the ruin of the same name (1975'; \*View). Road to Nieder-Schöenthal, see above.

To *WALDENBURG*, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  M., narrow-gauge railway in 1 hr., through the pretty *Frenkenthal*. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Bad Bubendorf*, with mineral and salt baths. (The village with its ruined castle lies 1 M. to the right.) 4 M. *Lampenberg*; 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Hölstein*, in a narrow part of the valley, with manufactures of silk ribbon. Passing *Niederdorf* and *Oberdorf*, we reach (3 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Waldenburg* (1713'; *Löwe*; *Schlüssel*), a little town with a ruined castle and a pretty church. A good road leads hence (diligence 4 times daily in 50 min.)

to (3 M.) **Langenbruck** (\**Kurhaus*, with its dépendance *Ochsen*, pens.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ -8 fr.; *Pens. Bider*, etc.), situated on the pass of the *Obere Hauenstein* (2355'), a quiet and pleasant hill sanatorium. — A high-road leads from Langenbruck to the S.E. to *Fridau* and (5 M.) *Egerkingen* (p. 14); another to the S.W. to *Holderbank*, *Balsthal*, and through the *Klus*, a defile formerly fortified, with the picturesque ruin of *Falkenstein* and the restored château of *Bechburg*, to (10 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Oensingen* (p. 14).

11 M. **Lausen**. Near (13 M.) *Sissach* (1233'; Löwe), a thriving village, we pass (r.) the small château and park of *Ebenrain*. Fine view from the *Sissacher Fluh* (2400'), 1 hr. to the N.

FROM SISSACH OVER THE SCHAFMATT TO AARAU (13 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.). Branch-line viâ *Böckten* in 15 min. to (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Gelterkinden* (1370'; \*Rössli), a manufacturing village; thence road through a picturesque valley past the *Hanggiessen* waterfall to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Tecknau* (1440'); (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Wenslingen* (1860'); (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Ollingen* (1940'; Ochs), with a mineral spring. The path ascending the (1/2 hr.) \**Schafmatt* (2515') diverges close to the 'Ochs', and is easily found, being provided with finger-posts. The summit commands an extensive panorama of the Jura and the Alps, which we enjoy until we reach a point overlooking the deep valley of *Rohr*. Turning to the left here, we reach the upper part of a meadow, at the foot of which (1/2 hr. from the top) lies a chalet and whey-cure establishment. From this point we enjoy a view of the environs of the Lake of Lucerne, the Rigi, Pilatus, etc., framed by the mountains between which we stand. From the chalet to *Aarau* (p. 21) in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr., past the *Laurenzenbad* (p. 21), situated in a side-valley to the left, and *Erlisbach*.

To the S. of Sissach lies (7 M.; diligence twice daily in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. viâ *Zunzen*, *Tenniken*, and *Dietschen*) *Eptingen* or *Ruch-Eptingen* (1873'; *Kurhaus*, with saline and mineral baths; pens. 4-5 fr.), situated in a narrow valley at the base of the *Hauenstein* (footpath to *Läufelfingen*, see below, 1 hr.; to *Langenbruck*, see above, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.).

The train quits the Ergolzthal, turns to the S. into the narrow and picturesque *Homburger Thal*, and beyond (16 M.) *Sommerau* passes through two tunnels. 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Läufelfingen* (2010'; Sonne), at the foot of the *Hauenstein*.

On the summit of the *Hauenstein*, ascended in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. from stat. *Läufelingen* viâ *Reisen* and *Erlimoos* (each of which has a *Kurhaus*), is situated the *Frohburg* (2770'; \**Hôtel & Pension*, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ , pens. 6-7 fr.), commanding a beautiful view of the Alps, from the *Santis* to *Mont Blanc*; in the foreground the *Wartburg* (see below) and the *Wiggerthal* with the railway to *Lucerne*; on the right rises *Pilatus*, on the left the *Rigi*. About 10 min. from the inn are some scanty ruins of a castle destroyed by an earthquake. Descent by *Trimbach* in 1 hr. to *Olten*.

The train now enters the *Hauenstein Tunnel*, 2970 yds. long, during the construction of which in 1857 sixty-three workmen were buried by a fall of earth. Beyond it we observe on a hill to the right the small château of *Neu-Wartburg* (p. 14), to the right of which, farther on, the Bernese Alps gradually become visible from the *Wetterhorn* to the *Doldenhorn*. The train descends by a long curve to the *Aare*, crosses it, and ascends on the right bank to —

24 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Olten**. — \**HÔTEL SUISSE*, at the station, R. 2, B. 1 fr.; *HÔTEL WISS*, moderate; *HALBMOND*. — \**Rail. Restaurant*.

Carriages generally changed here. Detention of 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. As we leave the waiting-rooms, the trains for *Bâle* and *Zürich* are to the left, those to *Lucerne* and *Bern* to the right. Pocket-picking not uncommon here.

**Olten** (1295'; 4936 inhab.), the second town in the canton of Soleure, prettily situated on the *Aare*, is the junction of the lines

to Aarau and Brugg (R. 7), to Aarburg and Lucerne (R. 6), to Bern (R. 4), and to Soleure and Neuchâtel (see below). The *Parish Church* contains an Ascension by Disteli, and the *Capuchin Church* a Madonna by Deschwanden. Extensive railway work-shops and large shoe-manufactories.

To the S.E. of Olten, on an isolated hill on the right bank of the Aare, rises the **Neu-Wartburg** or **Sätilschloss** (2235'; "Restaurant"), a small château with a fine view of the Alps from the Sentis to the Jungfrau. Good paths from Olten and from Aarburg to the top in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.

About 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N.E. of Olten (diligence twice daily in summer in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) are the sulphur-baths of **Lostorf** ("Kurhaus", moderate, pens. 5 fr.), prettily situated at the foot of the Jura. On a cliff above ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) rises the small château of **Wartenfels** (2060'), with a fine view.

Beyond Olten the train diverges to the right from the Bern and Lucerne line (p. 17), crosses the Aare, and traverses the plain watered by the *Dünnern*, at the base of the Jura. To the left the view of the Alps from the Glärnisch to the Altels is gradually unfolded. 26 M. **Olten-Hammer**; 27 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Wangen**; 29 M. **Hägendorf**; 31 M. **Eyerkingen** (Kreuz).

Diligence twice daily in 45 min. to **Friedau** (2300'; "Kurhaus", pens. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 fr.), situated on the slope of the Jura, and well fitted up. Beautiful view of the Alps from Sentis to Mont Blanc. Shady grounds and extensive wood-walks. The road also leads to **Langenbruck**, 3 M. farther (see p. 13; diligence in summer daily).

32 M. **Oberbuchsiten**; 36 M. **Oensingen** (diligence twice daily in 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. to **Langenbruck**, p. 13); 37 M. **Niederbipp** (to the right of which is **Oberbipp**, with a handsome modern château). At (41 M.) **Wangen** the train crosses the Aare. Beyond **Deitingen** and **Luterbach** we obtain a view of Soleure with the minster of St. Ours; to the right are the Röthi and the Kurhaus on the Weissenstein (p. 15). The train crosses the *Grosse Emme*, not far from its confluence with the Aare. — 47 M. **Neu-Solothurn**.

**Soleure.** — Soleure has two RAILWAY STATIONS: **Neu-Solothurn**, on the right bank of the Aare, for the lines to Olten, Herzogenbuchsee, Burgdorf, Lyss, and Bienne, and **Alt-Solothurn**, on the left bank, to the W. of the town, for the line to Bienne.

**Hotels.** \*KRONE, R., L., & A. 3, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ , D. 3 fr.; \*STORCH; HIRSCH; THURM; SCHWAN, well spoken of.

**Soleure**, or **Solothurn** (1425'; 8462 inhab.), on the Aare, a quiet place, the capital of Canton Soleure, was incorporated with the Confederation in 1481, and claims to be the oldest town on this side of the Alps next to Trèves. ('*In Celis nihil est Salodoro antiquius, unis exceptis Treviris, quarum ego dicta soror*', is the inscription on the clock-tower.) It was the Roman *Salodurum*, once a flourishing settlement. The old ramparts have been almost entirely removed.

The CATHEDRAL of St. Ours, a cathedral of the Bishopric of Bâle (p. 4), was built in 1762-73 on the site of an edifice of 1050, in the form of a cross, surmounted with a dome and two half-domes. A flight of 36 steps leads to the façade. One of the adjoining fountains is adorned with a statue of Moses striking the rock, the other with a figure of Gideon wringing the dew from the fleece. The ten

large altarpieces, dating from the latter half of the 18th cent., are unimportant. The treasury, in the sacristy, contains some good artistic work in metal and textile fabrics, chiefly of the 16-18th centuries.

The \*ARSENAL, not far from the cathedral, contains the arms of the cantonal militia, and on the second floor a collection of ancient armour and weapons. Among the curiosities is a mitrailleuse of the 15th century. A large plastic group close to the entrance represents the reconciliation of the Confederates effected at the Diet of Stans in 1481 by Nicholas von der Flüe (p. 123), from a drawing by *Distili*.

The oldest building in Soleure is the CLOCK TOWER, recently restored, which is said to have been erected in the 4th century B.C., but is really an early Burgundian building of the 5th or 6th cent. A.D. The figures and mechanism of the clock are similar to those at Bern (p. 136).

The *Natural History Cabinet*, in the suburb on the right bank of the Aare, contains valuable collections of zoology and palaeontology. In the Cantonal School are a number of *Roman and Mediæval Antiquities* and the *Cantonal Library*. The *Town Library* contains about 40,000 vols. and 200 incunabula, besides coins and medals. The *Municipal Picture Gallery* possesses a \*Virgin and Child, with SS. Ours and Martin of Tours, one of the chief works of *Holbein the Younger* (1522), much restored.

The \*Weissenstein (4220'), 3 hours' walk or drive to the N. of Soleure, is deservedly a very favourite point of view. It is reached either by the carriage-road via *Längendorf* and *Oberdorf* (two-horse carr. in 2½ hrs., up 20, down 10, there and back 25 fr. and fee), or (preferable) by the footpath (guide or porter 4-5 fr.) ascending the Verenathal. Taking the latter, we pass the cathedral of St. Ours, and through the handsome Bâle gate, and then bear to the left towards the *Villa Cartier* with its two towers, where we turn to the right. Farther on we enter the avenue to the left, at the end of which we turn to the right towards the church of *St. Nicholas*. Before reaching the church our route passes the *Restaurant Wengistein* and turns to the left into the \**St. Verenathal* (1 M. from Soleure), a narrow, cool, and shady ravine, ½ M. in length. The path to the left, at the beginning of the gorge, leads to the Wengistein (see below). At the other end of the valley are quarries of Portland limestone, where interesting fossils are found. The blocks of granite on the neighbouring slopes are believed by geologists to have been deposited by ancient Alpine glaciers. This gorge is now converted into a promenade.

At the N. end of the ravine is the Hermitage of *St. Verena*. On the right are the hermit's dwelling and a chapel; on the left is a rock-hewn chapel, reached by a broad flight of steps, and containing a representation of the holy sepulchre with life-size figures. We may now ascend by the chapel to the crosses, pass near the large quarries (where 'Gletscherschliffe', or rocks worn by the action of the glaciers were recently discovered), and traverse the wood to the Wengistein, the view from which is similar to that from the Weissenstein, though on a smaller scale. A huge granite boulder here bears a Latin inscription recording two memorable events in the history of Soleure.

From the restaurant beyond the hermitage we take to the right, in the direction of the Weissenstein; at (10 min.) the village of *Widlisbach* we turn to the left and cross the hill to (12 min.) the hamlet of *Fallern* (1827'), at the foot of the Weissenstein. Above it we enter the wood to

the left by a finger-post, ascend gradually, and then in steep zigzags to the (40 min.) first bench, above which there are several others. The path soon quits the wood and ascends an abrupt rocky gully, partly by means of steps. Farther up, the ascent is through wood and more gradual. In 40 min. we regain the road (to the left) above the *Nesselboden Alp* (3447'), and following it, reach in 40 min. more the "Kurhaus" on the *Vordere Weissenstein* (4220'; R., L., & A. 3-4, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ , D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , S. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , pension 8-10 fr.; telephone to Soleure), a sanatorium surrounded by woods and pastures, and much resorted to in summer (English Church service). The footpath, diverging to the right at the end of the wide curve, 8 min. from the Nesselboden Alp, and then ascending abruptly to the left at the post on the top, is a short-cut.

The "VIEW" is less picturesque, but more extensive than that from the Rigi; and no spot commands a better view of the whole Alpine chain from the Tyrol to Mont Blanc. To the E. are distinguished the Sentis, the Glärnisch, with the Rigi in the foreground, the Tödi between the Rigi and Pilatus, the lofty saddle of Titlis, and the Sustenhorn; beyond Soleure are the Wetterhorn and Schreckhorn, the Finsteraarhorn, Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, Blümlisalp, and Doldeuhorn; then the Balmhorn, Altels, Wildstrubel, Wildhorn, Diablerets, and to the S. Mont Blanc. To the S.W. glitter the lakes of Biel, Morat, and Neuchâtel; the Aare winds to the S. through the fertile plains, and the Grosse Emme flows into it at the foot of the mountain.

Pleasant walk to the W. through the wood to the (10 min.) *Känzeli* (4093'). — The *Röthi* (4590'), 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the E. of the hotel, commands an extensive view to the N. and E. of the Black Forest and Vosges, which are hidden from the Weissenstein, and of the picturesque mountains and valleys of the Jura. — Towards the W. the view is concealed by the *\*Hasenmatt* (4745'), 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. from the hotel, whence an uninterrupted panorama may be enjoyed. The path (white marks) to it leads across the pastures to the W. to (25 min.) the *Hintere Weissenstein* (4027'; Inn). A pleasanter route leads by the shady footpath, which enters the woods to the right above the pastures, but which must be quitted as soon as it begins to ascend more steeply. Shortly before reaching the Hintere Weissenstein we descend a little to the left and cross the ridge to (20 min.) the end of the meadows; then descend for 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. in the *Kesselwald*, and ascend across pastures to (20 min.) the chalet of *Althüsli* (4375'; simple Rfnts.), on the saddle, with a good spring. An easy path leads hence to the summit in 20 min. (the path, diverging to the left, 10 min. before the chalet, is shorter but steeper). — We may descend from the Hasenmatt or the chalet on the S. side, pass *Lommiswyl*, and regain Soleure, or the nearer station of Selzach (see below). Those returning from the Kurhausto Soleure follow the road from Fallern (see above) to (1/2 M.) a sign-post with four arms, whence a path between pine-woods and large quarries brings them in 1/2 hr. to the N.W. gate of Soleure. Carriages may also be directed to return by a route affording an opportunity of visiting the St. Verena gorge.

*From Soleure to Herzogenbuchsee*, see p. 17.

FROM SOLEURE TO BURGDORF (13 M.) by the Emmenthal railway in 40-50 min. The principal station is (7 M.) *Utzendorf*, the largest village in the lower Emmenthal. *Burgdorf*, see p. 17.

FROM SOLEURE TO LYSS (15 M.) by railway, skirting the right bank of the Aare, in 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hour. About halfway is *Büren* (Krone), a small town with an old château. *Lyss*, see p. 12.

The Biel line crosses the Aare. 48 M. *Alt-Solothurn* (p. 14); then *Selzach*, *Grenchen* or *Granges* (Löwe), with watch-manufactories, and *Pieterlen*.

63 M. *Bielle*, see p. 11.

#### 4. From Bâle to Bern via Herzogenbuchsee.

66 M. RAILWAY in 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ -4 $\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. (fares 11 fr. 50, 8 fr. 5, 5 fr. 75 c.).

To (24 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Olten, see pp. 12, 13. The line skirts the right bank of the Aare; to the left, the château of Neu-Wartburg (p. 14).

27 M. Aarburg (1285'; \*Krone; Bär), a thriving little town (2079 inhab.), picturesquely situated on the Aare (junction for *Lucerne*, p. 20). The old castle on a hill, built in 1660, is now a factory. — Stations Rothrist; Murgenthal, where the *Murg* is crossed; Roggwyl; Langenthal (\*Löwe), a thriving village with a busy timber-trade (branch-line in 40 min. to *Huttwil*); Bütsberg.

41 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. Herzogenbuchsee (1500'; 2316 inhab.; \*Sonne; Hôt. de la Gare) is a considerable place, with a loftily situated church.

To SOLEURE (9 M.) railway in 40 min. Stations Inkwyl, Subigen, and Derendingen, beyond which we cross the *Grosse Emme* to Neu-Solothurn (p. 14).

Near (45 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Riedwyl we enter a grassy valley with wooded slopes. Beyond (47 M.) Wynigen a long tunnel (1 min.). The train now crosses the *Grosse Emme* to —

52 M. Burgdorf, Fr. Berthoud (1863'; Hôt. Guggisberg, Hôt. de la Gare, both at the station; Maison de Ville; Ours), a busy town (6876 inhab.), picturesquely situated. The substantially built houses are flanked with 'Lauben', or arcades, as at Bern. The public buildings, the hospital, schools, orphanage, and public walks testify to the wealth and taste of the community. In the château of Burgdorf, in 1798, Pestalozzi established his famous school, which in 1804 he removed to Yverdon (p. 202). Beautiful views from the church and château; finer from the *Lueg* (2885'), 2 hrs. to the E.

FROM BURGDORF TO LANGNAU, 14 M., railway in 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 hr. The line ascends the fertile *Emmenthal*. Stat. Oberburg and Hasle-Rüegsau. From Rüegsau, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N.E. of the railway, the *Rachisberg* (2768'; fine view of the Alps and the *Jura*) may be ascended in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. — 6 M. Lützelflüh-Goldbach. Lützelflüh was the home of the pastor Albert Bitzius (d. 1854), a well-known popular author under the name of Jeremias Gott-Heff. — 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. Ramsey-Sumiswald (the latter lying 3 M. to the N.); 9 M. Zollbrück; 14 M. Langnau (p. 130).

From Burgdorf to Soleure, see p. 16.

54 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. Lyssach. Beyond (56 M.) Hindelbank a monument, to the left of the railway, commemorates the battle between the Bernese and the French in the *Grauholz*, March 15th, 1798. — 59 M. Schönbühl. Beyond (61 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Zollikofen (junction for *Bienna*, p. 12), the train crosses the iron *Worblaufen Bridge* (below, to the right, the handsome bridge of *Tiefenau* over the Aare) and then ascends through a cutting to the *Wyler Feld*, whence, to the left, we obtain a magnificent view of the Bernese Alps. To the right is the suburb *Lorraine*, beyond which we cross the Aare and enter the station of Bern. The \*Bridge, 200 yds. long and 142' high, has a roadway for ordinary traffic below the railway. — 66 M. Bern, see p. 134.

## 5. From Bâle to Zürich.

56 M. RAILWAY in  $2\frac{1}{4}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (fares 9 fr. 40, 6 fr. 60, 4 fr. 75 c.).

To (5 M.) *Pratteln*, see p. 12. Near ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Augst*, picturesquely situated, we cross the *Ergolz* and approach the Rhine. On the left is *Kaiser-Augst*, with salt-works and an old church; opposite, on the left bank of the *Ergolz* is the hamlet of *Basel-Augst* (p. 3).

10 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Rheinfelden**. — HOTELS. \**Gr. Hôtel des Salines*, 5 min. above the town, pens. with R. 8-12 fr.; \**Hôtel Dietscy zur Krone*, with terrace on the Rhine; \**Dreikönig*, with shady garden, pens. 5 fr.; *Zum Schützen*; *Schiff*, all with salt-baths; \**Bellevue*, on the right bank of the Rhine; beer at the *Salmen*. — English Church Service in summer.

*Rheinfelden* (873'), an old town with 2400 inhab., once strongly fortified, with walls and towers still partly preserved, was one of the outposts of the Holy Roman Empire. After repeated sieges it was razed to the ground by the French in 1744. Since 1801 it has belonged to Switzerland. The foaming river here dashes over the rocks, forming the *Höllenhaken* rapids. Near the town are extensive salt-works on the Rhine.

We quit the Rhine, which here describes a bend to the N., pass (13 M.) *Möhlin* and (17 M.) *Mumpf* (Soolbad zur Sonne; *Güntert*), and then return to the river for a short distance. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Stein* (990'; \**Löwe*), connected by a covered bridge with *Säckingen* (p. 23).

FROM STEIN TO KOBLENZ, 16 M., railway in 48 min. (2 fr. 80, 2 fr., 1 fr. 40 c.). The line skirts the left bank of the Rhine; stations *Sisseln*, *Laufenburg* (p. 23), *Sulz*, *Etzgen*, *Schwaderloch*, *Leibstatt*, *Felsenau*; then across the Aare to *Koblenz* (p. 22).

We quit the Rhine, and at (20 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Eiken* enter the fertile *Sisseln-Thal*. 23 M. *Frick* (1120'; *Adler*; *Engel*), a considerable village. The train ascends in a long curve to (26 M.) *Hornussen* (1275'). 28 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Effingen* (1425'), the highest point on the line. Then a tunnel, 2697 yds. long (4 min.), under the *Bötzberg* (1945'), the *Mons Vocetius* of the Romans. 31 M. *Bötzenegg* is the station for the village of *Schinznach* (p. 22). The train gradually descends, affording a magnificent view of the valley of the Aare to the right, and, in clear weather, of the St. Gall, Glarus, and Schwyz Alps, and crosses the Aare by a bridge 259 yds. long and 104' high.

36 M. **Brugg** (1096'; pop. 1572; \**Rothes Haus*; \**Rössli*; *Hôt. Bahnhof*; *Rail. Restaurant*), an antiquated little town, the junction for *Aarau* and *Waldshut* (R. 7), is best surveyed from the bridge over the Aare, here hemmed in by rocks. The '*Schwarze Thurm*', by the bridge, dates from the later Roman Empire; the upper part was rebuilt in the 15th century.

The ancient *Abbey of Königsfelden* ( $3\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the S.E. of Brugg), formerly a convent of Minorites, was founded in 1310 by the Empress Elizabeth and her daughter, Queen Agnes of Hungary, on the spot where Albert of Austria, husband of the former, had been murdered two years before (1308) by John of Swabia and his accomplices. It was secularised in 1528; the building was converted into an hospital, and in 1872 into a lunatic asylum. Of the old buildings there now remain the S. part only, the church, and the dwelling of Queen Agnes, which last now contains a collection of antiquities. The stained-glass Windows in the choir, of the 14th cent., op-

posite the door, portray the history of Agnes, etc. Part of the choir, with the tomb of Duke Leopold (p. 20), is now a cart-shed. On the walls are portraits of the chief knights who fell at Sempach (painted soon after the battle, but now much damaged).

On the tongue of land formed by the Reuss and the Aare once stood the considerable Helvetian town of *Vindonissa*, which in the early centuries of the Christian era was the headquarters of a Roman legion with its Rhætian cohorts, as is proved by inscriptions. The position of the amphitheatre is recognisable; and the well of the Abbey of Königsfelden is fed by a subterranean Roman conduit. The town was destroyed in the 5th cent., and there is now no trace of its extensive edifices; but the name still survives in that of the village of *Windisch*, 1 M. to the E. of Brugg.

FROM BRUGG TO WOHLEN, 11 M., railway in 40 minutes. — 3 M. *Birrfeld*;  $5\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Othmarsingen* (junction for Wettingen and Aarau, p. 22);  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Hendschikon* (p. 21);  $8\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Dottikon-Dintikon* (p. 21); 11 M. *Wohlen-Villmergen*. (To *Roithkreuz*, see p. 22.)

We cross the *Reuss* near its union with the *Aare*, and beyond (38 M.) *Turgi* (p. 22; Buffet), reach the *Limmat* and follow its left bank. The steep slopes are clad with vines.

42 M. **Baden** (1257'; pop. 3887; \**Hôtel Bahnhof*; \**Waage*, D. incl. wine  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fr.) was much visited even in Roman times for the sake of its mineral springs (*Aquae Helvetiae*). In the reign of Nero, according to Tacitus (Hist. i. 67), it had all the appearance of a town ('in modum municipii exstructus locus, amoeno salubrium aquarum usu frequens'). In the middle ages Baden was a fortress, and down to the beginning of the 15th cent. was often the residence of the counts of Hapsburg. The extensive ruins of the fortress *Stein zu Baden* (1505'), destroyed in 1415 and again in 1712, rise above the town ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. from the station); pretty view from the top and the adjacent *Café Belvedere*.

The hot mineral springs (98°-126° Fahr.) lie in the narrow valley of the *Limmat* (1190'), 5 min. to the N. of the station,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the town. The 'Small Baths' (*Adler*; *Engel*; *Hirsch*; *Rebstock*; *Schwan*), on the right bank of the *Limmat*, are chiefly frequented by the neighbouring peasantry; the 'Great Baths' (\**Neue Kuranstalt Baden*, or *Grand Hôtel*, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Schiff*; \**Verenahof*, 8 fr.; \**Blume*; *Schweizerhof*; *Freihof*; \**Limmathof*; *Ochs*; *Bär*) lie on the left bank. The *Bahnhof-Str.* leads from the station to the handsome *Kursaal*, with its pleasant grounds (\*Restaurant; music several times daily) and to the *Kuranstalt* (see above). Good view from the lower *Limmat* bridge (1175'); opposite, on the right bank, is the *Café Brunner*, with a garden. From the upper bridge a footpath leads to the left to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) the *Restaurant Schartenfels*, which commands a fine view.

From Baden to *Aarau*, see p. 22; station on the S.W. side of the upper town, 1 M. from the baths.

We pass through a short tunnel under the *Stein zu Baden* (see above), and cross the *Limmat* to (43 M.) *Wettingen*. The village lies on the left, at the foot of the vine-clad *Lägerngebirge* (2830'); on the right, surrounded by the *Limmat*, are the extensive buildings and gardens of the former Cistercian Abbey of *Wettingen*, now a

seminary for teachers. The church contains a sarcophagus in which the remains of the Emp. Albert (see p. 18) reposed for 15 months before their removal to Speyer. Stained-glass windows of the 16th and 17th cent., carved stalls of the 17th.

FROM WETTINGEN TO OERLIKON,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  M., railway in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. —  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. Würenlos;  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. Otelfingen-Daenikon (branch-line by Buchs and Niederglatt to Bülach, p. 47); 6 M. Buchs-Daenikon;  $8\frac{1}{2}$  M. Regensdorf-Watt, a little to the E. of which is the small Katzensee ('Inn);  $10\frac{1}{2}$  M. Affoltern;  $12\frac{1}{2}$  M. Seebach;  $13\frac{1}{2}$  M. Oerlikon (p. 46).

The train again crosses the deep bed of the Limmat and follows its left bank to Zürich. 46 M. Killwangen. — 49 M. Dietikon (1285'; Löwe). It was here that Masséna effected his famous passage of the Limmat, 24th Sept., 1799, after which he repulsed the Russians and took Zürich. — 51 M. Schlieren;  $53\frac{1}{2}$  M. Altstetten (p. 70). To the right stretches the long ridge of the Uetli with its inn (p. 38). We now cross the *Sihl* and enter the station of —

56 M. Zürich, see p. 32.

## 6. From Bâle to Lucerne.

59 M. RAILWAY in  $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (fares 10 fr. 25, 7 fr. 15, 5 fr. 10 c.).

To (27 M.) Aarburg, the junction for Bern (R. 4), see p. 17. The Lucerne line traverses the broad grassy *Wiggerthal*.

30 M. Zofingen (1430'; pop. 4496; *Rössli*; *Ochs*), a busy little town. The library in the Rathhaus contains a collection of coins, autographs of Swiss reformers, and the album of the society of Swiss artists, founded in the year 1806, which formerly met at Zofingen annually. On the branches of the fine old lime-trees near the *Schützenhaus* two 'ball-rooms' have been constructed. In the *Bleichegut*, near the town, are the remains of a Roman bath.

FROM ZOFINGEN TO SUHR, railway in 36 minutes. Stations *Safenwyl*, *Kölliken*, *Entfelden*, well-to-do villages, and ( $10\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Suhr*, the junction for Aarau and Baden (p. 22).

33 M. Reiden, an old lodge of the knights of Malta, now a parsonage. 35 M. Dagmersellen; 37 M. Nebikon (diligence daily in 3 hrs., viâ Willisau, to Wohlhausen in the Entlebuch, p. 129). To the right appear the Bernese Alps; in the centre the Jungfrau, with the Mönch and Eiger to the left of it and the Altels to the right. Beyond ( $39\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Wauwyl* the little *Mauensee*, with its island and castle, lies on the right.

$43\frac{1}{2}$  M. Sursee (1690'; pop. 2135; *Sonne*; *Hirsch*), an old town, over whose gates the double eagle of Hapsburg is still enthroned. The *Town Hall* recalls the Burgundian style.

Near (46 M.) *Nottwyl* we approach the *Lake of Sempach* (1663'), 5 M. long,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. broad, and abounding in fish. On a hill to the right rises *Schloss Wartensee*.

$49\frac{1}{2}$  M. Sempach. The small town (pop. 1097; *Kreuz*; *Adler*) lies  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N., on the S.E. bank of the lake. Near Sempach Duke Leopold of Austria was signally defeated on 9th July, 1386, by

the Swiss Confederates, owing, according to the story, to the noble self-sacrifice of Arnold von Winkelried. The duke himself and 263 of his knights were slain. A column surmounted by a lion was erected beside the church in 1886 on the 500th anniversary of the victory

A CHAPEL (2064'), 1½ M. to the N.E. of Sempach, marks the spot where Leopold fell. His uncle, Duke Leopold, had been defeated by the Swiss 71 years before at Morgarten (p. 72). The anniversary is still kept.

The train intersects plantations of firs. On the right appear the precipitous cliffs and peaks of Pilatus; on the left the long crest of the Rigi; between these tower the snowy Alps (see p. 75); the isolated mountain adjacent to Pilatus, rising above the lake, is the Titlis. 53 M. *Rothenburg*; 56 M. *Emmenbrücke* (Hôtel Emmenbrücke; Restaurant Seethal), the junction of the 'Seethal' line to Lenzburg (p. 131). The line crosses the *Emme*, a little above its junction with the *Reuss*, and follows the latter, being joined on the left by the Zürich and Lucerne line (p. 70), and on the right by the Bern and Lucerne line (p. 129). Lastly we pass through a tunnel under the *Gütsch* (p. 77).

59 M. *Lucerne*, see p. 73.

## 7. From Olten to Waldshut viâ Aarau and Brugg.

32½ M. RAILWAY in 2 hrs. (fares 5 fr. 60, 4 fr., 3 fr. 85 c.).

*Olten*, see p. 13. The train runs near the *Aare* as far as Brugg. To the left rise the picturesque Jura Mts.

4 M. *Dänikon*; 5½ M. *Schönenwerth*; on the opposite bank of the *Aare* is *Schloss Gösgen*, with a ruined tower. A tunnel now carries us under the loftily situated town of —

8½ M. *Aarau* (1263'; pop. 6809; \**Rössli*; \**Ochs*; \**Löwe*; \**Wilder Mann*), a manufacturing place, the capital of Canton Aargau, on the *Aare* (which is crossed by a suspension-bridge, constructed in 1850), and at the foot of the Jura, the slopes of which at places are planted with the vine. The *Gross-Rathsgesäude* contains fine stained glass (from the Abbey of Muri, 16th cent.) and the Cantonal Library (60,000 vols.). The Geographical and Commercial Society of Central Switzerland has here founded an interesting \**Ethnographical Industrial Museum*. A house in the Rathaus-Platz (No. 882) contains interesting antiquities from Vindonissa (p. 19). The historian Heinrich Zschokke (d. 1848) once lived here; his house, the '*Blumenhalde*', is passed on the pleasant walk across the suspension-bridge to the (¼ hr.) \**Alpenzeiger* on the *Hungerberg* (Restaurant, with fine view, pens. 4 fr.).

Above the town, to the N., rises the *Wasserfluh* (2850'), and to the N.E. the *Giselafluh* (2540'), over which a path, with a view of the lakes of Hallwyl and Baldegg, leads to the Baths of Schinznach. — Pleasant road from Aarau by *Erlisbach* (p. 13) to the (4 M.) \**Laurenzenbad*, prettily situated in the Jura. — About 6 M. to the W. of Aarau are the sulphur-baths of *Losstorf* (p. 14), the road to which passes Erlisbach and *Stüsslingen*. — From Aarau to *Sissach* over the *Schafmatt*, see p. 13.

FROM AARAU TO ROTKREUZ, 29½ M., railway in 1½-2 hrs. — 4 M. *Ruppertsweil* (see p. 22); 6 M. *Lenzburg* (p. 132); 8 M. *Hendschikon*; 10 M. *Dotti-*

*kon-Dintikon*;  $12\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Wohlen-Villmergen*, two considerable villages (junction for *Brugg* and *Bâle*, p. 19). Branch-line hence to the E. to (5 M.) *Bremgarten* (*Drei Könige*; *Kreuz*), a small town on the *Reuss*, with a château. — Then (16 M.) *Boswyl-Bunzen* and the (18 M.) charmingly situated *Muri* (1590'; \**Löwe*, with salt and mineral baths; *Adler*), with a former Benedictine Abbey burned down in 1889, but to be rebuilt. Near the town is the picturesque wooded *Mühlobel* with several waterfalls. On a hill,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the S.E., is \**Schloss Horben* (2625'; pension from 4 fr.), with extensive wood-walks and a beautiful view. —  $20\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Benzenschwyl*;  $22\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Mühlau*, on the *Reuss*; 25 M. *Sins*; 27 M. *Oberrüti*. We then cross the *Reuss* to (29 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Rothkreuz* (pp. 72, 100).

FROM AARAU TO BADEN,  $17\frac{1}{2}$  M., railway in 1 hr. 20 min. — 3 M. *Suhr* (branch-line to *Zofingen*, p. 20);  $5\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Hunzenschwyl* (on a hill to the right the *Staufberg*).  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Lenzburg* (p. 132; 'Seethalbahn' to *Lucerne*, see R. 39), where the *Aa* is crossed.  $10\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Othmarsingen*, junction for *Brugg* and *Wohlen* (p. 19). Near (11 M.) *Mägenyyl*, on a spur of the *Kestenberg*, to the left, rises *Schloss Braunegg*. The train crosses the *Reuss*.  $13\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Mellingen*;  $15\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Dättwyl*;  $17\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Baden* (the station lies to the S.W. of the upper town, see p. 18).

On the left, beyond the *Aare*, at the foot of the *Giselafluh*, lies *Biberstein*, with an old castle. 13 M. *Ruppersweil*; to the right the *Staufberg* and the château of *Lenzburg* (p. 132). — 15 M. *Wildegg*, with a castle of that name, on the foot of the *Wülpelsberg*, has mineral springs containing iodine and bromine, the water of which is used for exportation only. On a hill beyond the *Aare* rises *Schloss Wildenstein*. —  $17\frac{1}{2}$  M. Stat. *Schinznach* lies  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from **Bad Schinznach** (1203'), on the right bank of the *Aare*, with sulphur-baths, frequented by French visitors (physician *Dr. Amsler*; R. in the *Neues Bad* from 4, board 8, bath 2 fr.; music  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr. per day; in the *Altes Bad*, more frequented by Swiss visitors, about half as much).

The baths lie at the foot of the *Wülpelsberg* (1686'), on the top of which ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) are the ruins of the *Habsburg*, the cradle of the imperial family of Austria, erected by Count Radbod von Altenburg about 1020. The tower, with walls 8' thick, is the only part now standing. The adjoining house is occupied by a farmer. The view embraces the entire dominions of the ancient counts of Hapsburg, and the valleys of the *Aare*, *Reuss*, and *Limmat*, bounded on the S. by the Alps. — The village of *Schinznach* lies about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S.W., on the left bank of the *Aare*. The nearest station is *Botzenegg* (p. 18).

$19\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Brugg*, and thence to (22 M.) *Turgi*, see pp. 18, 19. The *Waldshut* train crosses the *Limmat* near its influx into the *Aare*, passes stat. *Siggenthal*, and traverses the broad valley of the *Aare*, which it approaches near (28 M.) *Döttingen-Klingnau*. It then describes a wide curve, passes through a tunnel, and crosses the *Rhine* near (30 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Koblenz*, above the mouth of the *Aare*.

$32\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Waldshut*, see p. 23.

## 8. From Bâle to Schaffhausen and Constance.

89 M. **BADEN RAILWAY** in 5 hrs. (to *Schaffhausen* 9 fr. 50, 6 fr. 30, 4 fr. 5 c.; to *Constance* 14 fr. 50, 9 fr. 65, 6 fr. 20c.). *Neuhausen* (p. 23) is the station for the Falls of the *Rhine* (R. 9). Views to the right. — **STEAMER** from *Schaffhausen* to *Constance* in  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs. (descending in 3 hrs.), pleasant if time and weather permit (see p. 25; fares 4 fr., 1 fr. 95 c.).

*Bâle* (Baden station), see p. 2. We traverse a fertile plain

between the S. spurs of the Black Forest and the Rhine. Stations *Grenzach*, *Wyhlen* (Hôtel Bilmaier), *Herthen*. At (10 M.) *Bei Rheinfelden* (\*Bellevue), opposite Rheinfelden (p. 18), the line approaches the *Rhine*, which here dashes over rocks. The left bank is precipitous and wooded. — 12 M. *Beuggen*; to the right are a large reformatory and a seminary (p. 8), formerly a Teutonic lodge. 15 M. *Niederschwörstadt*. To the left of (17 M.) *Brennet* opens the \**Wehratal* (see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

20 M. *Säckingen* (957'; *Soolbad* or *Löwe*; *Schütze*), a considerable town, has a large abbey-church with two towers. The castle on the Rhine, which figures in Scheffel's poem 'Der Trompeter von Säckingen', is now the property of Hr. Balli. Pretty grounds.

24 M. *Murg* (Zum Murgthal), where we cross the Murg. Opposite (25½ M.) *Laufenburg* (\*Post) is the Swiss town of **Laufenburg** (980'; *Rheinsoolbad*; *Adler*), very picturesquely placed on the left bank, with its lofty church, ruined castle, and old watch-towers (railway-station, see p. 18). The Rhine here forms impetuous rapids called the '*Laufen*'.

A long tunnel; then, beyond (29 M.) *Albert-Hauenstein*, a lofty viaduct. At intervals we approach the river. Near (30 M.) *Albrück* the *Alt* is crossed. 32 M. *Dogern*.

35 M. *Waldshut* (1122'; *Hôt. Schätzle*, at the station; \**Hôtel Blume*; *Rebstock*, in the town), the largest of these small towns on the Rhine, lies high above the river. — Railway to *Turgi* (for Zürich), see p. 22; to *Winterthur*, see p. 46.

Beyond Waldshut a tunnel; to the right, occasional glimpses of the Alps. Before (38 M.) *Thiengen* (Krone) we cross the *Schlücht*, and at (40½ M.) *Oberlauchringen* the *Wutach*. To the right, on a wooded height, is the ruin of *Küssenberg*. Stations *Griessen*, *Erzingen*, *Wilchingen-Hallau*, *Neunkirch*, *Beringen*, and (57½ M.) *Neuhäusen*, the station for the *Falls of the Rhine* (p. 26).

59 M. **Schaffhausen**. — \*Post, in the Herrenacker, 3 min. from the station; \**Hôt. MÜLLER*, R. from 2, B. 4¼ fr., *RHEINISCHER HOF*, *RIESE*, all three at the station; \**SCHWANEN*; \**TANNE*, plain; \**SCHIFF*, on the Rhine; *KRONE*, unpretending. — *Restaurant Rebmann*, at the station; *Rail. Restaurant*. — *BATHS* in the Rhine, at the upper end of the town, 6-1 and 5-8, for ladies 2-5.

*Schaffhausen* (1415'; pop. 12,400), the capital of the canton of that name, still retains some of the features of a Swabian town of the empire. It presents a most picturesque appearance when seen from the village of *Feuerthalen*, on the left bank of the Rhine, or from the villa *Charlottenfels* (1385') on the right bank. Hr. Moser (d. 1871), the late proprietor of the villa, originated the imposing *Waterworks* in the Rhine (outside the Mühlenthör), by means of which the factories of the town are supplied with water-power.

The *CATHEDRAL*, once an abbey-church, an early-Romanesque basilica, was erected in 1052-1101. Interior lately restored. The Gothic cloisters are tolerably preserved. The inscription on the great

bell, cast in 1486: *Vivos voco, mortuos plango, fulgura frango*, suggested Schiller's beautiful 'Lied von der Glocke'. The Gothic *Church of St. John* contains an excellent new organ.

The castle of MUNOT (properly *Unnot*), built in 1564-82 and recently restored, commands the town. It consists of a round tower containing a winding inclined plane instead of a staircase, with walls 16' thick (fine view from the top).

The *Imthurneum*, in the Herrenacker, erected by Hr. Imthurn (d. 1881), a native of Schaffhausen and a London banker, and presented to the town, contains a theatre, a music-school, and exhibition rooms. Opposite is the *Museum*, with natural history specimens and antiquities (including those found in the Kesslerloch near Thayingen), and the town-library. In the neighbouring government buildings is preserved a large onyx, dating from the Roman imperial epoch, and representing a goddess of peace (adm. 11-12 gratis; at other times 1 fr.).

In the pretty *Fäsenstaub Promenade* is a bust of the Swiss historian Johannes v. Müller (b. at Schaffhausen, 1752; d. at Cassel, 1809). The lofty terrace affords a fine view of the Rhine and the Alps.

From Schaffhausen to the *Falls of the Rhine* (2 M.), see p. 26. Carriage with one horse to the Schlösschen Wörth, and back from Neuhausen to Schaffhausen, including stay of 1 hr., 7 fr. Omnibus from the Schaffhausen station 12 times daily, see p. 26. — Pretty walk through the *Mühlenthal* to the *Seckelamtskütt*, with a view of the Alps, and back to Schaffhausen by the *Hochfluh* (another fine point of view) and the suburb of *Steig* (1½ hr. in all). Other fine views may be obtained from the *Beringer Randen* (belvedere), 4 M. to the W. (to Beringen station in 20 min., see p. 28), and from the *Höhe Randen* (2955'), 10½ M. to the N.W., reached via *Hemmenstadt* or *Merishausen*.

Stations *Herblingen*, *Thayingen*, and *Gottmadingen*. — 71 M. Singen (\**Krone*; *Ekkehard*; *Rail. Restaurant*), the junction for the Black Forest Railway. About 3 M. to the N.W. rises the \**Hohen-twiel* (2245'), with grand ruins and a noble view (see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*).

FROM SINGEN TO ETZWEILEN, railway in ½ hr. (1 fr. 30, 90, 65 c.). Stations *Rielasingen*, *Ramsen*. We cross the Rhine between *Hemishofen* and *Rheinklingen* (p. 25). 9 M. *Etzwilen* (p. 31).

75½ M. *Rickelshausen*. — 77½ M. *Radolfzell* (\**Schiff*; *Krone*; \**Sonne*), an old town on the *Untersee*, with a Gothic church of 1436. Near it, on the lake, is the villa *Seehalde*, with a monument to the poet Victor v. Scheffel (d. 1886). — 78 M. *Markelfingen*. — 82 M. *Allensbach*. — 86 M. *Reichenau* is the station for the island of that name, situated to the right in the *Untersee* and connected with the shore by an embankment.

The island of *Reichenau*, now belonging to Baden, was formerly the seat of a celebrated Benedictine Abbey, founded in 724 and secularized in 1799. The Schaffhausen and Constance steamers touch at the island twice daily. The road from the shore leads past the ruined tower of the castle of *Schopeln*, which was destroyed as early as 1384. The former collegiate church of St. George, near the houses of *Oberzell*, is a Romanesque basilica of the 11th and 12th cent., with interesting frescoes of the 10th cent. — In the centre of the island lies its chief village, *Mittelzell*

(Mohren, Bär), with 1000 inhabitants. The parish church, or Münster, is the former abbey church, which was consecrated in 806, and contains the remains of Charles the Fat, great-grandson of Charlemagne, who was dethroned in 887. The present edifice is a basilica of the 11th and 12th cent., borne by columns, with two transepts and a late-Gothic choir of 1448-51; the treasury, in the sacristy, contains several fine reliquaries. — The church of Unterzell, on the N.W. side of the island, is another basilica of the 9-12th cent.

The train passes the large barracks of Petershausen and crosses the Rhine to (89 M.) Constance (p. 28), by an iron bridge embellished with statues.

STEAMBOAT FROM SCHAFFHAUSEN TO CONSTANCE. Charts of the journey are sold for 30 c. on board the steamboats. Below the stations are indicated with daggers. Pier above the bridge, near Schloss Munot (p. 24), opposite Feuerthalen. — Right: Paradies, formerly a nunnery.

† Left: Büsingen, a Baden village.

R. St. Catharinenthal, formerly a nunnery, now a hospital for incurables; opposite (left) Villa Rauschenberg.

† R. Diessenhofen (1325'; Adler; Löwe; Hirsch), the Roman *Gundurum*. The Rhine is crossed here by a covered wooden bridge, below which the steamer lowers its funnel.

R. Rheinklingen; left, Bibern. We now pass under the handsome bridge of the 'Nordostbahn' (see p. 24). L. Hemishofen, with the ruin of Wolkenstein above. R. Wagenhausen.

† L. Stein (\*Sonne; \*Rabe), a picturesque old town, connected with the village of Burg (Wasserfels) by a new wooden bridge, and a station on the Winterthur railway (p. 31). The suppressed monastery of St. George contains a hall with a vaulted wooden roof, erected in 1515, and embellished with frescoes. The Rathaus contains stained glass, old weapons, etc. The old château of Höhenklingen (1945), on a hill to the N. of the town, affords an admirable view.

Above Stein is the island of St. Othmar, with the chapel of that name. The Rhine widens, the steamer enters the Untersee. R. Eschenz (p. 31); on the hill above it the château of Freudenberg.

† L. Oberstaad, an old mansion with a square tower, now occupied by dyeworks; beyond it the suppressed monastery of Oehningen.

† R. Mammern (p. 31); in the wood, the ruin of Neuburg; on the bank, the house of Glarisegg.

† L. Wangen and the château of Marbach (now a hydropathic).

† R. Steckborn (p. 31). Below it, the former nunnery of Feldbach.

† R. Berlingen (p. 31). The lake expands, and we now see the island of Reichenau (p. 24). On the hill to the right is the château of Eugensberg, erected by Eugène Beauharnais, vice-king of Italy, and now the property of Count Reichenbach-Lessonitz.

† R. Mannenbach (p. 31), charmingly situated, above which is the handsome pinnacled château of Salenstein; then, on a wooded hill, Arenaberg (1052'), once the residence of Queen Hortense (d. 1837) and her son Napoleon III. (d. 1873), now the property of the ex-Empress Eugénie.

† L. Reichenau, on the island of Reichenau (p. 24).

† R. Ermatingen (p. 31), prettily situated on a promontory; on the hill above it, Schloss Wolfsegg (1690'; \*Hôt.-Pens., pens., incl. R. & A., 3½-6 fr.). The neighbouring Schloss Hard, with its beautiful garden, is not visible.

We now enter the narrow arm of the Rhine connecting the Untersee with the Lake of Constance.

† R. Gottlieben (Krone), with a château, now restored, in which Huss and Jerome of Prague, and afterwards Pope John XXII. were confined by order of the Council. The château and ruin of Castel, on the hill at the back of the village, command a charming view. Beautiful retrospect of the Untersee, with the peaks of the Höhgau in the distance.

The banks now become flat, and at places marshy. We thread our way through reedy shallows (I. Petershausen, with large barracks), and at length pass under the handsome railway-bridge of Constance (p. 28). Passengers are landed at the pier with a lighthouse at its E. end.

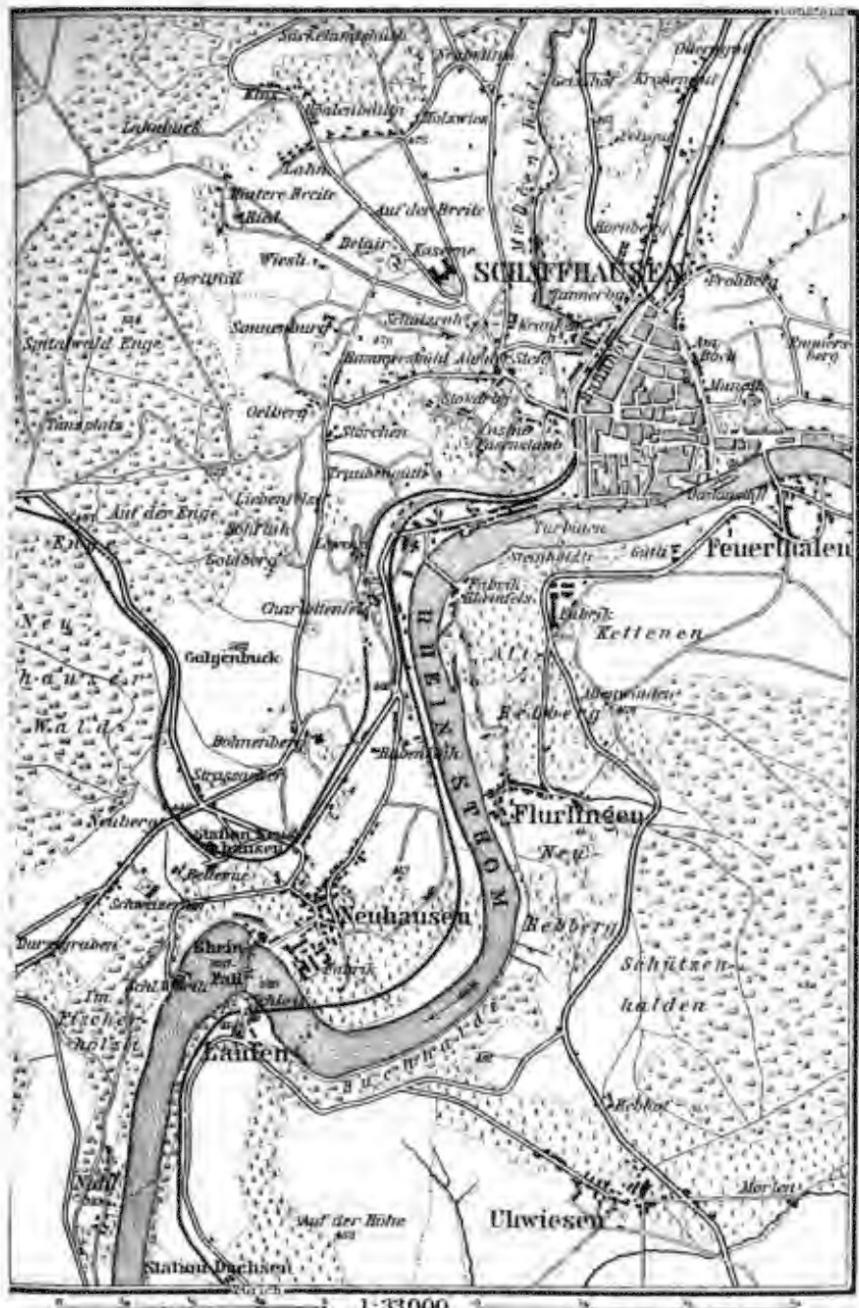
## 9. The Falls of the Rhine.

**Hotels.** On the hill on the *right bank*, near stat. Neuhausen (p. 23), \*Schweizerhof, R., L., & A. 5-6, D. 4-5 fr., well managed (no fees), with extensive grounds and the finest view of the Falls and the Alps; \*BELLEVUE, R., L., & A. from 4 fr.; omnibuses from both to the station and pier at Schaffhausen ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr.). At Neuhausen, HÔTEL RHEINFALL, moderate. — On the *left bank*, above the Falls, \*HÔTEL SCHLOSS LAUFEN, R.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pens. from 5 fr.; \*HÔTEL WIRZIG, at stat. Dachsen,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the Falls (p. 32). Illumination of the Falls with electric and Bengal lights every evening in summer (1 fr.). — English Church in the 'Schweizerhof' grounds.

The station for the Falls on the right bank is *Neuhausen* (p. 23) on the Baden Railway, that on the left bank *Dachsen* (p. 32) on the Swiss line. The best way to see the Falls is to start from Neuhausen and follow the route described below (cross the bridge to *Schloss Laufen*, descend to the *Fischetz*, cross to the *Schlösschen Wörth*, and return through the grounds,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. in all). This round is often taken in the reverse direction, but as the *Fischetz*, the most striking point of all, is then visited first, the other points lose much of their impressiveness. — Travellers who desire to combine a visit to the falls with the journey to or from Switzerland alight at stat. *Dachsen* (allowing luggage to go on to its destination and await their arrival), walk or drive (omnibus there and back 1 fr.) to (1 M.) *Laufen*, descend through the grounds to the *Fischetz*, cross to *Schlösschen Wörth*, and return to *Schloss Laufen* by the *Rheinfallbrücke*; or descend from *Wörth* by the road on the right bank to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) village of *Nohl*, cross the river (ferry 15-20 c.), and regain *Dachsen* in a few minutes. — The pleasantest way to visit the Falls from *Schaffhausen* (p. 23) is to drive in an open carriage, viâ *Feuerthalen*, to *Schloss Laufen*. Or the traveller may walk to *Neuhausen* and cross the railway-bridge to the *Schloss* (2 M.). Omnibuses ply from the railway station at *Schaffhausen* to *Neuhausen* (Falls of the Rhine) in summer 12 times daily in 20 min. (30 c., the two last trips, at 8.30 and 10 p.m., 50 c.). — All the points of view should if possible be visited, as the traveller's impression of the Falls will otherwise be imperfect.

The \*\*Falls of the Rhine are in point of volume the grandest in Europe. The Rhine is precipitated in three leaps over an irregular rocky ledge, which on the side next the left bank is about 60' in height, and on the right bank about 48'. Above the Falls the river is about 125 yds. in width. If the rapids and the cataracts a few hundred paces farther up be taken into account, the total height of the Falls may be estimated at nearly 100'. (Level of the Rhine below the falls 1180'.) In June and July the river is much swelled by melting snow. Before 8 a.m. and after 3 p.m. numberless rainbows are formed by the sunshine in the clouds of silvery spray. The spectacle is also very impressive by moonlight.

Of the four limestone-rocks which rise above the Falls, that nearest the left bank has been worn by the action of the water to one-third of its original thickness, but has lately been buttressed with masonry. When viewed from a boat below, the rocks seem to tremble. The central and highest rock, surmounted by a small pavilion, may be reached by boat, and ascended by a path protected by a railing. The Falls are here surveyed to the best advantage. The passage, which only occupies a few minutes,







Nordesp

## KONSTANZ.

11:12:300

**Tom Bassett - METER**



### Gasthöfe:

**GASTHOF**

93

*Leibniz*

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J. Mecht

C.4

C. Schubert  
F. Radtke

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6

is unattended with danger (1-2 pers. 3 fr. and fee; each additional person 1 fr.). — It is a curious fact that no mention of the Falls of the Rhine occurs in history before the year 960. It has therefore been supposed that they did not exist until about a thousand years ago, and that, while the bed of the river below the falls has gradually been deepened by erosion, the deepening process above the falls has been retarded by the hardness of the rocky barrier above mentioned.

Leaving the *Neuhausen Station* (p. 23), we follow the road to the left, and after a few paces descend by a path to the right to the village. At the Hôtel Rheinfall we descend to the right by a finger-post, and after 100 paces take the shady path to the left, passing the *Gun and Waggon Factory* to the (1/4 hr.) \**Rheinfallbrücke*, 210 yds. long, which carries the 'Nordostbahn' over the Rhine a little above the Falls (p. 32). The nine arches vary in span (42-66'), as it was difficult to obtain foundations for the piers. The footway on the upper side of the bridge affords an interesting view of the rocky bed of the river, the rapids, and the falls below.

On the left bank a path ascends to the left in 5 min. to the **Schloss Laufen** (1360'), picturesquely situated on a wooded rock immediately above the Falls. (Admission 1 fr.; no other fees.) The balcony and a jutting pavilion with stained-glass windows command a good survey of the falls, the bridge, and the environs. Camera obscura, 50 c.

Footpaths descend through the grounds to the chief points of view: an iron \**Pavilion*, the wooden \**Känzeli*, and lastly the \**Fischetz*, an iron platform projecting over the foaming abyss. The scene here is stupendous. The vast emerald-green volume of water descends with a roar like thunder, apparently threatening to overwhelm the spectator, and bedewing him with its spray.

Boats are in readiness here to ferry us across (50 c.) to the **Schlösschen Wörth** (*Inn*, R. 13/4 fr.; camera obscura 50 c.), on an island opposite the Falls, which is connected with the right bank by a bridge. This point commands the finest general VIEW of the Falls. (Boat to the central rock, see p. 26.) We may now return to the Neuhausen station or visit the Schweizerhof. To the W. of the hotel is the *Fischerhölsli*, with shady grounds and picturesque views. Or we may follow the road on the right bank, ascending the river (benches at intervals, commanding splendid views) to the *Laufen Ironworks*, where a stone parapet near the sluices affords another good survey of the Falls. The road thence to the left ascends through the village of Neuhausen to the station (see above).

## 10. From Friedrichshafen to Constance. Lake of Constance.

STEAMBOAT four times daily in summer (twice direct, in 1 1/4-1 1/2 hr.; twice via Meersburg in 2 hrs.). Between the chief places on the lake, *Friedrichshafen*, *Lindau*, *Bregenz*, *Rorschach*, *Romanshorn*, *Constance*, *Meersburg*, *Überlingen*, and *Ludwigshafen*, the steamers (about 26 in number) ply at least once daily, and on the chief routes (Friedrichshafen-

Constance  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr., Friedrichshafen-Romanshorn 1 hr., Friedrichshafen-Rorschach  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr., Lindau-Romanshorn  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr., Rorschach-Lindau 1 hr., Constance-Lindau  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) 3-4 times daily. Good restaurants on board. The lake being neutral, luggage is liable to custom-house examination on arriving in Germany or Austria from Switzerland, and nominally in the reverse case also. Passengers from one German port to another may avoid these formalities by obtaining on embarkation a custom-house ticket for their luggage, which will be delivered to them free of charge on their arrival.

The Lake of Constance (1305'; Ger. *Bodensee*, Lat. *Lacus Brigantinus*), an immense reservoir of the Rhine, 210 sq. M. in area, is, from Bregenz to the influx of the Stockach, 40 M. long, about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. wide, and between Friedrichshafen and Uetwil 835' deep. In beauty of scenery the Bodensee cannot vie with the other Swiss lakes; but its broad expanse of water, its picturesque banks, and green hills, the chain of the Appenzell Alps in the distance, the snow-clad Sentis in particular, and several snow-peaks of the Vorarlberg Alps, visible in clear weather, combine to present a very pleasing scene. In rough weather sea-sickness is sometimes experienced. The best fish are '*Felchen*' and trout, and the best wine grown on the banks is the '*Meersburger*'.

**Friedrichshafen** (\**Deutsches Haus*; \**König v. Württemberg*; \**Krone*; *Sonne*; *Adler*; *Müller's Restaurant*), the S. terminus of the Würtemberg Railway (to Stuttgart 6- $7\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.), is a busy place in summer. Its lake-baths attract many visitors, especially from Swabia, and it boasts of a *Kurhalle* with pleasant grounds on the lake. The *Harbour* with its *Lighthouse* is 1 M. from the railway-station.

Travellers about to continue their journey by steamer may keep their seats until the train reaches the harbour-terminus, near the quay (Restaurant with view-terrace). Those arriving by steamer may procure tickets immediately on landing, and step into the train at once.

The Constance steamer directs its course to the W. On the N. bank are the village of *Immenstaad*, the châteaux of *Herrschberg* and *Kirchberg*; then the village of *Hagnau*. On the N.W. arm of the lake, the *Ueberlinger See*, we next observe the picturesque little town of *Meersburg*; then the island of *Mainau* (p. 30), and in the distance *Ueberlingen*. The steamer passes the promontory which separates the *Ueberlinger See* from the bay of Constance, and reaches ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) —

**Constance** (comp. Plan, p. 27). — \**INSEL-HÔTEL* (Pl. a; C, 3), formerly a Dominican monastery (p. 30), on the lake, with a garden and fine view, R.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -5, L.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , A.  $3\frac{1}{4}$ , B.  $1\frac{1}{4}$ , D. 4 M. S.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. 7-10 M.; \**HÔTEL HALM* (Pl. c; C, 5), R. & A. 2 M., 80 pf.; *HÔTEL SCHÖNEBECK* (Pl. e; C, 5), both opposite the railway station; \**HECHT* (Pl. d; C, 4), R., L., & A. 3, B. 1, D. 3 M.; \**BADISCHER HOF* (Pl. f; A, 5); \**KRONE* (Pl. g; C, 4), *ANKER*, *SCHIFF*, *BARBAROSSA*, *KODAN*, *FALKE*, *LAMM*, *SCINETZER*, in the market-place, second class, moderate. — \**Post Restaurant*, next the *Hôtel Halm*; \**Museums-Restaur.* (Munich beer); *Engler's Biergarten* near the public park; *Café Maximilian*, Bahnhof-Str. — *Post-Office* (Pl. C, 4), near the station. — *Baths* in the lake (Pl. D, 4, 5), well fitted up (bath 40 pf.; ferry 10 pf.). — *English Church Service* in summer. — The former Konstanzer Hof (Pl. D, 1), on the lake, is now an *Institute for Nervous Patients* (Dr. G. Fischer).

**Constance** (1335'; pop. 17,000), a free town of the Empire down to 1548, after the Reformation subject to Austria, and since the Peace of Pressburg in 1805 a town of Baden, lies at the N.W. end of the Lake of Constance, at the efflux of the Rhine. The epis-





ÜBERBLICK DER — Maatsch. der Karte.



10

A historical map of the Alpine region, focusing on the area around Lake Constance (Bodensee). The map shows the lake's eastern shore with towns like Lindau, Bregenz, and Immenstadt. To the west, the Rhine River flows through the Black Forest, with major cities like Freiburg, Ulm, and Augsburg marked. The map also includes parts of the Swiss Alps and the Alpine foothills. Rivers like the Danube, Inn, and Rhine are depicted with their respective tributaries. The terrain is color-coded to represent elevation, with brown and orange shades indicating higher mountainous regions. Towns and villages are represented by small black dots, and roads or railway lines are shown as thin black lines.



copal see, founded in 781, and held by 87 bishops in succession, was deprived of its temporalities in 1802, and suppressed in 1827.

The \*CATHEDRAL (Pl. 4; B, 3), founded in 1052, originally a cruciform Romanesque edifice, was rebuilt in its present form in 1435 and 1680. The Gothic tower, designed by Hübsch, was erected in 1850-57; the open spire has a platform on each side, which commands an excellent survey of the town and lake (adm. 20 pf.).

INTERIOR. On the doors of the chief portal are \*Reliefs in 20 sections, from the life of Christ, carved in oak by Simon Haider in 1470. \*Choir-stalls, with satirical sculptures, of the same date. The organ-loft was enriched in the Renaissance style in 1680. In the nave, which is borne by 16 monolith columns (28' high, 3' thick), sixteen paces from the entrance, is a large stone slab, with a white spot which always remains dry when the rest is damp. On this spot Huss is said to have stood on 6th July, 1415, when the Council sentenced him to be burned at the stake. The N. chapel adjoining the choir contains a \*Death of the Virgin, in stone, date 1460. In the left aisle is the monument of J. H. v. Wessenberg (see below).

The TREASURY (verger 1/2-1 M.) contains missals of 1426 with miniatures. On the E. side of the church is a CRYPT, containing the *Chapel of the Sepulchre*, a representation of the Holy Sepulchre in stone, 20' high (13th cent.). Adjoining the church on the N. stand two sides of the once handsome \*CLOISTERS, erected about 1480 in the Gothic style.

The WESSENBERG-HAUS (Pl. 15; B, 3), once the residence of the benevolent Hr. v. Wessenberg (d. 1860), who for many years was the administrator of the bishopric, contains a collection of pictures, engravings, and books, bequeathed by him to the town, and a number of paintings and sketches left by M. Ellenrieder (d. 1853), a lady-artist.

The late-Gothic church of ST. STEPHEN (Pl. 6; B, 4), of the 15th cent., with its slender tower, but disfigured externally, contains interesting sculptures in wood and stone. — The Wessenberg-Str. leads hence to the *Obere Markt*, at the corner of which is the house 'Zum Hohen Hafen' (Pl. 2; B, 4), where, according to the modern inscription, Frederick, Burgrave of Nuremberg, was invested with the March of Brandenburg by Emp. Sigismund on 18th April, 1417. Adjacent is an old house (now the *Hôtel Barbarossa*), styled by the inscription *Curia Pacis*, in which Emp. Frederick I. concluded peace with the Lombard towns in 1183.

The STADT-KANZLEI, or Town Hall (Pl. 12; B, 4, 5), erected in 1593 in the Renaissance style, and embellished in 1864 on the façade with frescoes relating to the history of Constance, contains the *Municipal Archives* in the lower rooms (2800 charters, chiefly from the Reformation period). Handsome inner court. — In the market-place stands a *Wingless Victory*, by Baur (Pl. 10), erected in memory of the war of 1870-71.

The ROSGARTEN (Pl. 8; B, 5), the old guild-house of the butchers, contains the \*Rosgarten Museum, a fine collection of prehistoric remains, antiquities of Constance and natural history specimens (adm. 40 pf.).

The KAUFHAUS (Pl. 1; C, 4) on the lake, erected in 1388, contains

the large hall, 52 yds. long, 35 yds. wide, and borne by ten massive oaken pillars, where the conclave of cardinals met at the time of the Great Council (1414-18). The hall has been restored and adorned in 1875 with frescoes by *Pecht* and *Schwörer* from the history of the town (adm. 20 pf.). Upstairs a collection of Indian and Chinese curiosities, the property of the castellan (40 pf.).

The DOMINICAN MONASTERY (Pl. a; C. 3), in which Huss was confined, on an island, has been partly converted into a hotel ('Insel-Hôtel', p. 28). The well-preserved Romanesque cloisters (with frescoes by Häberlin, illustrating the history of the convent) and the finely vaulted dining-room (formerly the church) are worthy of a visit.

Pleasant promenade in the *Stadtgarten* on the lake, with a marble bust of Emp. William I. and charming view.

The house in which Huss was arrested, in the Hussen-Strasse near the Schnetzthor (Pl. A, 5), is indicated by a tablet with a portrait of the reformer in relief, put up in 1878. Adjoining it is an old relief, of 1415, with derisive verses. Some houses farther on, at the 'Obere Laube', a bronze tablet with an inscription designates the spot where Jerome of Prague was imprisoned in 1415-16. In the *Brühl*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the W. of the town, a large boulder with inscriptions marks the spot where these illustrious reformers suffered martyrdom.

Fine view of the lake and the Vorarlberg and Appenzell Alps from the \**Allmannshöhe* ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.), with belvedere (Restaurant), 5 min. above the village of *Allmannsdorf*, on the road to the Mainau. — Pleasant walks to the *Loretto-Kapelle* ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.); the *Jacob*, a restaurant with a fine view ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.); and the *Kleine Rigi*, above Münsterlingen (Inn; 1 hr.).

In the N.W. arm of the Lake of Constance (*Überlinger See*, p. 28),  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Constance, lies the pretty island of \**Mainau*, formerly the seat of a commandery of the Teutonic order, as is indicated by a cross on the S. side of the château, which was built in 1746. The island,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. in circumference, is connected with the mainland by an iron bridge 650 paces long. Since 1853 it has been the property of the Grand Duke of Baden, and is laid out in pleasure-grounds. Steamboat from Constance in 55 min.; small boat (a pleasant trip of 1 hr.) 5 M. and gratuity; carriage for 1 person 5 M., two persons 6 M.). Walkers take a shorter route, partly through pleasant woods (1 hr.).

## 11. From Rorschach to Constance and Winterthur (Zürich).

*Comp. Maps, pp. 28, 26.*

60 M. RAILWAY (*Nordostbahn*) in  $4\frac{1}{4}$ - $5\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. (fares 9 fr. 75, 6 fr. 85, 4 fr. 80 c.).

Rorschach, see p. 50. The line skirts the lake of Constance, of which it affords pretty glimpses. Rising conspicuously above the woods on the N. bank is *Heiligenberg* (1065' above the lake), a château of Prince Fürstenberg. Stations *Horn* (p. 50), *Arbon* (\**Bär*; *Engel*; *Kreuz*; *Pens. Seebad*), a small town on the site of the Roman *Arbor Felix*. —  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Egnach*.

$9\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Romanshorn**, see p. 47. — 12 M. *Uttwyl*; 13 M. *Kesswyl* (Bär; Pens. Seethal), well-to-do villages. To the right, on the lake, the *Moosburg* is visible. — 95 M. *Güttingen*, with a château; 16 M. *Alt瑙*;  $18\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Münsterlingen* (Pens. Schelling), with a lunatic asylum. — 21 M. **Kreuzlingen** (\**Helvetia*; *Löwe*), a pleasant little town with the old Augustinian abbey of that name, at present a seminary for teachers. The church contains a curious piece of wood-carving of the 18th cent., with about 1000 small figures.

22 M. **Constance** (a terminus station), see p. 28. The train backs out and runs towards the W. through a fertile district. 23 M. *Emmishofen-Egelshofen*, 25 M. *Tägerweilen*, thriving villages; on the Rhine, to the right, *Gottlieben* (p. 25). Near (28 M.) **Ermatingen** (\**Hôt.-Pens. Adler*, pens. incl. R.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 fr.; *Krone*) we approach the green *Untersee*, which we now skirt. Charming views; in the distance, to the N.W., rise the peaks of the Höhgau (p. 25). Near Ermatingen, on the height to the left, are the châteaux of *Wolfsberg* (p. 25) and *Hard*; then *Arenaberg* (p. 25), and near ( $28\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Mannenbach* (\*Pens. Schiff, 4-5 fr.) the handsome *Salenstein* (p. 25). To the right, in the lake, the large island of *Reichenau* (p. 24); on the left, *Schloss Eugensberg* (p. 25). At (30 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) **Berlingen** the Untersee attains its greatest width (5 M.), after which it divides into two branches.

32 M. **Steckborn** (\**Löwe*; *Krone*; *Sonne*), a small town with a castellated 'Kaufhaus', lately restored. Below it, on the right, the iron-foundry of *Feldbach*, once a nunnery. On the right, farther on, the mansion of *Glarisegg*; to the left, in the wood, the ruin of *Neuburg*. On the opposite (N.) bank are *Wangen* and the hydropathic establishment of *Marbach* (p. 25).

36 M. **Mammern** (Ochs, at the station), with a château, used as a Hydropathic Establishment (pension). Then, on the right bank, *Oberstaad*, and on the hill the abbey of *Oehningen* (p. 25). At (37 M.) **Eschenz** the Untersee again narrows into the Rhine (p. 25). We follow the left bank to the station for (39 M.) **Stein** (p. 25), on the right bank, commanded by the castle of *Hohenklingen*; and then turn to the left to (41 M.) *Etzweilen* (Rail. Restaurant), the junction for *Singen* (p. 24).

On the left, as we proceed to the S., is the vine-clad and wooded *Stammheimer Berg* (1716').  $43\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Stammheim*;  $48\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Ossingen*. We now cross the Thur by a bold iron bridge, 148' high, borne by seven iron buttresses. Stations *Thalheim-Altikon*, *Dynhard*, *Seuzach*, and *Oberwinterthur*, a small town with an old Romanesque church (tower modern), the Roman *Vitodurum*.

60 M. *Winterthur* and thence to (76 M.) *Zürich*, see p. 46.

## 12. From Schaffhausen to Zürich.

*Comp. Maps, pp. 26, 38.*

35 M. RAILWAY (*Nordostbahn*) in 2 hrs.: to Winterthur 1 hr., to Zürich 1 hr. (fares 5 fr. 95 c., 4 fr. 20 c., 3 fr.). Views on the right.

*Schaffhausen*, see p. 23. The line skirts the lofty Fäsenstaub Promenade (p. 24), and passes below the villa *Charlottenfels* (p. 23). On the right, high above, is the Waldshut railway (p. 23), which passes through a tunnel under Charlottenfels. Immediately beyond a long cutting we cross the *Rheinfallbrücke* (see p. 27), obtaining a glimpse of the falls to the right, and enter a tunnel, 71 yds. long, under *Schloss Laufen* (p. 27). On emerging, and looking back to the right, we obtain another beautiful glance at the falls.

3 M. *Dachsen* (1296'; \**Hôtel Witzig*, R. & B. 2 fr. 75, B. 1 fr. 30 c.) lies 1 M. to the S. of Schloss Laufen (comp. p. 26). As the train proceeds, it affords pleasing views at intervals of the bluish-green Rhine in its deep and narrow channel, enclosed by wooded banks.

5½ M. *Marthalen*. The valley of (10½ M.) *Andelfingen* (1298'; *Löwe*) soon begins to open, and that thriving village appears in the distance to the right, on the steep bank of the *Thur*. We approach it by a wide curve, and cross the *Thur* above the village by an iron bridge 113' high. We then skirt the river for a short distance, and reach Andelfingen on the S. side. The site of the station has been excavated in an ancient moraine.

The route is now less interesting. 13 M. *Henggart*, ½ M. to the N.W. of which is the château of *Goldenberg* (pens., moderate). 14 M. *Hettlingen*. The vine-clad slopes of *Nefenbach*, to the right, produce the best wines in N. Switzerland, the finest of which is *Gallenspitz*. Near Winterthur the broad valley of the *Töss* is entered.

19 M. *Winterthur*, and thence to (35 M.) *Zürich*, see p. 46.

## 13. Zürich and the Uetliberg.

**Railway Stations.** *Central Station* (Pl. H, J, 3, 4) at the lower (N.) end of the town, ¾ M. from the lake (omnibus 75 c.-1 fr., each box 20 c.; ca. for 1-2 pers. 80 c.). — *Ergo Station* (Pl. D, 2), on the left bank of the lake (p. 41). — *Uetli Station* (Pl. F, 1), also for the *Sihltalbahn* (p. 39). — **Steamboats** (see p. 39) start below the Tonhalle (Pl. C, 5) and from the Stadthaus-Platz.

**Hotels.** \**HÔTEL BAUR AU LAC* (Pl. a; E, 3; closed in winter), with a pretty garden and delightful view, R., L., & A. from 6, D. 5 fr.; \**GR. HÔTEL BELLEVUE* (Pl. b; E, 4), on the lake, with fine view, R., L., & A. from 4½, D. 5 fr.; \**NATIONAL* (Pl. d; H, 3), \**VICTORIA* (Pl. c; H, 3), R., L., & A. 3½-5, D. 4 fr., both opposite the station; *HÔTEL DE L'EPÈRE* (Pl. e; G, 4), by the lower bridge, R. & L. from 3, D. 3½-2 fr.; \**HÔTEL BAURVILLE* (Pl. f; F, 3), R., L., & A. from 3, D. 4 fr.; \**KUPFER'S HÔTEL HABIS* (Pl. g; II, 3), R., L., & A. 2½-3½, B. 1½, D. 3½ fr., at the station; *HÔTEL DE ZURICH* (Pl. h; E, 5), R., L., & A. 3½, D. 3½ fr.; *CIGOGNE* (Pl. i; F, 4), commercial; \**ST. GOTTHARD* (Pl. k; H, 3) and \**WANNER'S HÔTEL* (Pl. l; H, 3), *Bahnhof-Str.*; *HÔTEL BÜNHOF* (Pl. m; H, 3) and *STADTHOF* (Pl. n; H, 3, 4), R., L., & A. 3½, B. 1½, D. 3 fr., both near the station; *HÔTEL CENTRAL* (Pl. o; H, 4), on the right bank of the Limmat, near the station, D. incl. wine 3 fr.; \**SCHEWEIZERHOF* (Pl. p; G, 4), R. & A. 2½, B. 1½, D.,



# ZÜRICH

1:10000

Stadt



A U S S E R S I H L

Rathaus  
Postamt  
Postkasse

Montafonstrasse

UNTERSTRASS

ÜBERSTRASS





incl. wine,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fr., "LIMMATHOF (Pl. q; H, 4), and HÔTEL JURA, on the Limmat-Quai; PFAUEN (Pl. t; D, 6), next the Summer Theatre (see below); SCHWARZER ADLER, moderate; ROTHERS HAUS (Pl. r; F, 4), and SEEHOF (Pl. s; F, 4, 5), on the Sonnen-Quai; "SONNE, KRONE, HIRSCH, LAMM, LÖWE, SCHIFF, etc., unpretending. Visitors are received at all these hotels *en pension*, the charges being reduced in spring and autumn. — **Pensions.** PENSION NEPTUN at Seefeld, near Zürich, 6-7 fr.; near it, "WEISSES KREUZ and PENSION HAUSER; "BEAU-SITE, Dufourstrasse, near the Alpen-Quai, pens. from 5 fr.; "VILLA SCHANZENBERG (Frau HEPP), Schönbergstrasse 2 (6-8 fr.); SONNE, at Unterstrass; BLANK-JAQUET, in Oberstrass, next the Polytechnic, pens. incl. R. 5 fr.; "TIEFENAU, at Hottingen (5 fr.); KAROLINENBURG and FORSTER, at Fluntern, on the hill,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the E. of Zürich. The WAID, see below. The "UETLIBERG, see p. 38.

**Restaurants and Cafés.** \**Rail. Restaurant*; \*Orsini (in the Hotel Baur-Ville), Zunfthaus zur Waag, both in the Frau-Münsterplatz (Munich beer); Cafés National and Habis, both near the station; Wiener Café, St. Gotthard, Wanner, Bahnhof-Str.; Central, Centralhof. On the right bank: "Kronenhalle, D.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; Tonhalle (see below), on the lake, D. (11 to 2) 3 fr.; Saffran, opposite the Rathhaus; Summer Restaurant in the Platz Promenade (p. 37). — **Ices.** Sprüngli, Parade-Platz; Bourry, Untere Kirchgasse, on the Uto-Quai. — **Beer.** "Kropf, in Gassen, Munich beer; "Café Orsini (see above); Stadtkeller, behind the Limmathof; "Metzgerbräu, Beatengasse; Franziskaner, corner of Stüssihofstatt and Niederdorfstr.; Meierei, etc.; Drahtschmiedli, with garden on the Limmat (p. 37); also at the above mentioned cafés. — **Wine.** Valtellina wine at the Veltlinerhalle; Walliser Weinhalle, near the Schweizerhof.

Baths in the lake at the Stadthaus-Platz (Pl. E, 4), at the suburb of Enge (Pl. C, 3), and, for ladies, in the Limmat below the Bauschanze (Pl. E, F, 4). Neuminster Baths (Pl. F, 5), at the S. end of the town. — Warm Baths (vapour, etc.) at Treichler's, at the Werdmühle in the Bahnhof-Str., and at Stocker's, in the Mühlgarten.

**Post and Telegraph Office** (Pl. F, 3), Bahnhof-Strasse; branch-offices in various parts of the town.

**Cabs.** Drive within the town, or not exceeding  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr., 1-2 pers. 80 c., 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 20 c., each box 20 c.; in the evening 10 c. extra for the lamps; from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. double fares. For  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., 1 fr. 50 or 2 fr. 20 c.;  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., 2 fr. or 2 fr. 90 c.; 1 hr., 2 fr. 50 or 3 fr. 60 c., etc.

Tramway from the Station through the Bahnhof-Str. to the suburb of Enge; across the Bahnhofbrücke and by the Limmat-Quai, Tonhalle-Str., and Seefeld-Str. to Riesbach and Tiefenbrunnen (near Zollikon); and from the Parade-Platz northwards to the cemetery of Aussersihl.

Steam-launches ("Dampfschwalben") ply on the Limmat and the lake-front of the city every 15 min. (fares 10-50 c.); stations: Rathaus (Pl. F, 4); Wasserkirche (p. 36, by the Münsterbrücke); Theatre (Pl. D, 5); Mainaustrasse; Zürichhorn; thence across the lake to Wollishofen, on the W. bank, and past the suburb of Enge (p. 35) to the Stadthausplatz (Pl. E, 4) and back into the Limmat.

**Rowing-boats** for 1-2 pers. 50 c. per hour; for 3 or more pers. 20 c. each per hour; each rower 60 c. per hour.

**Cable Tramway** (Zürichbergbahn) from the Limmat-Quai to the Polytechnic (Pl. H, 4, 5), every few min. from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. (in summer from 6 a.m. to 9.30 or 10 p.m.); fare, in either direction, 10 c.; journey  $2\frac{1}{2}$  min.

**Popular Resorts.** "Belvoir, a beautiful park at the S. extremity of the Alpen-Quai (Pl. D, 3), with restaur.; adm. 20 c., concerts 50 c., free on Sun. (tramway Paradeplatz-Enge); Zürichhorn (Pl. A, 6), park with restaur. and Nägeli's Museum of stuffed Alpine animals (50 c.), station of the steam-launches (see above); Tonhalle (Pl. E, 5) on the lake, with restaurant; concerts every evening in summer (70 c.). Pfauen Summer Theatre (Pl. F, 6); operettas, etc. Platten-Garten (Pl. G, 6), adjoining the Polytechnic; exhibitions of animals; concerts. The "Waid on the Käferberg, 3 M. to the N.W. of the town. Jakobsburg (Munich beer), Sonnenberg, both on the slope of the Zürichberg, above Hottingen. The "Uetliberg is the finest

point in the environs (by railway in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; see p. 38). — Information as to excursions, objects of interest, etc., at the *Offizielles Verkehrs-Bureau*, on the ground-floor of the Exchange buildings.

**English Church Service** in the *Chapel of St. Anne* (Pl. E, 3), near the Pelikan-Str., at 8, 10.30, & 5 o'clock. — **Presbyterian Service** (Church of Scotland) in summer.

**British Consul.** *Henry Angst, Esq.*, 11 Bleicherweg; office-hours 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

— **American Consul.** *Geo. L. Catlin, Esq.*, Börsen-Str. 14, 9-12 and 2-4 p.m.

**Permanent Exhibition** at *Staub & Co's.*, Parade-Platz (gratis). — **Anglo-American Pharmacy**, Dr. C. Dünnenberg, Tonhalle-Platz.

**Zürich** (1345'; pop. 104,406, including the eleven recently incorporated 'Ausgemeinden' or suburbs), the Roman *Turicum*, the capital of the canton, lies at the N. end of the lake, on the green and rapid *Limmat*, which divides it into the '*Grosse Stadt*' on the right, and the '*Kleine Stadt*' on the left bank. On the W. side flows the *Sihl*, an unimportant stream except in spring, which falls into the Limmat below the town. Zürich is one of the busiest manufacturing towns in Switzerland, silk and cotton being the staple products. (There are 10,000 silk-looms in this canton.) At the same time it is the intellectual centre of German Switzerland. Its schools are in high repute, having for centuries sent forth men of distinction, such as Bodmer, Hottinger, Orelli, Gessner, Lavater, Hess, Pestalozzi, Heidegger, Horner, Hirzel, Henry Meyer, the friend of Goethe, and many others.

The SITUATION of ZÜRICH is very beautiful. Both banks of the clear, pale-green lake are enlivened with villages, orchards, and vineyards, scattered over a highly cultivated country. In the background rise the snow-capped Alps; to the left is the crest of the *Glärnisch*, then the perpendicular sides of the *Griesetstock* (9200'), near it on the right the *Pfannstock*, and farther on, the *Drusberg*, the ice-clad *Bifertenstock*, and the *Tödi* (the highest of the group, the two last rising above the Linththal); in front of these the *Clariden*, with their westernmost point the *Kammlistock* (10,610'); between this and the double-peaked *Scheerhorn* lies the *Gries Glacier*; then on the N. side of the *Schächenthal* the long *Ross-Stock Chain* with its fantastic peaks; the broad *Windgäule*; between this and the Scheerhorn appears the dark summit of the lower *Mythen* near Schwyz; above the depression between the wooded *Kaisertstock* and the *Rossberg* towers the pyramidal *Bristenstock*, near Amsteg on the St. Gotthard route; then, if we occupy a commanding position, the *Blackenstein* and *Uri-Rothstock*, and part of the snow-mountains of the *Engelberger Thal*, appearing above the *Albis*, to the right, the northernmost point of which is the *Uetliberg*, with the hotel on its summit.

In the **BAHNHOF-PLATZ** (Pl. II, 4) a fountain with a bronze Statue of *Alfred Escher* (d. 1882), the statesman and founder of the St. Gotthard Railway, by Kissling, was erected in 1889. The **Bahnhof-Strasse** (Pl. H, J, 3), nearly  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. long, leads hence S. to the lake. It passes on the right, in the Linth-Escher-Platz (Pl. H, 3), the *Linth-Escher School*; then, on the right, the *Post Office* and the *Credit-Anstalt* (Pl. F, 3); on the left the *Centralhof*, a block of houses with tempting shops, and the *Kappeler Hof*; and on the right the *Zürich Cantonal Bank* and the *Exchange* (Pl. E, 3). The *Stadthaus-Platz*, which is adorned with flower-beds and shrubs, is adjoined by a *Terrace* on the lake (Pl. E, 4), commanding a beautiful view; to the right is the steamboat-quay, to the left, a bathing-establishment

(p. 33).—The broad \**Alpen-Quai*, with its pleasant promenades and fine views of the lake and the Alps, skirts the lake to the right as far as the new \**Belvoir Park* to the S. of the suburb of *Enge* (p. 33).

To the E. from the Stadthaus-Platz the handsome *Quaibrücke* (Pl. E, 4; 180 yds. long), constructed in 1882-83, crosses the Limmat near its issue from the lake. Below the bridge, on the left bank of the Limmat, is the *Bauschanze*, a small pentagonal island, shaded with trees, and connected with the bank by a bridge. On the right bank of the lake also new promenades, with charming views, extend past the *Tonhalle* (p. 33) and the handsome new *Theatre* (Pl. D, 5) as far as the new harbour of *Riesbach* and the park of *Zürichhorn* (p. 33).

Going straight on from the *Quaibrücke*, we ascend the *RÄMI-STRASSE* (Pl. E-H, 5, 6), then turn to the right to the *Hohe Promenade* (Pl. E, 5, 6), a loftily situated avenue of lime-trees. Beautiful view (best by morning-light) from the plattform with the *Monument of Nägeli* (d. 1836), a favourite vocal composer.—From the N. end of the Hohe Promenade a road passing the N. side of the *Old Cemetery* rejoins the Rämi-Strasse, where in the *Kantons-schulplatz* (to the left) is the marble monument of *Ignaz Heim* (d. 1883), the composer. The street ascends to the *Cantonal School* (Pl. G, 6), and then bends to the N. To the left is the *Physical and Physiological Institute* of the University, to the right are the *Cantonal Hospital* (Pl. H, 6), beyond it the *Physical Institute* of the Polytechnic, the *School of Forestry and Agriculture*, and the *Chemical Laboratory* (Pl. J, 5).

The handsome \**Polytechnic* (Pl. H, 5), to the left, designed by *G. Semper* (d. 1879), and erected in 1861-64, is the seat of the *University of Zürich* (founded in 1832; 600 students, 88 professors and lecturers) and of the federal *Polytechnic School* (800 students, 107 professors and lecturers).

The **MAIN ENTRANCE** is on the W. side. In the vestibule and on the staircase are busts of *Kopp* and *Bolley*, the chemists. On the ground-floor are the *Archaeological Collection* (casts, Greek vases, \*Terracottas from Tanagra, etc.; Sun. 10-12, Tues. and Frid. 2-4). On the FIRST FLOOR are busts of *G. Semper* (see above) and *C. Culmann* (d. 1861), the engineer, and the *Mineralogical and Palaeontological Collection*. On the second floor are the *Zoological Collection* (Thurs. 8-12 and 2-6) and the *Aula*, handsomely decorated, with mythological ceiling-paintings by *Bin* of Paris and a marble bust of *Orelli* (d. 1849), the celebrated philologist, by *Meili*. Splendid view from the balcony. The custodian, who opens the *Aula*, conducts visitors also to the **TERRACE** on the top of the building, which commands the best survey of the town and its beautiful environs.

The *Collection of Engineering* is shown only to professional engineers. The *Mechanical and Technical Collection* is open daily, 8-12 and 2-6 (adm. 50 c.); the *Semper Museum* (in the Architectural School) on Mon., Wed., & Sat. 2-4 (gratis).

To the S. is an *Asylum for the Blind and Dumb*; lower down to the left, the *Kunstgebäude* ('Künstler-Gütl'; Pl. G, 5), containing the *Picture Gallery of the Artists' Union* (open on Sat. 2-4, Sun. 10-12, free; at other times, 50 c.).

Pictures by the older Zürich artists (chiefly portraits): *H. Asper*, *J. Ammann*, *S. Hofmann*, *K. Meyer*, and others. *Millenet*, Return of the Zürichers from the battle of Tätwyl; *Angelico Kauffmann*, *Winckelmann*; *Füssly*, Portrait of Bodmer; *L. Hess*, Landscapes; *Scheuchzer*, The Fuscherthal; *Deschwanden*, The Maries at the Sepulchre; *Steffan*, Mountain torrent; *Boschard*, Scenes from the history of Zürich; *Koller*, The Engelberger Thal, Midday repose, Autumn evening; *Holzhalb*, The Wetterhorn; *Diday*, At the Handeck, Scene in the Valais; *Veillon*, Evening on the Lake of Lucerne; *Girardet*, The sick child; *Anker*, Pestalozzi; *Grob*, The artist on his travels; *Fröhlicher*, Forest scene in Upper Bavaria; *Tobler*, Wedding in the Amperthal; *Corrodi*, Uncle and nieces; *Eug. Girardet*, Halt in the desert; *Stückelberg*, Charcoal-burner in the Jura; *Buchsé*, Italian pastoral scene; *Böcklin*, Spring; *Baade*, Sea-pieces; *Rigaud*, Portraits; *Tischbein*, Portrait of Bodmer; *Marie Ellenrieder*, Portrait.

We descend to the lower town either from the Kunstmuseum by steep streets, or (preferable) by the cable-tramway (p. 33) from the N.E. side of the Polytechnic, and turn to the left along the Limmat-Quai. At the *Marktbrücke* (Pl. G, 4) we see on our left the *Rathhaus* (Pl. F, G, 4), a massive building of 1699, on our right the handsome *Fleischhalle*, or meat-market (Pl. G, 4), and opposite to it the *Lese-Museum* (introduction by a member required).

Crossing the Rathhaus-Quai on which is the *Rüden*, restored in the German Renaissance style, containing the Swiss educational exhibition and the Pestalozzi cabinet, we next come to the *Münsterbrücke* (Pl. F, 4). Adjoining the bridge on the left is an open vestibule leading to the **Town Library**, established in an old church (1479), known as the *Wasserkirche*. It contains 130,000 vols. and many valuable MSS. (open on week-days 9-12 and 4-6; fee 50 c., for a party 1 fr.).

A letter of *Zwingli* (see below) to his wife; *Zwingli's* Greek Bible with Hebrew annotations in his own handwriting; autograph letter of *Henry IV.* of France and a cast of his features; three autograph Latin letters of *Lady Jane Grey* to Antistes Bullinger; letter of *Frederick the Great*, dated 1784, to Prof. Müller; Portraits of burgomasters and scholars of Zürich, including *Zwingli*; marble bust of *Lavater* by Dannecker; marble bust of *Pestalozzi* by Imhof; eight panes of stained glass of 1506. *Müller's Relief* of part of Switzerland, and one of the Engelberger Thal on a much larger scale, are executed with great care and accuracy.

The *Helmhau*, adjoining the *Wasserkirche*, contains the **\*Antiquarian Museum** (adm. daily, 8-12 and 2-6, fee 50 c., Wed. afternoon free), including a large and excellent collection of relics from the ancient Swiss lake-villages, coins, etc. — On the quay to the S. of the *Wasserkirche* is a bronze **Statue of Zwingli**, who was the incumbent of the Gross-Münster from 1519 down to his death in 1531 (see p. 71), by Natter (1885).

The steps opposite the *Münsterbrücke* lead to the **Gross-Münster** (Pl. F, 4), erected in the Romanesque style of the 11 - 13th centuries. The upper stories of the towers are Gothic, and in 1799 they were crowned with helmet-shaped tops with gilded flowers. On the W. tower is enthroned Charlemagne with gilded crown and sword, in recognition of donations made by him to the church. The choir contains three large modern stained-glass windows representing Christ, St. Peter, and St. Paul. The church and the adjoining

*Cloisters*, of the beginning of the 13th cent., are open daily in summer from 11 to 12 (adm. 20 c., ascent of tower 30 c.; sacristan, Kirchgasse 13).

We now return by the Münsterbrücke to the left bank of the Limmat. On the left we pass the **Frau-Münsterkirche** (Pl. F, 4), built in the middle of the 13th cent., with a high red-roofed tower. Adjacent is the **Peterskirche** with its massive tower and large electric clock (dials 29' in diameter), where *Lavater* (d. 1801) was pastor for twenty-three years. In the direction of the Bahnhof-Str., is the late-Gothic **Augustine Church** (Pl. G, 3), now used by the 'Old Catholics', with two altarpieces by *Deschwanden*.

In the vicinity, nearly in the centre of the town, rises the **Lindenhof** (Pl. G, 3, 4), 123' above the Limmat, once a Celtic settlement, and afterwards an imperial palace. A little to the N. are the large *House of Correction* and the *Orphan Asylum* (Pl. H, 4).

Crossing the Bahnhof-Str. and following the Pelikan-Str., we reach the **Botanic Garden** (Pl. F, 2), which is well stocked with Alpine and other plants, and contains bronze busts of A. P. de Candolle (d. 1841) and Conrad Gessner (d. 1565), and marble busts of H. Zollinger, a Swiss botanist (d. in Java, 1859), and Oswald Heer (d. 1883), the naturalist. In the garden rises the *Katz*, an old bastion, forming a lofty platform planted with trees.

To the E. of the Botanic Garden a bridge crosses the Schanzen-graben (the old moat) to the suburb of *Selnau*. Immediately to the left is the **Gewerbe-Museum** (Pl. F, 2), containing industrial collections (including a \*Room from a patrician house of the 17th cent., with fine panelling and stove) and a permanent exhibition (daily 8-12 and 2-5, except Mon.). Beyond it, towards the Sihl, is the *Uetliberg Station* (Pl. F, 1; see p. 38).

In *Aussersihl*, a new workmen's quarter on the left bank of the *Sihl*, is the **Military Depôt** of Canton Zürich, including barracks and an arsenal. The **Collection of Arms** in the arsenal (Pl. H, J, 1; open on week-days 8-12 and 1.30-6) contains battle-axes, halberds, armour, flags, and cross-bows, among which last is one of the many which claim to have belonged to Tell. *Zwingli's Battle-axe*, taken by the Lucerners at Kappel (p. 71), and once kept at Lucerne, was transferred hither, after the War of the Separate League in 1847, and is now preserved here with his sword, coat of mail, and helmet.— In the **Grosse Werdstrasse** in *Aussersihl* is the new **Roman Catholic Church** (Pl. G, 1), embellished with good stained glass and altar-pieces by *Balmer* and *Deschwanden*.

The **Platzpromenade** (Pl. J, K, 3, 4), so called from the former Schützen-Platz, an avenue of fine trees, to the N. of the railway-station, between the *Sihl* and *Limmat*, affords a cool and pleasant walk. In this promenade are the new **Landesmuseum** (in course of construction), the town **Aquarium** (20 c.) and the simple monuments of the idyllic poet *Salomon Gessner* (d. 1788) and the minnesinger *Joh. Hadlaub*. It terminates in the 'Platzspitz', a point of land formed by the junction of the *Sihl* with the *Limmat*. A bridge crosses the *Limmat* to the **Drahtschmiedli** (Pl. K, 3), a

beer-garden on the right bank; and this is also the pleasantest route to the *Waid* (p. 33; we ascend the flight of steps, behind the Drahtschmidli, to the right, to the upper road). — On the right bank of the Limmat, opposite the Platzpromenade, lies the manufacturing quarter of Zürich, with the extensive engine-works of *Escher, Wyss, & Co.* (Pl. K, 4), who have built most of the steamboats that ply on the Swiss and Italian lakes.

### The Uetliberg.

RAILWAY to the top in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (fare 1st class 3 fr. 50 c., 2nd cl. 2 fr.; return-ticket, 5 and 3 fr.; family-tickets for 10 trips up and 10 down, available for a year, 20 fr.; on Sun. and holidays by certain trains 2nd cl. return-ticket 2 fr.). This line,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  M. long, with a maximum gradient of 7 in 100, is constructed in the ordinary way, but, as on the Rigi Railway, the locomotives are placed behind the trains. The station is in the suburb of *Selnau* (p. 37; Pl. F, 1), not far from the Botanic Garden, on the Sihl,  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. from the Central Station and 12 min. from that of Enge.

The train (best views to the right) skirts the Sihl for a short distance and crosses it to (5 min.) stat. *Wiedikon* (1390'), where the ascent begins. At first we traverse an open slope, with a pleasant view of Zürich and the valley of the Limmat, and then ascend through wood to (17 min.) Stat. *Waldegg* (2040'). The train then describes a long curve on the slope of the hill and reaches the terminus. About 5 min. above the station is the large \**Hôt.-Pens. Uetliberg* (R. & A. 3-5, B.  $1\frac{1}{4}$ , D. 4 fr.), and 3 min. higher, at the top of the hill, is the *Restaurant Uto-Kulm*. Pleasant shady walks in the woods near the hotel. On the S. side, about  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. from the top, is the *Hôtel Uto-Staffel* (pens. 5 fr.).

The \**Uetliberg* (2865'), the northernmost point of the Albis range, is the finest point in the environs of Zürich. The view, though inferior in grandeur to those from heights nearer the Alps, surpasses them in beauty. It embraces the Lake of Zürich and the valley of the Limmat; the Alps from the Sentis to the Jungfrau and the Stockhorn on the Lake of Thun, with the Rigi and Pilatus in the foreground; to the W. the Jura, from the Chasseral on the Lake of Bienne to its spurs near Aarau, over which appear some of the Vosges Mts.; farther N. are the Feldberg and Belchen in the Black Forest, and the volcanic peaks of the Höhgau, Hohentwiel, Hohenhöwen, and Hohenstoffeln. Baden with its old castle (p. 19) is also prominent. Good panorama by Keller. — On the Uto-Kulm is a marble obelisk with a bust of the Zürich statesman *Jakob Dubs* (d. 1879).

WALK TO THE UETLIBERG (2 hrs.). The road leads from the Parade-Platz (Pl. F, 3) viâ the Bleicher-Weg, the Beder-Strasse, and the Uto-Strasse. After 1 M. we cross the Sihl, turn to the left viâ the Sihl-Strasse and Albis-Strasse, and reach ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) the *Albisgülli* (tavern; cab to this point 2-3 fr.). We now turn to the right and ascend by a well-trodden path winding somewhat steeply up the valley, to the *Hôtel Uto-Staffel* (see above), on the brow of the hill, where a view of the Rigi, Pilatus, and the Bernese Alps is disclosed. To the summit 20 min. more.

FROM THE UETLIBERG TO THE ALBIS-HOCHWACHT, a beautiful walk of 3 hrs., ascending and descending on the Albis range, and chiefly through wood. A few minutes' walk beyond the *Hôtel Uto-Staffel* (see above) we keep to the right where the path divides (finger-post), and follow a tolerable









road, skirting the crest of the mountain. Fine view from the *Felsenegg* (Restaurant; finger-post). To the left is the ravine of the Sihl, beyond it the blue lake with its thousand glittering dwellings, to the right the pretty Türler See, and farther distant a fertile hilly tract, with the Alps towering in the distance. — 2½ hrs. *Ober-Albis* (2600'; Inn). Beautiful view from the *Albis-Hochwacht* or *Schnabel* (2855'), ½ hr. to the S.; still more extensive from the *Albishorn* (3010'), ½ hr. farther. From the Hochwacht a good forest-path leads to the E. (finger-post) to the forester's house of *Unter-Sihlwald* (good quarters), on the Sihl, whence we may reach Zürich by the Sihlthal Line in ¾ hr.; while to the W. a road leads past the small Türler See to (3 M.) *Hausen* (p. 71).

**SILHTHAL RAILWAY** from Zürich to *Sihlwald*, 8½ M. in ¾ hr., via *Adliswil* and *Langnau-Gattikon*. Near the station of *Gontenbach* (½ hr. by rail) is the *Langenberg*, a park 1½ M. in length, belonging to the town of Zürich and stocked with deer, chamois, etc. (Restaurant).

#### 14. From Zürich to Coire. Lakes of Zürich and Walenstadt.

*Comp. Maps, pp. 52, 60.*

**STEAMBOAT** on the right (N.) bank to Rapperswil 7 times daily in 2¼ hrs. (2 fr. 50 or 1 fr. 80 c.). Smaller steamers ply between the N. and S. banks. From Rapperswil to Schmerikon, thrice daily in 1 hr. 10 min. — An excursion-steamer starts on Sun. in summer (except in very bad weather) from the Tonhalle at 10 a.m., skirts the right bank to a point opposite Männedorf, and returns by the left bank, without halting, reaching Zürich about noon (fare 2 fr.).

**RAILWAY** to Coire (79 M.) by Wallisellen, Rapperswil, Weesen, and Sargans in 3¾-4¾ hrs. (12 fr. 45, 8 fr. 75, 6 fr. 25 c.). The train does not approach the Lake of Zürich till it reaches Rapperswil. — **RAILWAY ON THE LEFT (S.) BANK** from Zürich to Richtersweil and Glarus: to Ziegelbrücke (p. 43, junction for Weesen) 36 M., in 1½-2 hrs. (6 fr. 5, 4 fr. 25, 3 fr. 5 c.); to Glarus, 43 M., in 2½ hrs. (7 fr. 20, 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 60 c.). *Comp. R. 19.*

The \***Lake of Zürich** (1340'), 25 M. long, 2½ M. broad at its widest part, and 470' deep, is fed by the *Linth* and drained by the *Limmat*. Its scenery, though with no pretension to grandeur, is scarcely equalled in beauty by that of any other Swiss lake. The banks rise in gentle slopes, at the base of which are meadows and arable land; above these is a belt of vineyards and orchards, and on the E. side the hills, here about 2500' high, are wooded. Being sprinkled for a long distance with houses, villages, and manufactures, the banks are sometimes not unaptly termed the suburbs of Zürich. In the background rises a long chain of snow-clad Alps (see p. 34).

**i. Steamboat Journey.** — The first station on the right bank (to the left when coming from Zürich) is *Neumünster*, a suburb of Zürich, with a handsome church loftily situated. On the right rises the long ridge of the Albis; before us in the distance tower the Alps of Uri and Glarus. Then *Zollikon*, *Goldbach*, and (½ hr. from Zürich) *Küschnacht* (\**Sonne*), with a seminary for teachers.

*Erlenbach* (Pension *Seehof*), beautifully situated. Between *Herrliberg* and *Thalweil* is the deepest part of the lake (470'). Stations *Feldmeilen* and *Meilen* (*Löwe*; *Sonne*), a large village with an old church.

The Pfannenstiel (*Okenshöhe*, 2418'), to which a good path ascends from Meilen in 1 hr., affords a charming view of the lakes of Zürich and Greifen and of the Alps from Sentis to Pilatus (panorama by Keller). Monument to L. Oken (d. 1851), a famous naturalist, and refreshment-pavilion at the top.  
STEAMBOAT from Meilen to *Horgen* (p. 41) direct or via *Feldmeilen* 8-10 times daily in 12-15 min.

At *Obermeilen* (Hirsch) the first discovery of lake-dwellings was made in 1854. Stations *Uetikon* (Krone), *Männedorf* (Wilder Mann), and *Stäfa* (pop. 3845; *Sonne*; *Rössli*; *Restaur. zum Seethal*, with garden), the largest village on the N. bank. — Steamboat to Wädenswil and Richtersweil see p. 41.

The lake now attains its greatest breadth (2½ M.). To the E., in the background, rises the Speer (p. 44); to the left of it the Sentis, beyond which tower the Toggenburg Mts.; to the right, above the lake, the wooded *Hohe Rhonen* (4040'). Stations *Kehlhof*, *Uerikon*, *Schirmensee* (Rössli). On the right are the small islands of *Lützelau* and *Ufnau*, in front of the wooded Etzel.

*Ufnau*, the property of the abbey of Einsiedeln, contains a farm-house, and a church and chapel consecrated in 1141. *Ulrich von Hutten*, the reformer, one of the boldest and most independent men of his time, sought refuge here when pursued by his enemies in 1523, and died a fortnight after his arrival, at the age of 36. His remains repose in the little church-yard, but the exact spot is unknown.

**Rapperswil** (pop. 2789; \**Swan*, on the lake, R. 1½-2, pens. 6-7 fr.; \**Hôtel du Lac*, R., L., & A. 3½ fr.; *Poste*, at the station, with garden; \**Freihof*), a picturesquely situated town, lies at the foot of the *Lindenholz*, a hill planted with limes (fine view), on which rises a black marble column with the Polish eagle, erected in memory of the beginning of the hundred years' struggle of the Poles for independence. The old *Schloss*, restored in 1871, contains the *Polish National Museum*, founded by Count R. Plater (adm. 1 fr.; splendid view from the tower). The *Parish Church*, re-erected since a fire in 1881, contains valuable sacred vessels. At the foot of the Lindenholz on the lake are public gardens, to which also a flight of steps leads down from the Schloss.

In 1878 the old wooden bridge connecting Rapperswil with Hurden and Pfäffikon was replaced by the *Seedamm*, a viaduct 1024 yds. in length and 12 yds. in width. Near the N. end are two iron bridges, each 47½ yds. long, and near the S. end a third, 95 yds. in length. There are also twenty other openings, each 10 yds. wide, and a swing-bridge 15½ yds. long, for the passage of vessels. The RAILWAY (from Rapperswil to Pfäffikon, 3 M., in 10 min.), the high-road, and a footway protected by a railing, cross the lake by means of this embankment. A walk upon it is recommended for the sake of the view. About 20 yds. below it, near the S. bank, rises the *Dreiländerstein*, an obelisk 33' in height, marking the convergence of the boundaries of the cantons of Zürich, Schwyz, and St. Gallen, and bearing the arms of each.

The upper part of the lake is grander and less thickly peopled than the lower. The mountains of Appenzell and Glarus form the background; while in the extreme distance appear the Toggenburg Mts. The steamer starts from the N.E. extremity of the See-damm and approaches the S. bank. To the right is the *Etzel* (p. 98). On the slope above the station of *Altendorf* lie the pilgrimage-chapel

of *St. Johann* (1655'), and the *Johannisburg Restaurant* (pens., 4-5 fr. per day), with a fine view. In about 25 min. after leaving Rapperswil, the steamer reaches the considerable village of *Lachen* (1350'; \**Ochs*, moderate), and beyond the marshy promontory formed by the *Wäggithaler Aa*, it touches at the little *Bad Nuolen*, at the W. base of the *Untere Buchberg* (1975'). It now steers across the lake to *Bollingen*, on the N. bank, with large quarries, and to (1 hr. 10 min. from Rapperswil) *Schmerikon* (\**Rössli*; *Seehof*; *Adler*), situated at the upper end of the lake, near the mouth of the *Linth* (p. 43).

#### ii. Railway on the Left (S.) Bank from Zürich to Ziegelbrücke (and Glarus).

The train describes a wide curve round the town, crossing the *Sihl* twice, passes under the Uetliberg line, and at (3 M.) *Enge* (p. 32) approaches the lake, which it skirts all the way to Lachen, affording beautiful views to the left.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Wollishofen*, a pretty village;  $5\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Bendlikon-Kilchberg*, the latter situated on the hill above. Above (7 M.) *Rüschlikon* is the rustic *Nidelbad* (1 M. by road), with a chalybeate spring and pleasant walks. — 8 M. *Thalweil* (\**Adler*, near the church, moderate), a large village, charmingly situated. \*View of the lake from the church, or better from the tower. —  $9\frac{1}{4}$  M. *Oberrieden*;  $10\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Horgen* (pop. 5519; *Schwan*; *Löwe*; *Schützenhaus*, a café on the lake), with handsome houses chiefly belonging to silk-manufacturers, pleasantly situated amidst vineyards and orchards.

STEAMBOAT to *Meilen* (p. 39) 8-10 times daily in 12-15 min., to *Küssnacht* 7-9 times daily in 40-60 min. —  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. above Horgen is the Kurhaus *Boeken* (p. 73). \**Zimmerberg* (1 hr.) see p. 73. To *Zug* diligence daily in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., see p. 97.

Near (13 M.) *Au* the peninsula of that name, with its orchards and meadows, projects far into the lake (*Hôt.-Pens. Au*, 5 fr.). —  $15\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Wädensweil* (1348'; pop. 6346; \**Engel*, facing the quay, R.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 1, pens. 5 fr.; *Hôt. du Lac*) is the largest village on the lake.

Railway to *Einsiedeln* see R. 29; diligence twice daily in  $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr. via *Schöneberg* to *Hütten* (p. 97).

$17\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Richtersweil* (pop. 3881; \**Drei Könige*, or *Post*; \**Engel*), another thriving village, prettily situated.

STEAMBOAT from Richtersweil via Wädensweil to *Stäfa* (p. 40) 12 times daily in 30-45 min.; to *Männedorf* (p. 40) 10-12 times daily in 27-50 min.

The lake attains its greatest width here (see p. 40). Towards the E. rise the mountains of the Toggenburg and Appenzell. To the left, farther on, are the islands of *Ufnau* and *Lützelau* (p. 40). 21 M. *Pfäffikon* (*Hôt. Höfe*); railway across the lake to Rapperswil, see p. 40; railway via *Wollerau* to Samstagern (*Einsiedeln*, etc.), see p. 97. At (25 M.) *Lachen* (see above) the train quits the lake, and near ( $27\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Siebnen-Wangen* it crosses the *Wäggithaler Aa*.

*Wäggital*. The road from *Siebnen* (\**Rabe*) follows first the left and then the right bank of the deep channel of the *Aa* to (4 M.) *Vorder-*

*Waggitthal* (2400'; \*Rössli, plain), pleasantly situated in a green basin. It then leads through the defile of *Stockerli*, between the *Grosse Auberg* (5585') on the right and the *Gugelberg* (3780') on the left, to (4 M.) *Hinter-Waggital*, or *Innertal* (3800'; \*Schäfli, unpretending). Pleasant excursions to the *Au* (20 min.); E. to the *Fläschenlochquelle* (1 hr.); to the *Aaberli-Alp* (3545'), 1/2 hr.; *Hohfäschen-Alp* (125'), 1/2 hr. — The *Grosse Auberg* (5585'), ascended by the *Bärlaus-Alp* in 3 hrs., and the *Fluhberg*, or *Diethelm* (6873'), by the *Flächli-Alp* in 4 hrs., are good points of view and present no difficulty (guide desirable). — From *Innertal* to the *Künthal* a pleasant route (to *Richisau* 4 hrs.; guide advisable). Skirting the *Aabach*, the path ascends, past the *Aabern-Alp* (3565'), to the (2 hrs.) *Schweinalp Pass* (5150'), and then descends by the *Brüschi-Alp* and the *Schwein-Alp* to (2 hrs.) *Richisau* (p. 66).

We now traverse a somewhat marshy plain to (31 M.) *Reichenburg*. On the right rise the Glarus Mts., on the left the Untere and Obere Buchberg (p. 43), and above them the Speer (p. 44). 34½ M. *Bitten* (Hirsch); in the 'Herrenstube' is a handsome apartment with artistic wood-carving of the 17th century. We cross the *Linth Canal* (p. 43) to the Rapperswil and Coire railway at (36 M.) *Ziegelbrücke* (p. 43). Thence to (43 M.) *Glarus*, see p. 59.

### iii. Railway from Zürich to Rapperswil, Weesen, and Sargans.

From Zürich to (6 M.) *Wallisellen*, p. 46. The line traverses a flat district, near the right bank of the *Glatt*, which flows out of the neighbouring *Greifensee* (1440'). Stations *Dübendorf*, *Schwerzenbach*, and *Nänikon*. — 14 M. *Uster* (1530'; *Usterhof*; *Stern*; *Kreuz*), a large manufacturing village (7042 inhab.). On the right is the church with its pointed spire, and the loftily situated old castle with its massive tower, now the seat of the district court (Restaurant; fine view). In the vicinity are several large cotton-mills, driven by the *Aa*, a brook near the railway. Beyond (16 M.) *Aathal* the Alps of Glarus and Schwyz form the S. background. From (18 M.) *Wetzikon* (Schweizerhof) branch-lines diverge to the N.W. to *Pfäffikon* and *Effretikon* (p. 46), and to the S.E. (in 10 min.) to *Hinwil* (Hirsch; Kreuz), at the N.W. base of the *Bachtel* (see below). Near (21 M.) *Bubikon* (Löwe, plain) the line attains its highest level (1800'). 22½ M. *Rüti*, with a former Prämonstratensian abbey, is the junction of the *Tössthal Line* (p. 47).

The *Bachtel* (3670'; "Inn), 2 hrs. to the N.E. of Rüti, commands a fine view to the N.W. over the district of Uster, sprinkled with factories, and the lakes of Greifen and Pfäffikon; to the S. the Lake of Zürich from Wädenswil to the *Linth Canal*, the *Linth Valley* as far as the bridge of Mollis, and the Alps from the *Santis* to the Bernese Oberland. Consult *Keller's Panorama*, at the inn. From *Wald* (p. 47; in 1/4 hr. from Rüti by rail), and from *Hinwil* (see above; small carriage to the top 7 fr.), good paths lead to the summit in 1½ hr.

Beyond a tunnel the train descends, chiefly through wood. Near *Jona* (Schlüssel), a pretty village almost adjoining Rapperswil, we descrip the Alps of Schwyz to the S., and farther on, the *Mürtschenstock*, *Schaniser Berg*, *Speer*, and *Santis* on the left.

27 M. *Rapperswil*, see p. 40. The station on the lake, near the steamboat-pier, is a terminus, from which the train backs out

on its departure. (Branch-line to *Pfäffikon*, see p. 41.) Views to the right as far as Weesen. The line crosses the *Jona*, passes the nunnery of *Wurmsbach* on the right, and returns to the bank of the lake near *Bollingen* (p. 41).

34 M. **Schmerikon**, see p. 41. We now enter a broad valley traversed by the Linth (see below), which falls into the lake here. To the right, on the N.E. spur of the *Untere Buchberg* (p. 41), stands the ancient *Schloss Grynau*, with a frowning square tower.

36 M. **Utznach**, a manufacturing village (1378'; \**Ochs*; *Falke*), lies on a hill to the left, surmounted by the church. (Diligence to *Wattwyl* 4 times daily in  $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs., p. 58.) To the left, on the hill, the monastery of *Sion* (2317'). 36½ M. *Kaltbrunn-Benken*. The wooded range on the right is the *Obere Buchberg* (2020').

A carriage-road leads from the station of Kaltbrunn-Benken or Utznach to (3 M.) *Rieden* (2360'; *Inn & Kurhaus zum Rössli*, moderate), a health-resort, commanding charming views. Excursions may be made thence to the top of the *Speer* (p. 44), in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; via *Alp Breitenau* to (2 hrs.) *Ebnat-Kappel* (p. 58); etc.

Beyond (39½ M.) **Schänis** (1450'; \**Hirsch*; *Löwe*), another industrial place, the ancient frontier of Rhætia, we approach the *Linth Canal*, constructed in 1807-22 by Konrad Escher of Zürich, connecting the Lake of Zürich with the Walensee, and, in conjunction with the Escher Canal, draining a once dismal and swampy region. The canal runs parallel with the railway at the foot of the *Schäniser Berg* (5470'); to the right a striking view of the Valley of Glarus with its snow-mountains.

On the opposite bank of the Linth Canal is the *Linth-Colonie*, originally a colony of poor people, now an agricultural institution. 42½ M. **Ziegelbrücke** (*Hôtel Berger*) is the junction of the Glarus line, which soon diverges to the right (p. 59). The Weesen line passes through a cutting and rounds the *Biberlikopf* (see below), the extreme spur of the *Schäniser Berg*. To the right tower the Wiggis and the Glärnisch (pp. 59, 66).

45½ M. **Weesen**. — Hotels. \**HÔTEL SPEER*, at the station,  $\frac{1}{3}$  M. from the lake, R., L., & A.  $2\frac{3}{4}$ , B.  $1\frac{1}{4}$ , S.  $2\frac{1}{4}$ , pens. 5-6 fr.; \**HÔTEL MARIAHALDEN*, with fine view; \**SCHWERT*, prettily situated on the lake, R. 2, pens. 6 fr.; \**RÖSSLI*, pens.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fr. Various less pretending inns in the 'Fly', the quarter of the village extending along the lake, with numerous gardens. — *Rail. Restaurant*. — *English Church Service* in summer.

**Weesen** (1410'), a favourite summer-resort, lies in a sheltered situation at the W. end of the Walensee. The *Klosterberg* yields good wine.

**EXCURSIONS.** Shady paths ascend from the Fly to the (20 Min.) *Kapfenberg*, which affords a charming survey. — Pleasant walk (from the station  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., or from stat. Ziegelbrücke 20 min.) to the top of the *Biberlikopf* (1895'); fine view of the Walensee and of the Linththal up to Netstall and down to the Buchberg. — A very attractive excursion may be made by boat across the lake to ( $3\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the hamlet of *Betlis*, prettily situated beside the ruin of *Strahlegg* at the foot of the Leistkamm. Fine view of Mühlhorn, the Mürtschenstock, etc. From Betlis, we may walk to the ruined *Serenmühle* and the *Falls of the Serenbach* (see below), or we may ascend to (1 hr.) *Amden*.

A new road with fine views of the lake, but destitute of shade, ascends from Weesen to (1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Amden* or *Ammon* (2875'; *Hirsch*), loftily situated on sunny pastures. Most beautiful view at a small ruined chapel to the right of the road,  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. from Weesen. — From Amden to the top of the *Leistikamm* (6890'), 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., with guide (Thoma of Amden), interesting and not difficult. — From Amden to *Särkenbach* or *Stein* in the Toggenburg (p. 58) over the *Andener Berg* (5055'), a route of 5 hrs., with beautiful views, but fatiguing on account of the stone pavement.

The "Speer" (6417'), an admirable point of view, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. (guide unnecessary for experts). At the church we turn to the left, and ascend for the first  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. over rough pavement of conglomerate (pleasant retrospects of the lake). Then a steep ascent through woods and meadows; 2 hrs. *Untere Bütz-Alp* (3563');  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. *Unter-Käsern Alp* (4337'); 1 hr. *Ober-Käsern Alp* (5404'; "Inn Zum Hohen Speer"). Thence to the top a steep ascent of  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. more. Beautiful view, especially of E. and N.E. Switzerland. From *Ebnat* or *Nesslau* (p. 58) the Speer is easily ascended in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.

The \*Walensee, or Lake of Walenstadt (1395'), 9 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. long, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. wide, and 495' deep, is hardly inferior to the Lake of Lucerne in mountainous grandeur. The N. bank consists of almost perpendicular precipices, 2000' to 3000' high, above which rise the barren peaks of the seven *Curfürsten* (*Leistikamm* 6890', *Selun* 7240', *Frümsel* 7434', *Brisi* 7477', *Zustoll* 7336', *Scheibenstoll* 7556', and *Hinterruck* 7523'). The hamlet of *Quinten* alone has found a site on the N. bank. On the S. bank also the rocks, pierced by nine tunnels, are very precipitous at places. At the mouths of the small torrents which descend from the *Mürttschenstock* (8012'), lie several villages. The names of the hamlets, *Primsch*, *Gunz*, *Terzen*, *Quartern*, *Quinten*, and that of the lake itself, indicate that the inhabitants are of Rhætian or Latin, and not Germanic origin.

Beyond Weesen we cross the Linth Canal (to the right the Glarus line, see R. 19), and farther on the *Escher Canal* (p. 59) near its influx into the Walensee, and pass through two tunnels with apertures in the side next the lake. Beyond them we observe the *Bayerbach* waterfall on the opposite bank, and the village of *Amden* on the hill above; then the falls of the *Serenbach*, which sometimes disappear in summer. Three more tunnels, between which we obtain pleasant glimpses of the lake and the waterfalls and precipices opposite. 50 M. *Mühlehorn* (*Zur Mühle*, *Tellsplatte*, both unpretending). To the right rises the bald *Mürttschenstock* (p. 45).

FROM MÜHLEHORN TO MOLLIS (8 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.), an interesting walk. The road leads over the *Kerenzenberg* by the favourite summer-resorts (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Obstalden* (2237'; "Hirsch, with shady garden, pens. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; "Stern") and (1 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Filzbach* (2336'; "Rössli"), a village near the highest part of the route, whence the *Mürttschenstock* (see p. 45) may be ascended via the *Meerenalp* in 6 hrs., with guide. (By the *Plattenalp* to Glarus, see p. 61.) From a rock on the right (good path in 10 min.), about  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. farther on, we enjoy an admirable \*View of the Walensee, the Seetal Mts., the valley of the Linth Canal, bounded on the left by the *Hirzli* (5387'), and the valleys of Glarus with the Wiggis and Glärnisch. Much of our route now passes through wood. Near (3 M.) *Beglingen* we get a glimpse of the snow-fields of the Tödi, and then descend in windings (avoided by short-cuts) to (1 M.) *Mollis* (p. 59). — A fine new road (recommended to pedestrians) leads from Mühlehorn via (3/4 M.) *Tiefenwinkel* (brewery) and (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Murg* to (2 M.) *Unterterzen* and (3 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Walenstadt*.

Two more tunnels (to the left, *Quinten*, see above).

51 M. **Murg** (\**Schiffli*, \**Rössli*, pens. at both 4 fr.; *Kreuz*, all rustic), charmingly situated at the narrow mouth of the *Murgthal*, with factories and spinning-mills.

A visit to the \**Murgthal*, a valley 10 M. long, is recommended (guide unnecessary). The path ascends rapidly, past the *Rössli*, as far as (20 min.) a \*Waterfall below a bridge, which we do not cross (or we may cross the bridge and return to Murg by the pleasant path on the other side). In 20 min. more we reach another bridge, and cross it. After a steep ascent of  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. on the left bank the path returns to the Murg and crosses it by a third bridge at the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) beginning of the *Merlenalp* (3640'). It then ascends a pleasant valley, through meadows and wood, to the ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) three *Murgseen* (5490', 5555', and 5980'). From the highest lake the \**Roththor* (8250') may be ascended in 2 hrs. (guide desirable; the fisherman or a herdsman); striking view (W. the *Glärnisch*, S.W. the *Tödi*, S.E. the *Calanda*, E. the *Scesaplana*, N. the *Santis* and *Curfirsten*, N.W. the hill-country of Zürich). — From the highest lake a rough path crosses the *Widerstein-Furkel* (6607') to the *Mühlebachthal* and ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Engi* in the *Sernthal* (p. 67); another (guide required) leads over the *Murgsee-Furkel* (6570') to the *Mürtschenalp* (6060'), past the *Mürtschensstock* and *Fronalpstock*, to the *Heuboden-Alp* (p. 60) and (5 hrs.) *Glarus*. — Ascent of the *Mürtschensstock* (8012') from the *Mürtschenalp* in 2 hrs., laborious, fit for experts only, with guide; magnificent view.

Beyond Murg another tunnel; above, to the right, the village of *Quarten* (1760') with a new church (\**Kurhaus Quarten*, with hydro-pathic, prettily situated about 1 M. from *Unterterzen*; pens. from 4 fr.).  $53\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Unterterzen* (*Freieck*; Zur Blumenau). On the steep rocks of the opposite bank several waterfalls are visible; to the right, the village of *Mols*. Then a tunnel and a bridge across the *Seez Canal*.

56 M. **Walenstadt** (1395'; \**Hôtel Churfirsten*, at the station, R. & A.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; \**Hirsch*, in the village, moderate) lies  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the E. end of the lake (\**Hôt.-Pens. Seehof*, on the lake).

**EXCURSION** (with guide) from Walenstadt by a steep path through wood to the (2 hrs.) *Alp Löts*; then, nearly level, to the *Alp Büls* and ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) the *Tschingeln-Alp* (5040'; milk); follow the slopes of the *Curfirsten*, with a series of beautiful views, to the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Alp Schwaldis* (4775') and return by *Alp Schrinen* (4205') to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) Walenstadt; or proceed from *Alp Schwaldis* to the *Säls-Alp* (4600'), descend by the *Stäfeli* to the (1 hr.) *Lauibegg Alp* (4505') and thence by a steep path, but free from danger, to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Quinten* (p. 44), whence the lake is crossed by boat to *Murg*. — To *AMDEN* via the *Leistkamm*, 10 hrs. with guide, very attractive (comp. p. 44). — To *WILDAU* in the *Toggenburg* (p. 59) a rough path, with splendid views, crosses the *Käserruck* (7435'; 6 hrs.; guide necessary).

We now ascend the broad valley of the *Seez*. On a rock to the right, the ruins of *Gräplang* (Romanic *Crap Long*), or *Langenstein*; to the left, on a rocky height above *Bärschis*, the pilgrimage-church of *St. Georgen*. 58 M. *Flums* (1475'; *Hôtel Bahnhof*; *Löwe*). Near (64 M.) *Mels* (1637'; *Melserhof*, at the station; *Frohsinn*) the *Seez* descends from the *Weisstannen-Thal*, a valley to the S.W.

The \**Alvier* (7753'), an admirable point of view, may be ascended hence in 5 hrs. (guide unnecessary for adepts). The path ascends steeply from the station to the right to the (3 hrs.) *Alp Palfries* (4850'; *Kurhaus*, plain), traverses steep and rocky slopes, and ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) reaches the summit through a narrow cleft by steps cut in the rock (Club-hut, dilapidated). The magnificent view embraces the Rhine Valley, the *Rhätikon*, and the

Vorarlberg, Appenzell, and Glarus Mts. (good panorama by Simon). Good paths ascend from Flums, Sevelen, Buchs, and Trübbach (comp. p. 342).

FROM MELS TO VÄTTIS, through the Weisstannen-Thal and *Kalfeuser Thal* (10-11 hrs.). Road to (8 M.) *Weisstannen* (3270'; *Alpenhof; Gamsit*). Thence (with guide), by *Unter-Lavina* (4325') and the *Alp Valtüscher* (5940'), in 4 hrs. to the *Heidel-Pass* (7305'), between the *Seerberg* and the *Heidelspitze* (7980'), where we have a fine view of the huge Sardona Glacier, the Trinserhorn, and Ringelspitz. Descent into the *Kalfeuser Thal*, to the Tamina bridge near *St. Martin* (4430') 2 hrs., and to Vättis (p. 346) 2 hrs. more. — From Weisstannen to *Elm* by the *Foo* or *Ramin Pass*, see p. 68.

At (65 M.) *Sargans* (1590'); \**Hôtel Thoma*, at the station; *Rail. Restaurant; Krone, Löwe*, in the town) we reach the Rhine Valley and the Rorschach and Coire line. The little town,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the N.W., rebuilt since a fire in 1811, lies picturesquely at the foot of the *Gonzen* (p. 342), and is commanded by an old castle (still habitable) of the former Counts of Toggenburg.

Railway from Sargans viâ Ragatz to (79 M.) *Coire*, see R. 88.

## 15. From Zürich to Romanshorn and Friedrichshafen (*Lindau*).

*Comp. Maps, pp. 38, 26, 28.*

RAILWAY to Romanshorn (51 M.) in 3 hrs. (8 fr. 65, 6 fr. 5, 4 fr. 35 c.). STEAMBOAT thence to Friedrichshafen in 1 hr. (1 M. 20 or 80 pf.); to Lindau in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (2 M. 25 or 1 M. 50 pf.; see p. 27).

The train crosses the *Sihl*, ascends in a wide curve, crosses the *Limmat*, and passes under the *Käferberg* by a tunnel 1020 yds. long. 3 M. *Oerlikon* (1443'; Sonne; Rail. Restaurant).

FROM OERLIKON TO DIELSDORF, 12 M., railway in 35 minutes. Stations *Glattbrugg, Rümlang*, and (8 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Oberglatt*, the junction for *Niederglatt* and (4 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Bülach* (p. 47). Then (10 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Niederhasli* and (12 M.) *Dielsdorf* (1410'; Sonne; Post), the terminus of the line, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. below the prettily situated old town of *Regensberg* (2024'; \**Krone*), on the E. spur of the *Lägerngebirge* (p. 19). Fine view from the tower of the old castle (now an institution for boys of weak intellect); still more extensive from the *Hochwacht* (2830'), 1 hr. farther on.

The line crosses the *Glatt*. At (6 M.) *Wallisellen* (Linde) the *Rapperswil* line diverges to the right (see p. 42). Fine view of the Glarus Alps. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Dietlikon*; 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Effretikon* (branch-line to *Wetzikon* and *Hinwil*, p. 42); 13 M. *Kemptthal*. Near Winterthur the *Töss* is crossed. On a hill to the left, the ruins of *Hoch-Wülfingen* (1962').

16 M. *Winterthur* (1447'; pop. 15,985; \**Goldner Löwe, R. & A. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; \**Krone; Adler; Rail. Restaurant*), on the *Eulach*, is an industrial and wealthy town and an important railway-junction. The handsome *Stadthaus* was designed by Semper. The large *School* (with statues of Zwingli, Gessner, Pestalozzi, and Sulzer) contains the town-library and a few small Roman antiquities found near Ober-Winterthur (p. 31). In the *Kunsthalle* are some good Swiss paintings. The *Panorama of the Rigi* near the Polytechnicum is worth seeing.*

FROM WINTERTHUR TO WALDSHUT, 32 M., railway in 2 hrs. The line traverses the *Tössthal*. Stat. *Töss, Wülfingen, Pfungen-Neffenbach*,

*Embrach-Rorbas.* The train leaves the Töss and passes through a tunnel (1980 yds.).  $10\frac{1}{2}$  M. Bülach (1374'; *Kopf; Kreuz*), a small town near the *Glatt*, once fortified (branch-line to *Oberglatte* and *Otelfingen*, p. 20). The line runs through the *Hardwald* to the N. to *Glatfelden* and (13 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Eglisau*; the latter (*Löwe; Hirsch*) with its castle lies on the right bank of the *Rhine*. We now follow the left bank of the *Rhine* and cross the *Glatt*. Stat. *Zweidlen*; 19 M. *Weizach-Kaiserstuhl*, an old town with a massive tower; on the right bank *Schloss Röten*, and farther on, the ruins of *Weiss-Wassersleben*. Stat. *Rümikon*, *Reckingen*, *Zurzach*, and (30 M.) *Koblenz*, where the *Rhine* is crossed to (32 M.) *Waldshut* (p. 23).

FROM WINTERTHUR TO RÜTI,  $29\frac{1}{2}$  M., in 2-3 hrs., by the *Tössthalbahn*. Stations *Grüze* and *Seen*. Near (5 M.) *Sennhof* (25 min. to the S.W. of which is the old château of *Kyburg*, commanding a fine view) we enter the pretty *Tösstal*. Stations *Kollbrunn*, *Rikon*, *Zell*, (10 M.) *Turbenthal* (*Bär*), *Wyla* (with a picturesquely situated church), *Saland*, (16 M.) *Bauma* (*Tanne*), all thriving industrial places. About  $2\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the E. of *Zell*, on the slope of the *Schauenberg*, is the frequented *Gyrebad*, with an alcaline spring (see p. 48). Then *Steg*, *Fischenthal*, *Gibswil-Ried*. From the last, situated on the watershed, the *Bachtel* may be ascended in 1 hr. Then through the picturesque valley of the *Jona* to (25 M.) *Wald* (*Löwe; Rössli*), at the S.E. foot of the *Bachtel* (p. 42). Passing the waterfall of *Hohe Lauf*, we join the *Zürich* and *Rapperswil* line at (29 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Rüti* (p. 42).

From Winterthur to *Schaafhausen*, see R. 12; to *St. Gallen* and *Rorschach*, see R. 16; to *Constance*, see R. 11.

The Romanshorn line traverses the green and fertile *Thurgau*. 20 M. *Wiesendangen*; 24 M. *Islikon*.

26 M. **Frauenfeld** (1340'; pop. 6087; \**Falke*; \**Hôtel Bahnhof*), on the *Murg*, with large cotton-factories, is the capital of the *Thurgau*. The handsome *Schloss* on an ivy-clad rock is said to have been built by a Count of *Kyburg* in the 11th century.

FROM FRAUENFELD TO WYL, 11 M., steam-tramway in 1-1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. (fares 1 fr. 80, 1 fr. 30 c.). Stations: *Murkart*, *Mazingen*, *Jakobsthal*, *Wängi*, *Rosenthal*, *Münchwilen*, and *Wyl* (p. 48).

29 M. *Felben*. Near (32 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Mühlheim* the train crosses the *Thur*. 35 M. *Märestetten*;  $37\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Weinfelden* (1463'). To the left *Schloss Weinfelden* (1850'; view), on the vine-clad *Ottenberg*.  $39\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Bürglen*; 41 M. *Sulgen* (1584'; *Helvetia*; *Schweizerhof*).

FROM SULGEN TO GOSSAU,  $14\frac{1}{2}$  M., railway in 67 min. (1 fr. 65, 1 fr. 15 c.). The line traverses the pretty valley of the *Thur*. Stations *Kradolf*, *Sitterthal*. 6 M. *Bischofzell* (1653'; *Linde*; *Schwert*), a small town at the confluence of the *Thur* and *Sitter*; then *Hauptwil*, *Arnegg*, *Gossau* (see p. 48).

Stations *Erlen* (*Hôt. Bahnhof*), *Amrisweil*, and (51 M.) **Romanshorn** (1322'; \**Hôtel Bodan*, R., L., & A. 3, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  fr.; *Falke*; *Jäger*; \**Rail. Restaurant*), on a promontory on the *Lake of Constance*. Thence to *Friedrichshafen*, or *Lindau*, see p. 28.

## 16. From Zürich to St. Gallen, Rorschach, and Lindau.

*Comp. Maps*, pp. 38, 52, 28.

RAILWAY to *St. Gallen* (52 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) in 3 hrs. (8 fr. 80, 6 fr. 20, 4 fr. 40 c.); to *Rorschach* (62 M.) in 3 $\frac{3}{4}$  hrs (10 fr. 35, 7 fr. 45, 5 fr. 30 c.). STEAMBOAT from *Rorschach* to *Lindau* in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. (1 M. 65 or 1 M. 10 pf.).

From Zürich to (16 M.) *Winterthur*, see p. 46. The *St. Gallen*

railway is unattractive. The Curfirschen gradually appear to the S., and the Appenzell Mts. to the S.E. — 20½ M. *Räterschen*; 24 M. *Elgg* (2012'; Ochs; Löwe). To the S. (4 M.) is the *Schauenberg* (2930'; fine view), on the S.W. slope of which lies the *Gyrenbad* (p. 47). Stations *Aadorf* (Linde), *Eschlikon*, *Sirnach*. — 34½ M. *Wyl* (1936'; \**Hôtel Bahnhof*), a pleasant old town (3507 inhab.). Branch-line to *Ebnat*, see p. 58; steam-tramway to *Frauenfeld*, p. 47.

The train crosses the *Thur* by an iron bridge, near the old castle of *Schwarzenbach*. 39½ M. *Utzwy*, the station for *Nieder-Utzwy* on the left, and *Ober-Utzwy* on the right. (Near the former, 1¾ M. from the station, is the Hydropathic of *Buchenthal*.) 43 M. *Flawyl* (2020'; \**Rössli; Post*), a large manufacturing village. The *Glatt* is crossed. 46 M. *Gossau* (Hôt. Bahnhof; branch-line to *Sulgen*, see p. 47). — 48½ M. *Winkeln* (Kreuz).

FROM WINKELN TO APPENZELL, 16 M., in 1½ hr., by the narrow-gauge *Appenzell Railway*. The line passes the *Heinrichsbad* ("Kurhaus, with chalybeate spring, whey-cure, etc.). 3 M. *Herisau* (2550'; 12,937 inhab.; \**Löwe*, R. 2½, D. 3, pens. 7-8 fr.; *Storch*), a thriving town with extensive muslin-factories and a clock-tower attributed to the 7th century. 5½ M. *Waldstatt* (2700'; *Hirsch*; Pens. *Sentisblick*), with a chalybeate spring and whey-cure. Then through the *Urnäsch Valley*, by *Zürchersmühle*, to (9¼ M.) *Urnäsch* (2746'; \**Krone*; *Schäfe*). About ½ M. above *Urnäsch* is the primitive spa of *Rosenhügel* (2892'). Beyond *Urnäsch* the train passes the (11½ M.) *Jacobsbad* (to the E.), with its mineral spring (good quarters) and goes on via (13 M.) *Gonten* (2970'; *Bär*) and (14 M.) *Gontenbad* (2926'), a well-managed whey-cure establishment, with a chalybeate spring, to (16 M.) *Appenzell* (p. 54). — Ascent of the *Santis* from *Urnäsch*, see p. 57. Over the *Kräzern Pass* to *Neu St. Johann*, see p. 58.

We now cross the deep valley of the *Sitter* by an imposing iron bridge, 207 yds. long, and 174' above the river. A little lower down is the *Kräzernbrücke*, with its two stone arches, built in 1810. — 50 M. *Bruggen*.

52½ M. **St. Gallen.** — Hotels. \**HECHT*, R., L., & A. 2½-4, D., incl. wine, 3½ fr.; \**LINDE*, with Café-Restaurant; Hôt. *STIEGER*, R., L., & A. 3 fr.; \**HIRSCH*, R. & A. 2½, D. 3 fr.; \**WALHALLA*, opposite the station; \**SCHIFF*, *Ochs*, moderate. — Cafés. *Börse*, *Pavillon*, *Trischli*, all three with gardens; *Café National*; *Walhalla*, see above. — Baths of all kinds at the *Löchlibad* and at the "Paradies". — Cabs: 1/4 hr., 1-2 persons 80 c., 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 20, ½ hr. 1 fr. 20 and 1 fr. 80, ¾ hr. 1 fr. 60 and 2 fr. 40, 1 hr. 2 fr. and 3 fr., luggage 20 c.; double fares at right. — *Embroidery* at *A. Naeffs*.

*St. Gallen* (2165'), one of the highest-lying of the larger towns of Europe, the capital of the canton of that name, and an episcopal see (since 1846), is one of the chief industrial towns in Switzerland, embroidered cotton goods being its staple product. Pop. 27,842.

The BENEDICTINE ABBEY, founded in the 7th cent. by St. Gal-lus, an Irish monk, rebuilt in the 18th cent., and suppressed in 1805, was one of the most famous seats of learning in Europe from the 8th to the 10th century. The extensive buildings now accommodate the Cantonal offices, the bishop's residence, and the celebrated *Abbey Library*. The last (open on Mon., Wed., and Sat., 9-12 and 2-4) contains many valuable MSS. (a psalter of Notker Labeo

of the 10th cent. and a Nibelungenlied of the 13th cent.); of those mentioned in a catalogue of the year 823 about 400 still exist.

The *Abbey Church*, rebuilt in 1755-65 in the rococo style, contains finely carved choir-stalls and a beautiful iron choir-screen. The Gothic *Church of St. Lawrence* (Prot.), to the N. of the abbey-church, was rebuilt in 1849-51 and embellished with a handsome tower, and contains stained glass by Gsell of Paris.

The large *Cantonal School House* in the Vordere Brühl contains the *Town Library* ('Bibliotheca Vadiana'; open Tues., Thurs., and Sat., 2-4), which boasts of valuable MSS., chiefly of the Reformation period, and the collections of the *Geographical & Commercial Society* (open Sun. 11-12, 1-3; Tues. and Sat. 1-3). Near it, in the Museums-Str., by the Grosse Brühl, is the *Museum*, containing the municipal collections. On the ground-floor are the *Natural History Collections* (open Sun., 10-12 and 1-3, Wed. and Frid., 1-3), and on the first floor the *Picture Gallery of the Kunstverein* (open Sun. 10-12, 1-3, Wed. 1-4; works by Koller, Diday, Makart, A. Feuerbach, Ritz, Schirmer, and others), and the collections of the *Historical Society* (open Sun., 10-12 and Wed., 1-4). Behind the museum is the *Public Park*; farther on, in the Rorschacher-Strasse, are the *Town Hospital*, to the right, and the *Cantonal Hospital*, to the left. To the W., in the Arboner-Strasse, on the left bank of the Steinach, is the large *Cantonal Prison*. The *Industrial Museum*, with a school of design, is in the Vadian-Strasse (open Sun. 10-12; on other days, except Mon., 9-12 and 1-5).

**EXCURSIONS.** The \**Freudenberg* (280'; Inn; carriage for 1-2 pers. 7 fr., 3-4 pers. 12 fr.), 1½ M. to the S.E., commands a charming view of the Lake of Constance as far as Lindau; in the foreground lie St. Gallen and the surrounding country, dotted with houses, to the S. the Sentis chain, the Glärnisch, Tödi, etc. — The \**Vögeli* (4½ M.; p. 53) and the \**Frölichsegg* (4 M.; p. 57) also afford fine views. — From the *Kurzegg* inn on the road to Vögeli a fine view of the Bodensee. Near it, the nunnery of *Notkersegg* (2567'). — To the *Rosenberg* (2445' carriage 2 fr., 3 fr.) with the *Kurzenburg*, a deaf-and-dumb institution (view to the S.W.); walk along the hill to the (¾ hr.) inn of *SS. Peter and Paul* (2628'; view). — Across the pastures to the *Bernegg* (2757'; Inn), with view of the Sentis, and back by the Teufen road (2 M.). — *Kronbühl* (2033'; Inn; carriage 3 fr., 5 fr.), on the Arbon road, with a view of the Lake of Constance. — *Waid*, a health-resort, 3 M. to the N.E., with splendid view of the lake of Constance (carriage 4 fr., 6 fr.; diligence from St. Fiden, see below). — *Bruggen* and the \**Sitterbrücke* (p. 48), by rail in 8 min. — *Martinstobel* and *Mötteli* (see p. 50). — To *Trogen*, *Gais*, *Appenzell*, *Weissbad* (R. 17), one-horse carr. there and back 13 fr., a pleasant day's excursion.

From St. Gallen the line descends through a long cutting to (53½ M.) *St. Fiden* (H. National), and enters the wild valley of the *Steinach*. Embankments and cuttings are traversed in rapid succession. Nearly the whole Lake of Constance is frequently visible, with Friedrichshafen on its N. bank. — Turning to the right, the line crosses the *Goldach* by a bridge of five arches near (56½ M.) *Mörschwil* (\*Pens. Gallusberg, near the station), and traverses a fertile district to Rorschach. There are two stations at Rorschach, the chief station at the harbour, the second ½ M. to the E.

**62 M. Rorschach.** — \*SEEHOF, with garden; \*ANKER, R., L., & A. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3, B. 1 fr., pens. 7-8 fr.; \*HIRSCH, moderate; BADHOF; \*HÔTEL BODAN; SCHIFF; HÔTEL BAHNHOF, Post, R. 2, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr., these two near the station; \*SCHÄFLE, with garden, moderate; KÖSSLE; ZUR ILGE; GRÜNER BAUM; OCHS, with brewery. — \*Rail. Restaurant, with a balcony and view of the lake. Beer at *Stierlin's*, behind the station, and at the *Falke* (with rooms to let). — Private apartments reasonable. — Baths at *Nötter's*, on the lake; \*Lake Baths  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the W. (bath with towel 35 c.).

*Rorschach* (1312'; pop. 5867), a busy town on the Lake of Constance, chiefly important for its corn trade, is also a summer-resort.

Railway to *Corte*, see p. 341; to *Bregenz* and *Lindau*, see p. 424; to *Heiden*, see p. 54; to *Constance*, see p. 30.

**EXCURSIONS.** Above Rorschach rises the old abbey of **Marienberg**, with handsome cloisters, now a school. The view from the *Rorschacher Berg*, the green orchard-like hill behind the town, embraces the whole lake, with the Vorarlberg Mts. and the Rhätikon chain. Its summit, the \***Rossbübel (Inn)**, may be reached in  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. from Rorschach (boy to show the way desirable). The whole hillside is intersected by roads, which afford a great many pleasant walks. — The St. Anna Schloss, since 1449 the property of the Abbots of St. Gallen, has been partly restored (\*Restaurant); fine view from the upper rooms. The road, which is steep towards the end, takes about  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. from the station. The view from the *Jägerhaus*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. farther up, is still more extensive (Inn, good wine).

To the Martinstobel and Möttelischloss and back, 3 hours. By the St. Gallen railway to *St. Fiden*, see above. Below the station we take the road to *Neudorf* (brewery on the left), descend the high-road, and diverge to the right by the Heiden road into the **Martinstobel**, the gorge of the *Goldach*, spanned by an iron bridge 100' high. Here at the beginning of the 10th cent. the monk Notker composed his *'Media vita in morte sumus'*, upon seeing a man accidentally killed. Beyond the bridge we ascend the road to the left, passing the débris of a landslip which took place in 1845, to *Unterreggen* (*Schäfle*), and thence descend the *Goldach* road as far as a road leading through a grassy dale to the right to the **Möttelischloss**. This was formerly the seat of the Barons of Sulzberg, of whom it was purchased by the wealthy **Mötteli** family of St. Gallen, and after various vicissitudes it has now fallen into disrepair. \*View from the new platform on the top (gratuity), one of the finest near the lake. Pleasant walk back to Rorschach through the *Witholz* ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.). — To *Tübach*, surrounded by fruit-trees, and the *Castle of Steinach* about 1 hr. — By the 'Obere Weg', with fine views, to (1 hr.) *Wylen* (\*Inn), near the Duke of Parma's château of *Warlegg*, with its beautiful park. — By *Staad* (p. 341) to ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) **Schloss Weinburg**, the summer-residence of the Prince of Hohenzollern (visitors admitted to the fine park); splendid view from the *Steinerne Tisch*, above the château (return viâ *Thal* and *Rheinegg*, p. 341). — To *Heiden*, see p. 52.

To the **Meldegg**. Railway to ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Rheinegg*; then a good road (diligence twice daily in 1 hr. 5 min.; cable railway projected) to (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) **Walzenhausen** (2207'; \**Kurhaus*; \*Hot.-Pens. *Rheinburg*, 6-9 fr.), a summer resort in a sheltered situation, with pleasant wood-walks and fine points of view. Road thence to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) the monastery of *Grimmenstein*; then a path to the left to the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Meldegg* (2125), a rocky height at the angle of the Rhine Valley, affording an admirable survey of the valley and the Bodensee. (Tavern in summer.) We may then descend to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *St. Margrethen* (p. 341) or ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Au* (p. 341) and return by train to Rorschach.

At *Horn* (on the lake, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N.W.; railway, see p. 30) there are a large *Hotel & Bath-house* (pension 6 fr.), and the *Steinbock Inn*. Visitors are also received at the *Schloss*, near the baths, to the left of the road.

To *Lindau* by steamer (1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.; D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  M., mediocre), comp. p. 27. To the S.E. is *Bregenz*, at the foot of the Pfänder; in the background the Rhätikon chain; to the S. rise the Appenzell Mts. and the *Santis*.

**Lindau.** — \*BAYRISCHER HOF, R., L., & A.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -4, D. 3 M.; \*KRONE, R.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$  M., B. 80 pf., D.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.; \*HÔTEL REUTEMANN, \*LINDAUER HOF, HELVETIA, moderate, all on the lake; SONNE, in the Reichsplatz; GÄRTCHEN AUF DER MAUER, a pension on the mainland. — Restaurants: Seegarten, near the Bayrische Hof (also R.); Schützengarten, a restaurant on the old bastion, near the Roman tower, with view; adjacent to it, Rupfin (wine); Rail. Restaurant. — Lake Baths on the N.W. side of the town, in the inner arm of the lake.

**Lindau**, (5400 inhab.), the terminus of the Bavarian S.W. Railway (express to Augsburg 5, to Munich  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.), once an imperial town and fortress, and in the middle ages a thriving commercial place, lies on an island in the Lake of Constance, connected with the mainland by a railway-embankment and by a wooden bridge, 356 yds. long. Lindau is said to have been the site of an ancient Roman fort, to which the venerable tower near the bridge perhaps belonged. On the quay is a monument to *King Max II.* (d. 1864), in bronze, designed by Halbig. At the end of the S. pier, on a granite pedestal 33' high, is placed an imposing lion in marble, 20' in height, also by Halbig; opposite, on the N. pier, is a *Lighthouse*. The harbour is adjoined to the S. by the *Alte Schanz*, which commands a view of the Alps from the Scesapiana to the Sennit (mountain indicator). In the Reichsplatz are the *Rathhaus*, erected in 1422-36 and restored in 1885-87, with painted façades and an interesting collection of antiquities (open 11-12, Sun. 2-5), and the handsome *Reichsbrunnen* with a bronze figure of 'Lindauia', and other allegorical figures, erected in 1884.

**EXCURSIONS.** Pleasant walk on the bank of the lake towards the W. (cross the railway embankment and turn to the left), passing the villas of Näher, Lotzbeck (pretty park), Giebelbach, Lingg (\*Frescoes by Naue), and others, to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) Schachenbad (Pens. Freihof), and the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) Linden-hof (or Villa Gruber), with its beautiful grounds and hot-houses (adm. on Frid. gratis; at other times 1 M., tickets at the Schachenbad; closed on Sun.). About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther on is the château of Alwind. — Beautiful view from the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) \*Hoyerberg (1496'), which is reached by a path skirting the railway, or by the road by Aeschach (Schlatter) to the village of Hoyren, at the foot of the vine-clad hill. Two inns and a belvedere on the top. We may then return by Enzisweiler (\*Schmid's Restaurant) and Schachen (Zum Schlössle). — To Bregenz, see p. 424.

## 17. The Canton of Appenzell.

The **Canton of Appenzell** cannot vie in grandeur with many other parts of Switzerland, but it includes within a small space most of the characteristics of the country. It boasts of Switzerland's largest lake, of an almost southern vegetation, of great industrial prosperity, of the richest pastures, and even of lofty snow-mountains. The finest points are Heiden, St. Antoni, Wildkirchli, Ebenalp, the Hohe Kasten, and the Sennit.

This canton, which is entirely surrounded by that of St. Gallen, was divided after the religious wars of 1597 into two half-cantons, **Ausser-Rhoden** and **Inner-Rhoden**, and to this day party-feeling on religious questions is very strong. INNER-RHODEN, which consists of pasture-land and is 63 sq. M. in area, is almost exclusively Roman Catholic, and down to 1848 permitted no Protestants to settle within its limits; even Roman Catholics who were not natives of the canton were strictly excluded. This restriction was nominally rescinded by an article of the Federal constitution in 1848, but little change has practically taken place. Population 12,901,

whom about 550 only are Protestants. The inhabitants generally occupy scattered cottages and huts; they are, according to *Merian* (1660), 'a rough, hardy, homely, and pious folk'; their costume is picturesque and primitive, and cattle-breeding and cheese-making are their chief pursuits. — *Ausser-RHODEN* (90 sq. M., 54,200 inhab., 3594 Rom. Cath.) belongs to the Reformed Church; one-fourth of its population is engaged in the cotton and silk manufacture, chiefly for firms at St. Gallen. Almost every house has its loom, the products of which often exhibit extraordinary taste and skill, and were objects of admiration at the London and Paris Industrial Exhibitions.

**Whey-cure Establishments** in the Canton of Appenzell: *Gais*, *Weissbad*, *Heiden*, *Gonten*, *Waldstatt*, etc. The goats' whey is prepared on the pastures of the Sennis; the milk is heated, and the whey separated from it by the addition of rennet. The whey ('*Schotten*') thus prepared is of a yellowish-green colour, semi-transparent, entirely free from caseine, but rich in saccharine matter. The process takes place at night. Early in the morning the goat-herds carry the hot whey on their backs to the different establishments below. The whey-makers have about 500 goats on the Sennis, and even buy goats' milk from other districts, to supply the hotel-keepers. After the separation of the whey, the cheese is manufactured in the ordinary manner.

Railway from *Winkeln* to *Appenzell* in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; from *St. Gallen* to *Gais* in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.; from *Rorschach* to *Heiden* in 55 minutes. — Diligence from *Rheineck* to *Heiden* twice daily in  $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr.; from *Au* to *Heiden* via *Berneck*, once daily in 3 hrs.; from *Heiden* via *Trogen* and *Speicher* to *Teufen* twice daily in  $2\frac{3}{4}$  hrs.; from *Altstätten* to *Gais* daily in 2 hrs.; from *Gais* to *Appenzell* five times daily in 35 min.; from *St. Gallen* via *Speicher* to *Trogen* thrice daily in 1 hr. 40 min. — Carriage from *St. Gallen* to *Trogen* 6 fr. (3-4 pers. 10 fr.), to *Appenzell* 9 or 16, *Weissbad* 10 or  $16\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; half-fare more for the return.

The RAILWAY FROM RORSCHACH TO HEIDEN,  $4\frac{1}{3}$  M. long, is constructed on the rack-and-pinion system (maximum gradient 1 : 11). The train starts from the harbour station (p. 50), stops at the outer station, where the toothed rail begins, and then ascends through orchards and vineyards, affording charming glimpses of the lake. On the left, below, is the picturesque château of *Wartegg*, on the right *Wartensee*. We then cross a ravine, pass through a cutting, and traverse wood. Near ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.) stat. *Wienachten* (1930) are large quarries of fossiliferous sandstone. We cross the gorge of that name by a lofty viaduct, obtaining to the left a beautiful view of the rich valley, with the mountains of the Bregenzer Wald beyond, and the mouth of the Rhine below; then ascend through orchards and wood, past a deep ravine on the left, to ( $3$  M.) stat. *Schwendi*, and skirt the wooded *Galgentobel* in a wide bend.

$4\frac{1}{3}$  M. **Heiden**. — \**FREIHOF*, R., L., & A. 3-4, B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 4, S.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , pens.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  fr., whey 80 c.; \**SCHWEIZERHOF*, R., L., & A.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , B.  $1\frac{1}{4}$ , D.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , S.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; *SONNENHÜGEL*, at the upper end of the village, near the Kurhalle; \**LÖWE*, pens.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; *KRONE*, pens. 6 fr.; *LINDE*; \**ZUM PARADIES*; *ZUR FROHEN AUSSICHT*, well spoken of. Lodgings at *Tobler's*, the postmaster. Baths in the *Quellenhof*. — *Visitors' Tax* for a stay of several days 1 fr. 20 c. — *English Church Service* in summer.

**Heiden** (2465'; pop. 3453), a thriving village with substantial houses, rebuilt since a fire in 1838, lies in the midst of sunny and sheltered meadows, and is a favourite whey-cure resort. Mineral water may also be procured. At the upper end is a tasteful *Kurhalle*. The gallery of the church-tower contains a good telescope, and affords a fine panoramic view, including the Lake of Constance.









**WALKS.** To the "Bellevue", a hill 20 min. to the S.E., on the right bank of the *Gstaldenbach*, with a beautiful view of Heiden and the Lake of Constance, and in 10 min. more to the *Santisblick*; S.W. to the *Hasenbühl*, *Benzerrüti*, and *Steintli*, with a pavilion and charming view; S. to *Bischofsberg* (see below). To the W., below the Grub road (see below), the *Krähenwald* (pleasant grounds); N.W. ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) the *Rosshübel* above *Wienachtlen* (see p. 52; tavern, good wine).

A road affording picturesque views leads from Heiden to the N.E. viâ *Wolfshalden* (2322'; Friedberg) to (4 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Rheinegg* (p. 341; diligence twice daily in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.); another attractive road to the W. viâ *Grub*, *Eggersried*, and the *Martinstobel* (p. 50) to (8 M.) *St. Gallen* (p. 48). To *Rorschach* a pleasant footpath and a carriage-road (4 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) viâ *Zelg* and *Wienachtlen*.

The "Chapel of St. Anthony" ('*St. Antonibild*'; 3635'; Rössli Inn, adjacent), 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. to the S. of Heiden, affords a famous view of the Rhine Valley (preferable to that from the Kaien), Bregenz, Lindau, part of the Bodensee, and the Vorarlberg and Appenzell Mts. One route to the chapel is by *Oberegg*; another, shorter, leads by the orphan-houses and the *Bischofsberg* (see above). From the chapel to *Altstätten* (p. 342) 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.

The *Kaien*, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. to the S.W. of Heiden, is also frequently ascended (guide desirable, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.). We at first follow the Trogen road; after 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  M. we ascend to the right towards some houses, where a boy may be engaged as a guide; 10 min., the path enters pine-wood (rather steep here), then crosses an open meadow with a few chalets, and ascends the small peak of the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) "Kaien" (3670'). The view embraces a great part of the Lake of Constance and Canton Thurgau, the embouchures of the Rhine and the Bregenzer Ach, the Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein Mts., with the white chain of the Rhätikon and the Scesaplana above them to the S.E. To the S. it affords a characteristic glimpse of the Appenzell district: the Kamor and Hohe Kasten, the five peaks of the Furgglen-First and Kanzel, the double-peaked Altmann, the snow-fields of the Sentis, and the Tödi farther distant; in the foreground woods, meadows, and the thriving villages of Wald, Trogen, and Speicher; to the left above Trogen rises the Gärbris (see below); to the right, near Speicher, the Vögeliessegg (see below); to the left, above Speicher, in the distance, the Pilatus and the Rigi. — The Kaien is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from Speicher, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from St. Gall. Trogen seems almost within a stone's-throw, though really 3 M. distant. The path descends to the right by the *Gupf* (Inn) and *Rehtobel* ("Hirsch"), a village almost wholly burnt down in 1890, beyond which the road to Trogen is visible in the wooded ravine far below. Near the bridge, in the valley below, is a rustic tavern "Am Goldach".

The GÄBRIS (see p. 54) may be ascended from Heiden direct (avoiding the Kaien): to *St. Anthony's Chapel* (see above) 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.; then along the arête, with a charming survey of the Rhine Valley and the Sentis, to the *Landmark* (Inn, comp. p. 342) and the summit of the GÄBRIS, a beautiful walk of 2 hrs.

The road to Trogen (6 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) ascends the E. slope of the Kaien (see above) to the (2 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Langenegg* (3182'; Inn) and then leads up and down hill, past *Rehtobel* (see above), situated beyond the deep valley of the Goldach on the right, and (2 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Wald* (3150'; Sonne), to (2 M.) —

**Trogen** (2975'; pop. 2578; *Hirsch*; \**Krone*), a prosperous village, pleasantly situated and visited as a summer-resort.

Road over the *Landmark* to (7 M.) *Altstätten*, see p. 342. — FROM ST. GALLEN TO TROGEN (6 M.), diligence thrice daily in 1 hr. 40 min. The road leads past the nunnery of *Notkersegg* and the inn of *Kurzegg* (p. 50), to the (4 M.) \**Vögeliessegg* (1358'; \**Hôtel-Pension*), which affords a fine view of the Lake of Constance, the populous and rich pasture-lands of Speicher and Trogen, and of the Vorarlberg and Appenzell Mts. A point in front of the hotel commands a specially fine prospect of the Sentis. Descent to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Speicher* (3070'; Löwe; Krone) and across the *Bachtobel* to (1 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.)

*Trogen*. — From Trogen to (4 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Teufen*, diligence twice daily in 1 hr. Steam-tramway from St. Gallen to Gais viâ Teufen, see p. 57.

From the church at Trogen a road leads viâ (3 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Bühler* (p. 57) to (1 $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Gais*, but the path over the \**Gäbris* (4100') is shorter and far more attractive.

The traveller coming from the Kaien follows the Trogen and Bühler road to the (1/2 hr.) top of the hill (3487'; view of the Sentis); a finger-post here indicates the path to the left to Gais over the Gäbris. Those who come from Vögelilegg should not go on to Trogen, but quit the high-road beyond the *Bachtobel* (see above) by a flight of steps to the right. A small valley lies immediately on the right, and the path ascends gradually across meadows. After 3/4 hr. (from Speicher) this path reaches the road from Trogen to Bühler at a few hundred paces from the finger-post. About 5 min. beyond the latter we reach two houses. Where the ascent begins, 5 min. farther on, we keep to the left. Farther on, the road skirts a wood (at the beginning of which the descent to the left is to be avoided). At the point (12 min.) where a row of old pine-trees flanks the road on the right, a footpath between two of these ascends, chiefly through wood, in 20 min. to the summit. The point first attained is the *Signalhöhe* (4110'), the view from which is obstructed by wood. A few min. farther on is an "Inn" (4100'), whence a charming prospect is enjoyed (1/2 hr. from Speicher). Hence to Gais a descent of 1/2 hour. Walkers in the reverse direction find finger-posts at doubtful points. Numerous benches.

*Gais* (3075'; pop. 2495; \**Krone*, R. & A. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. 7 fr.; \**Ochs*, *Adler*, *Hirsch*, *Rothbach*, etc., plain), a trim-looking village, in the midst of green meadows, is the oldest of the Appenzell whey-resorts, having been in vogue since 1749. Fine view of the Sentis from the *Kurgarten*.

Steam-tramway to *St. Gallen*, see p. 57. — The ROAD FROM GAIS TO ALTSTÄTTEN (6 M., diligence daily in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr., from Altstätten to Gais in 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) is level for the first 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M., and then descends uninterruptedly from the point where it diverges from the old road and winds round the mountain. The old road, shorter for pedestrians, and far preferable on account of the view, leads to the left over the (1/4 hr.) \**Stoss* (3130'; *Pension Stoss*), a chapel on the pass, with a celebrated view of the Rhine Valley, the Vorarlberg, and the Grisons. Here, on 17th June, 1405, 400 Appenzellers under Rudolf von Werdenberg signally defeated 3000 troops of the Archduke Frederick and the Abbot of St. Gallen. The old road rejoins the new immediately below the Stoss, but soon diverges again. The road to the left, descending in zigzags, is the better; that to the right is steeper, but shorter. — Those who intend proceeding from the Stoss to the Sentis may leave Gais and Appenzell to the right, and descend direct to the (2 hrs.) *Weissbad*, by the *Hohe Hirschberg* (3835'; fine panorama).

A road traversing meadows leads from Gais to (3 M.) APPENZELL (2550'; pop. 4477; \**Löwe*, \**Hecht*, \**Hirsch*, all moderate; beer at the *Krone*), another whey-resort, the capital of Canton Inner-Rhoden, on the *Sitter*, a large village consisting chiefly of old wooden houses. It contains two monasteries, and was formerly a country-seat of the Abbots of St. Gallen, Appenzell being a corruption of 'Abbatis Cella'. The *Hospital*, the *Church*, erected in 1826, and the *Landesarchiv*, containing interesting charters, are worthy of note. Shady promenades on the *Sitter*. — Railway to *Urnäsch* and *Winkel*, see p. 48.

A road leads from Appenzell (also a footpath from the station) to the S.E., crossing the *Sitter* and passing the *Hôtel Steinegg*, to the (2 M.) \**Weissbad* (2680'; omnibus to and from the station 1 fr.,

to meet the earlier trains only), another whey-cure and health resort (R. & A. 2½-4, B. 1.20, D. 3, S. 2 fr., cheaper for a longer stay; also river-baths), pleasantly situated at the base of the Appenzell Mts., and a good starting-point for excursions.

**Guides' Fees** (*Joh. Jos. Büchler, Huber, Jac. and Joh. Koster*): Wildkirchli 5, Ebenalp 5, Sentis 10, over the Sentis to Wildhaus 20, Altmann 12, Hohe Kasten 6, over the latter into the Rhine Valley 10 fr. — Horse to Wildkirchli 10, Ebenalp 12, Hohe Kasten 10, Kamor 9 fr. — Carriage to St. Gallen and Altstätten with one horse 12, with two horses 25 fr.; to Gais 8 or 14 fr.; to Appenzell 3 or 6 fr.

**FROM WEISSBAD TO THE RHINE VALLEY.** The direct route by the HOHE KASTEN (5½ hrs.) leads to the S.E. through (½ hr.) *Brülisau* (3080'; Krone, rustic); by the church we follow the paved path, past the first house, as far as a barn, and ascend the meadows (towards the inn which lies conspicuously at the foot of the Kamor) as far as the last group of houses, ½ hr.; then straight on (not by the beaten path), through the enclosure on the right, to the *Inn 'Ruhstätt'* (4495'; ½ hr., bridle-path thus far), at the S.W. base of the *Kamor* (5215'). From the inn a steep ascent of 1 hr. by a good path, to the summit of the "Hohe Kasten" (5900'; "Inn), which slopes precipitously on the E. towards the Rhine Valley. Splendid view of the Sentis group, with its three spurs on the N.E., which is nowhere seen to such advantage; in the other direction we see the Rhine Valley, stretching as far as the Lake of Constance, and the Alps of the Vorarlberg and Grisons. We may now descend by a steep and stony path to (3 hrs.) stat. *Sennwald-Saletz* (p. 342). It diverges from the Weissbad path to the left, just below the saddle between the Kamor and Hohe Kasten, skirts the W. and S. slopes of the latter, and descends in zigzags (no possibility of mistake; several finger-posts lower down). Traversing wood for the last hour, we at length reach the village of *Sennwald* and the station.

The favourite walk from the Weissbad is to the WILDKIRCHLI, 1¾ hr. to the S. (guide 5 fr., unnecessary). Following the road to Brülisau (see above) for 100 paces, we ascend to the right; 8 min., a house, whence the bridle-track diverges to the left, while the good footpath leads straight on through a gate, crossing the bridle-path at (15 min.) a double gate; we then cross the meadow in the direction of the Ebenalp, or rather towards the depression between it and the wooded *Bommen-Alp* (to the left). A little below the top of the hill (40 min.) we turn to the left. (In 10 min. more the direct path to the Ebenalp diverges to the right; see p. 56). The path approaches the foot of the precipitous rocks which descend from the Ebenalp to the Seealp-Thal (see p. 56). Near the (½ hr.) \**Zum Escher* tavern (4790') we ascend to the right by a narrow, but safe path, skirting the perpendicular rocks, to the (5 min.) \**Wildkirchli* (4845'), formerly a hermitage, founded in 1656, with a chapel dedicated to St. Michael, situated in a grotto (33' wide; tavern). On the patron-saint's day (at the beginning of July) and on St. Michael's Day (29th Sept.) solemn services are conducted here, and the grotto and the Ebenalp attract numerous visitors. View of the deep Seealp-Thal (with the path to the Sentis opposite, see p. 56), and, to the left, of the Lake of Constance.

A dark passage in the rock, 150 paces long, closed by a door (opened by the landlord, who provides a light, ½ fr.), leads from the grotto to the \***Ebenalp**, where an entirely new Alpine view is dis-

closed. The (25 min.) summit (5390'; *Inn*, 6 beds), commands a superb view of the Sentis, Altmann, Lake of Constance, etc. — We may descend direct to the (25 min.) *Bommen-Alp* (p. 55; guide useful to the beginning of the distinct path).

Pleasant walk from Weisbad via *Schwendi* (see below), leaving the Sentis route to the left, to the ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Seealp-See* (3735'; *Inn*, trout), very picturesquely situated in a basin between the *Gloggeren* and *Alten-Alp* (see p. 57). From the *Seealp-See* to the *Meggliasalp* (see below) 1 hr., path recently improved (wire rope at giddy points). — A steep path leads from the Escher tavern (see above) to the *Seealp-See* in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. — To the *Leuerfall* (3185'),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr., also interesting; the path ascends the *Weissbachthal* (guide-post beyond the Weisbad), the last part through beautiful wood.

The snow-clad \***Sentis** (8215'), the highest mountain in the canton, is most conveniently ascended from the Weisbad (6 hrs.; guide 10 fr.; one-horse carr. to Wasserauen 4 fr.). A road diverges to the right from the road to Brülisau beyond the (3 min.) bridge over the *Schwendibach*, and ascends on the right bank of the brook to ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Schwendi* (2790'; \**Inn Zur Felsenburg*, on the left bank), and to the (35 min.) *Wasserauen Inn*, where the road ceases. The ascent now commences (*Katzensteig*), following the telegraph stakes, on the left side of a ravine through which a brook is precipitated; (40 min.) chalets of the *Hüttenalp* (3940'; milk). The narrow, but well-defined path now skirts the *Schrennen*, the shelving pastures of the *Gloggeren* (below which are perpendicular rocks), affording beautiful glimpses of the *Seealp-See* far below, the Sentis and Altmann, and the Wildkirchli to the right. In  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. we pass a refuge-hut, and in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. more we reach the *Megglias-Alp* (4985'; plain *Inn*, bed 2 fr.), in a picturesque basin. The path ascends hence rather steeply on the left side of the valley and skirts the base of the *Rossmaad*, being frequently hewn in steps (the telegraph stakes commencing 10 min. from the Meggлиasalp may be followed). After 2 hrs. the inn on the Sentis becomes visible. In early summer the snow generally begins here, on which we ascend to the inn (steep towards the end) in another hour. Later in the season the path leaves the snow on the left, ascends past the *Wagenlücke* (p. 57), gradually becoming steeper and crossing large masses of rock, and also reaches the inn in an hour. The *Inn* (bed 3-4 fr.; often crowded on Sat. and Sun.; telegraph office) is 5 min. from the summit of the **SENTIS**, to which we finally mount by a path protected by a railing.

The \*\*VIEW (see Heim's excellent Panorama) extends over N.E. and E. Switzerland, embracing the Lake of Constance, Swabia and Bavaria, the Tyrolese Mts., the Grisons, and the Alps of Glarus and Bern. — The N. peak, separated from the S. by the 'Bläue Schne' (not to be tried without a guide; see p. 57) is named the *Girespitz* or *Geierspitz* (7766').

From the Sentis we may descend, at first over snow, and then by a path which is very steep at first, over the *Schafhoden* and the *Fliess-Alp* to ( $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.; in the reverse direction 6 hrs.) *Wildhaus* or *Unterwasser* in the Toggenburg (p. 59; guide desirable). — The usual route FROM THE WEISBAD TO WILDHAUS ( $7\frac{1}{2}$ -8 hrs.) leads by *Brülisau* and through the *Brüttobel* to the *Sämbis-See* (3965'), passes the *Fählen-See* (4750'; chalet<sup>4</sup>), and ascends to the *Zwingli Pass* (6630'), between the *Alt-*

*mann* (see below) on the right, and the *Kraialpfirst* (6990') on the left. We descend by the *Krat-Alp* (5933'), and the *Tesel-Alp* (4575') to *Wildhaus*. This route, however, is rough, and the Santis route (not much longer) is preferable.

Mountaineers may combine a visit to the *Wildkirchli* (p. 55) with the ascent of the Santis (guide necessary, 15 fr.) by leaving the valley of the *Seecalp-See* to the left. The path leads high above the *Seecalp-See* at the base of the *Zänsler* and *Schäfer* across the *Alten-Alp*, the *Oehrli*, and over the *Muschelenberg* (numerous fossils); hence either to the left across the valley to the *Wagenlücke* (6785') by the path which ascends from the *Meggisalp* (see above), or (1 hr. shorter) across the *Bläue Schnee* (caution on account of the crevasses) past the base of the *Girespitz*, and over the *Platten* direct to the summit (7-8 hrs. in all). — A path, constructed by the S. A. C., ascends to the summit on the W. side also (6 hrs., with guide). It starts from the *Gemeinen-Wesen Alp* (4210'); reached from Urnäsch or Nesslau in 2 hrs.), ascends over stony slopes, and mounts a steep rocky slope in zigzags to the first mountain-terrace. The ascent is then more gradual, over rock and pasture, to the *Fliesbordkamm* and the (2½ hrs.) *Club Hut* on the *Thierwies* (6835'). We next traverse rocks and débris on the *Graukopf* (7255'), and ascend in zigzags to the arête between the *Girespitz* and the Santis. Lastly we mount the *Platten* by a flight of steps 140 yds. long, protected by a wire railing, and reach the (1½ hr.) summit.

The *Altmann* (8000'; 7 hrs. with guide; toilsome), is ascended from the *Weissbad* viâ the *Fähnralp* and *Zwingli Pass* (see above); descent through the *Löchibetter* to the *Meggisalp* (p. 56).

Railway from Appenzell to Winkeln, viâ *Urnäsch* and *Herisau*, see p. 48. — It is preferable, however, to drive viâ Gais and Teufen to St. Gallen (to Gais, 3½ M., diligence four times daily in 1 hr.; thence to St. Gallen, 8½ M., steam-tramway in 1¼ hr.). To (3½ M.) *Gais*, see p. 54. Thence the steam-tramway (rack-and-pinion line at the steeper places) descends by the *Rothbach* to (1¾ M.) the prettily situated village of *Bühler* (2735'; Rössli, etc.), and beyond the *Rose* and *Linde* inns ascends to (4½ M.) *Teufen* (2743'; pop. 4629; \**Hecht*; \**Linde*), a wealthy industrial village, picturesquely situated, with a fine view of the Santis chain. It then skirts the W. slope of the *Teuferegg*, through meadows and wood, passing the stations of *Sternen*, *Niederteufen*, *Lustmühle*, and *Riethäusle*, to (8½ M.) *St. Gallen* (p. 48).

The FOOTPATH FROM TEUFEN to ST. GALLEN (1½ hr.) diverges from the high-road near the 'Hecht' inn, and immediately ascends to (¼ hr.) the *Schäfe's-Egg* (3020'; tavern); it then descends to (¾ hr.) *St. Georgen*, where it joins the high-road to (1½ M.) St. Gallen. — About 10 min. to the W. of the Schäfe's-Egg is the \**Fröhlichsegg* (3290'; \*Inn), which commands an admirable view: Teufen in the foreground, the green Alpine valley sprinkled with dwellings, and the Appenzell Mts., beginning with the *Fähnern*, on the left, the *Kamor*, the *Hohe Kasten* about the middle of the chain, the green *Ebenalp* below the snow, more to the right the *Altmann* and the Santis with its snow-fields, then in the distance the *Glärnisch* and *Speer*; to the W. the railway and road to *Wyl*, and to the N., part of the Lake of Constance. Hence to St. Gallen, 3 M.

## 18. From Wyl through the Toggenburg to Buchs in the Rhine Valley.

*Comp. Map.*, p. 52.

RAILWAY from *Wyl* to *Ebnat*, 15½ M., in 1 hr. 5 min. (1 fr. 95, 1 fr. 40 c.; 2nd and 3rd cl. only). — From *Ebnat* to *Buchs*, 24 M., diligence four

times daily in  $5\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. (5 fr. 70 c.); also several times daily to Nesslau in 1 hr., and to Alt St. Johann in  $2\frac{2}{3}$  hrs. — Carriage with one horse from Wildhaus to *Gams* 8 fr. (carriages in *Gams* to be had at the 'Kreuz' inn); to Buchs, 9 fr.; to Ebnat, 14 fr.

*Wyl*, on the Winterthur and St. Gallen line, see p. 48. The train traverses the *Toggenburg*, the busy and populous valley of the *Thur*.

When the Counts of Toggenburg became extinct (1436), the County was purchased by the Abbots of St. Gallen, who at the same time secured to the inhabitants their ancient rights and privileges. In the course of centuries, however, a great part of the population having embraced Protestantism, the abbots violated their contract, which resulted in their expulsion at the beginning of the 18th century. This gave rise to the *Toggenburg War*, a violent feud in which the Roman Catholic cantons espoused the cause of St. Gallen, while the Protestants took the part of the Toggenburgers. No fewer than 150,000 men were thus gradually brought into the field. In July, 1712, the Roman Catholics were at length defeated at Villmergen in the Aargau; and a general peace was concluded, which secured to the Toggenburgers full enjoyment of all their ancient liberties, though they were still to belong to the Canton of St. Gallen.

$4\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Batzenheid*; opposite is *Jonswyl*, with a new church. Opposite (6 M.) *Lütisburg* we cross the *Guggerloch* by a viaduct 170 yds. long, and 190' high. Stations *Bütschwil*, *Dietfurt*, and (10 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Lichtensteig* (pop. 1529; \**Krone*), a pleasant town on a rocky height, with a modern Gothic church. On a hill to the E. (1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) is the ruin of *Neu-Toggenburg* (3565'), a fine point of view.

12 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Wattwyl* (2027'; *Ross*; \**Toggenburg*), a charming village, with 5260 inhab. and a new church. (Diligence to Utznach, 4 times daily in  $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr., see p. 43.) On a hill to the right is the nunnery of *St. Maria der Engeln*, and above it the ruin of *Yberg*. The last station is (15 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Ebnat-Kappel*. The village of *Ebnat* (2106'; \**Krone*; \**Adler*; *Rosenbühl*, a restaurant with view) is a thriving place; 1 M. to the N. W. is *Kappel* (*Traube*; *Stern*).

The \**Speer* (6417') may be ascended through the *Steinthal* in 5 hrs. (not difficult for experts, but near the top rather trying; comp. p. 44); or from *Neu St. Johann*, or from *Nesslau* (see below), by the *Alp im Laud* and the *Herren-Alp* in 5 hrs. (guide 7 fr.).

The road, commanding a view of the *Curfirsten* opposite, and, near *Neu St. Johann*, of the *Sentis* on the left, ascends slightly on the right bank of the *Thur*, to *Krummenau* (2385'), where the '*Sprung*', a natural rock-bridge, crosses the stream, *Neu St. Johann* (*Schäffle*), with an old Benedictine abbey, and (4 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) —

20 M. *Nesslau* (2470'; \**Krone*; *Traube*; *Stern*), with a pretty church.

To *URNÄSCH OVER THE KRÄZERN PASS* (4 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.), interesting. A road ascends from *Neu St. Johann* through the *Lauterthal*, viâ *Ennetbühl* and the *Riedbad* or *Ennetbühler-Bad*, to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Alp Bernhalden* (3402'); a path to the left then ascends through the *Kräzernwald* to the *Kräzern Pass* (3936'), and crosses the pastures of *Kräzern* to the (2 hrs.) *Rossfall-Alp* (Inn), whence a road leads to (1 hr.) *Urnäsch* (p. 48). — Ascent of the *Sentis* (p. 56) from *Nesslau*, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.: from (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Bernhalden* (see above) in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. to the *Alp Gemeinen-Wesen* (4210'); new path thence to the (4 hrs.) top (p. 57). — Ascent of the *Speer*, see above.

The scenery becomes bleaker. The road leads past a fine fall of the *Weisse Thur* to (2 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Stein* (*Krone*) and (2 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Sturkenbach*

(Drei Eidgenossen), a straggling village. To the right is the ruin of *Starkenstein*. (Over the *Amdener Berg* to *Weesen*, see p. 44; guide to the pass advisable.) Passing ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Alt St. Johann* (2920'; \**Rössli*) and ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Unterwasser* (*Stern*; *Traube*), prettily situated at the sources of the *Thur*, we ascend to ( $3\frac{3}{4}$  M.) —

$30\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Wildhaus** (3600'; \**Hirsch*; *Sonne*). A little before the village, on the right, is the wooden house, blackened with age, in which *Zwingli* was born in 1484. Wildhaus belonged to Rhætia till 1310, and the region of the Romansch language (p. 347) extended to this point. Behind the village, which lies at the foot of the *Schafberg* (7820'), we obtain a survey of the seven Curfürsten (p. 44); or still better from the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Sommerkopf* (4317').

Ascent of the *Santis* from Wildhaus or *Alt St. Johann* (via the *Fliess-Alp* and the *Schafboden* in 6 hrs., with guide; toilsome), see p. 57. — To *Weissbad* over the *Krayalp*, the *Fählessee*, and *Sämbis-See* (7 hrs.), see p. 57. — To *Walenstadt* over the *Käserruck*, 6 hrs., see p. 45.

The road descends, finally describing a long bend (short-cut for walkers to the right at the beginning of the bend), to (6 M.) *Gams* (1575'; \**Kreuz*), in the Rhine Valley, and then leads straight to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Haag* (p. 342), while a road to the right leads via *Grabs* and *Werdenberg* to ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  M.) —

$39\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Buchs** (p. 342).

## 19. From Zürich to Glarus and Linththal.

53 M. RAILWAY (*Nordostbahn*) to Glarus (43 M.) in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (7 fr. 20, 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 60 c.); from Glarus to Linthal (10 M.) in 40-50 min. (1 fr. 60 c.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr. 15 c., 80 c.). (From Weesen to Glarus,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M., in 25 min.; 1 fr. 25 c., 90 c., 65 c.). Carriages are usually changed at Glarus.

Railway on the left bank from Zürich to (36 M.) *Ziegelbrücke*, see pp. 42, 43. The train again crosses the Linth Canal (p. 43) and traverses the broad valley towards the S.; on the right the Wiggis and Glärnisch (see below). 37 M. *Nieder-* and *Ober-Urnen*; 39 M. *Näfels-Mollis*, junction for ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Weesen* (p. 43).

**Näfels** (1434'; *Linthof*; *Hirsch*; *Schwert*) and *Ober-Urnen* are the only Roman Catholic villages in Canton Glarus. The church is the finest in the canton. The restored *Freuler Palace*, now a poor-house, contains some exquisite panelling. On 9th April, 1388, the canton here shook off the Austrian yoke. In the *Rautifelder*, where eleven attacks took place, stand eleven memorial stones (monument in the *Sändlen*). On the second Thursday of April the natives flock to Näfels to celebrate the anniversary. — On the opposite bank of the *Escher Canallies Mollis* (1470'; \**Bär*, \**Löwe*, both moderate; \**Pens. Haltli*), an industrial village. (Over the *Kerenzenberg* to *Mühlehorn*, see p. 44.)

EXCURSIONS (guide, *M. Hauser*). The *Rautispitz* (7493'), the summit of the *Wiggis Chain* (see p. 60), rising abruptly to the S.W., is ascended from Näfels in  $5\frac{1}{2}$ -6 hrs. (interesting; no difficulty; guide 18 fr.). On the right bank of the *Rautibach*, with its numerous falls, we ascend in zigzags, cross the *Thrängbach*, and reach a road through wood. Passing above the (1 hr.) *Haslensee* (2460'), we reach the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) charming *Obersee* (3225'), skirt the lake to the left, ascend through wood to the *Grappi-Alp* (4730') and

(2 hrs.) *Rauti-Alp* (5400'), and in 1½ hr. more to the summit, which slopes gradually on the W. side (beautiful view). — A rocky arête 1 hr. in length, traversed by a path which should not be attempted by those subject to dizziness, connects the Rautispitz with the *Scheye* (7420'), the second highest peak of the Wiggis. The Scheye may also be ascended from Vorauen (p. 66) by the *Langenegg-Alp* (4½ hrs.), or from the Klöntaler See (p. 66) by the *Herberg* and the *Deyenalp* (4 hrs.), or from Netstall by the *Auern-Alp* (5 hrs.).

41 M. Netstall (*St. Fridolin*; *Bär*; *Rabe*; *Schwert*), a large village (pop. 2326), lies at the E. base of the Wiggis. The *Löntsch*, descending from the *Klöntal* (p. 67), falls into the Linth here.

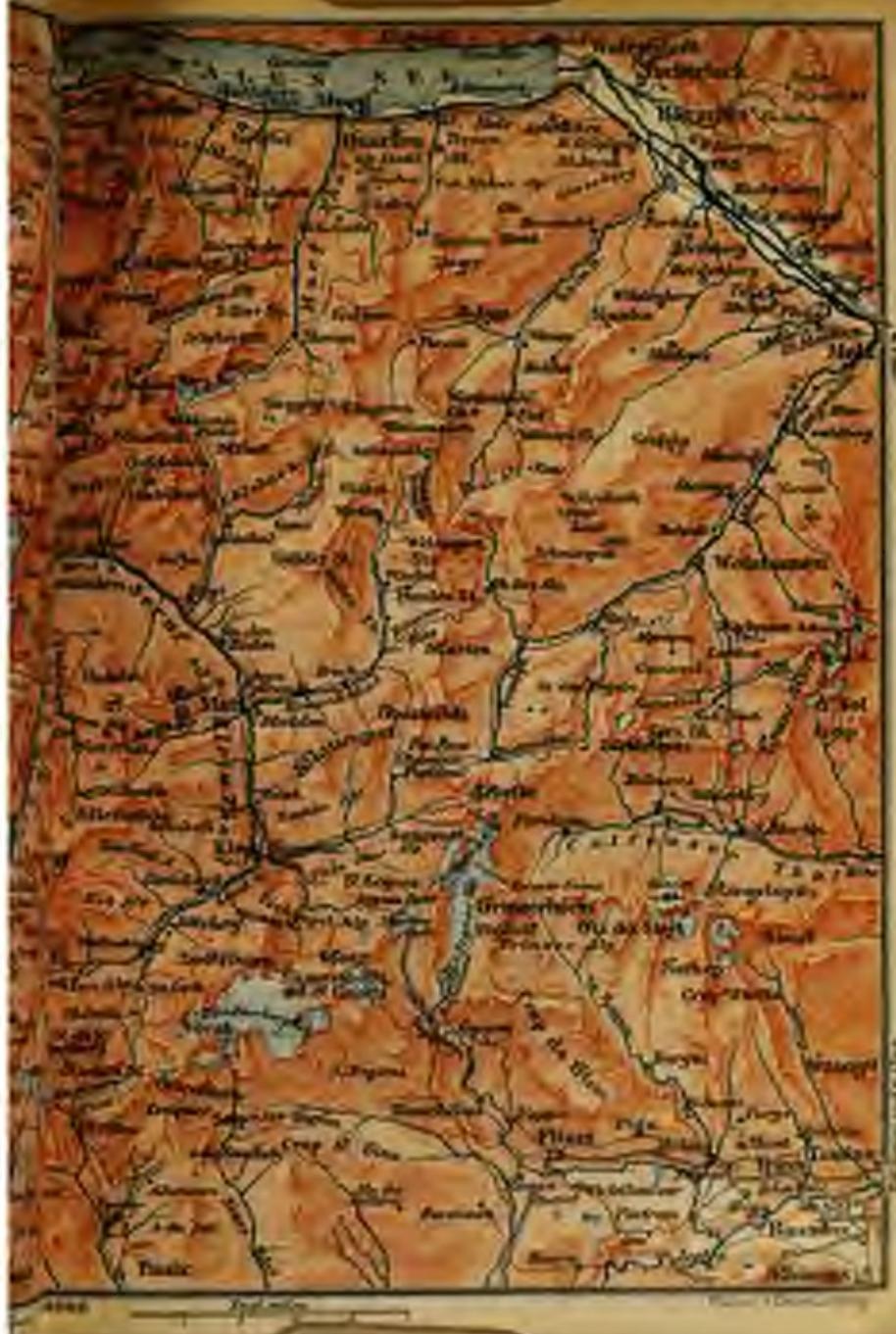
43 M. Glarus. — <sup>a</sup>*GLARNER HOF*, at the station, R., L., & A. 4, B. 1½, D. 4 fr.; *DREI EIDGENOSSEN*, R., L., & A. 2, B. 1 fr.; *LÖWE*; *SONNE*; *ADLER*; beer at the *Café Tobias*, opposite the station, at the *Raben*, etc.; *Restaurant* (plain) on the *Bergli* (1883'), 20 min. to the W. of the town, an admirable point of view.

*Glarus* (1490'; pop. 5401), Fr. *Glaris*, the capital of the canton, with busy industries, lies at the N.E. base of the precipitous and imposing *Vorder-Glärmisch* (7648'), at the W. base of the *Schild* (7503'), and at the S.E. base of the *Wiggis* (see above), the barren, grey summits of which form a striking contrast to the fresh green on its slopes. The *Hausstock* (10,355') forms the background to the S.; to the left the *Kärpfstock* (9180'), to the right the *Ruchi* (10,190'). In 1861, during a violent 'Föhn' (S. wind), the greater part of the town was burned down. The new Romanesque church is used by the Roman Catholics and the Protestants in common. In 1506-12 the reformer Zwingli was pastor at the old church, on the site of which the law-courts now stand. The two grassy spaces in front represent the old cemetery. The *Law Courts* contain the Cantonal Archives, the public Library, and collections of antiquities and natural curiosities (fine fossils). In the *Government & Postal Buildings* is an excellent relief-model of the canton of Glarus by Becker (adm. free). In the art department is a small *Picture Gallery*, containing chiefly works by Swiss artists. The *Public Gardens*, in front of the Glarner Hof, are embellished with a handsome fountain, and contain memorial stones to the statesmen J. Heer (d. 1879) and J. J. Blumer (d. 1876), both natives of Glarus. — On the opposite bank of the Linth lies the busy manufacturing village of *Ennenda* (*Hôtel Neues Bad*, *Schützenhof*).

EXCURSIONS (guides, see p. 62). The *Schild* (7500') is a fine point (5½ hrs.; guide 12 fr.). The path from Glarus leads through wood and pastures, and over the *Ennetberge*, to the (3 hrs.) *Heuboden-Alp* (4770') and thence to the right, without difficulty, to the top in 2½ hrs. more. Admirable view of the *Mürtchenstock*, *Tödi*, and *Glärmisch*. — The *Fronalpstock* (6980'; similar view) is easily ascended by the *Ennetberge* and the *Fronalp* in 5 hrs. — To the *MURGTHAL* from the *Heuboden-Alp*, by the *Mürtchen-Alp* (*Oberstafel*. 6063'), see p. 45 (to the *Merten-Alp* direct, 2 hrs.; over the *Murgseefurkel* to the *Murgseen*, 2½ hrs.). — To *FILZBACH* (3 hrs.; guide unnecessary for experts), a fine route: we cross the *Fronalp* (*Mittlere* 5193', *Obere* 6030'), pass between the *Fronalpstock* and *Fähristock* to the (5 hrs.) *Spannegg* (5108'), skirt the little *Spannegg-See* (4757'; with the *Mürtchenstock* on our right, p. 44), and descend over the *Platten-Alp* to the *Thalalp-See* (3610') and (3 hrs.) *Filzbach* (p. 45). — The *Vorder-Glärmisch* (7648'), from Glarus 5½-6 hrs. (guide 13 fr.; laborious), see p. 66.









The "Klöntal" (p. 66) deserves a visit. Good road to the *Klöntaler See*  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M., thence to *Vorauen*  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. more (one-horse carr. there and back  $15$ , two-horse carr.  $20-25$  fr.).

From Glarus over the *Pragel* to *Schwyz*, see R. 21; through the *Sernfthal* to *Coire*, see R. 22.

The railway to Linththal crosses the Linth six times. 44 M. *Ennenda* (see p. 60). Near ( $45\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Mitlödi* (1665'; *Hirsch*), and again beyond it, we obtain a superb view of the *Tödi* and its neighbours, which are not visible beyond Schwanden. On the right bank lies *Ennelliinth*. The scenery is picturesque, the fertile valley with its factories contrasting pleasantly with the rocky and wooded slopes and the snow-mountains at its head. Pedestrians, who will also find this valley attractive, follow the right bank of the Linth, viâ *Ennenda*, *Ennetlinth*, *Sool*, and *Haslen*, to *Hätzingen* (see below).

47 M. **Schwanden** (1712'; *Rail. Restaurant*; \**Schwandner Hof*, near the station; *Adler*, pens. 5-6 fr.), with large factories, lies at the junction of the *Sernf-Thal* or *Klein-Thal* with the *Linth-Thal* or *Gross-Thal*.

Diligence to *Elm*, see p. 67. — To the *Oberblegi-See* (4680'), a pleasant excursion, by *Nidfurn*, in 3 hrs.; fine view of the Linththal and *Tödi*. We may also ascend by the charmingly situated villages of *Thon* and *Schwändi* to the ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Guppen-Alp* (5510'), go on past the small *Guppen-Seei* and the *Leuggelstock* (5673') to the (1 hr.) *Oberblegi Lake*, and return by *Nidfurn*.

The train crosses the Linth below the influx of the *Sernf* and passes through the village of Schwanden. Beyond (48 M.) *Nidfurn-Haslen* is *Leuggelbach*, with a fine waterfall on the right. 50 M. *Luchsingen-Hätzingen*, two well-to-do villages, one on each bank of the Linth. We cross the stream to (51 M.) *Betschwanden-Diesbach* (1958'); on the left, the picturesque fall of the *Diesbach*.

The *Saasberg* (6467'), a spur of the *Freiberg Range*, easily ascended from Betschwanden, *Rüti*, or *Stachelberg* in  $3\frac{1}{4}$  hrs., commands a striking view of the head of the valley and the surrounding mountains. — *Käpfstock* (*Hochkäpf*, 9177'), the highest of the *Freiberge*, laborious, and suitable for experts only (with guide; 7-8 hrs. from Betschwanden or *Rüti*, viâ *Bodmen-Alp* and *Kühthal*).

Beyond stat. *Rüti* we cross the Linth for the last time. 53 M. *Linththal*, the terminus, lies on the left bank. About  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the N. are the favourite \**Baths of Stachelberg* (2178'; \**Glärner's Hotel*, R., L., & A.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4, D.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , S.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fr., B. 1 fr. 30 c., board  $6\frac{1}{2}$  fr., visitors' tax 1 fr. per week; dépendance at the 'Seggen', on the right bank), beautifully situated. The powerful sulphureous alkaline water drops from a cleft in the *Braunwaldberg*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. distant. The \*View of the head of the valley is very striking: in the centre is the *Selbsanft* (9920'), to the right the *Kammerstock* (6975'), and adjoining it part of the *Tödi* to the left; between the latter and the *Bifertenstock* (11,240') lies the *Biferten Glacier*. Pleasant walks have been laid out on the wooded hillside. — *English Church Service* at the hotel in summer.

A road leads from the station to ( $3\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Linththal* (2238'; pop. 2228; *Bär* or *Post*; *Rabe*; *Klausen*, all unpretending and good),

a considerable village on the right bank of the Linth, with large spinning-mills and other factories. On the opposite bank lies *Ennetlinth* (p. 63).

**EXCURSIONS.** Stachelberg is a good starting-point for exploring the Tödi region. (Guides: Heinrich and Peter Elmer of Elm, Solomon and Adam Zweifel, Heinrich Schiesser, Rob. Hämig, Thom. Witscher, Jakob Note, and Friedrich Vögeli of Linthal; Fritz Brander, Heinrich Streiff, and Abraham Stüssi, of Glarus. High charges.) To the "Fätschbach-Fall" (p. 64); *Pantenbrücke*, \*Ueli-Alp, and *Sandalp*, see below; also to the (1½ hr.) *Braunwaldberge* (4920'; small Inn), a mountain hamlet with a magnificent view of the Tödi, best from beside the school, 1½ M. farther on; to the *Oberblegi-See* (p. 61), etc. — *Kammerstock* (6975'), by the *Kammer-Alp*, 4 hrs., repaying, and not difficult. — *Ortstock*, or *Silberstock* (8908'), by the *Alp Bräch* and the *Furkel*, 6 hrs., laborious; splendid view (guide 18 fr.). — *Grieset*, or *Faulen* (8940'), by the *Braunwaldberge*, 6 hrs., attractive, and not difficult (guide 18 fr.). The *Böse Faulen* (9200'), the N. and higher peak of the Grieset, is difficult (6½-7 hrs.; guide 30 fr.). These peaks afford an interesting survey of the stony wilderness around. Other fine points are the *Pfannenstock* (8440'; 6 hrs.) and the *Kirchberg (Hoher Thurm)*; S761'; 7 hrs., with guide). From the Faulen viâ the *Dreckloch-Alp* (5560') to the *Glärnisch-Hütte* (p. 66), 4½ hrs. — *Gemsfayrenstock* (9758'), from the Upper Sandalp (see p. 63), by the *Beckenen* and the *Clariden Glacier* in 3½ hrs., not difficult. The descent may be made by the *Gemsfayer-Alp* to the *Urner-Boden* (p. 64).

A road leads from Linthal (one-horse carr. from Stachelberg 8 fr. for 1½ day, two-horse 12 fr.; whole day 12 or 20 fr.) by the *Auengüter* (Inn 'Im Auen') to the (3½ M.) *Thierfehd* (2680'; \**Hôtel Tödi*, pens. 5½ fr.), a green pasture surrounded by lofty mountains. During the latter part of the route we have a view of the \**Schreienbach Waterfall* (230' high), which the morning sun tints with rainbow hues. Fine view from the \**Känzeli*, ¾ M. from the inn.

The beautiful *Falls of the Linth*, in a romantic rocky basin below the *Pantenbrücke* (see below), are best viewed from a point reached by turning to the left at the Känzeli through wood and ascending the grassy slope for about ½ hr. (guide advisable).

A few paces beyond the Hotel a bridge crosses the Linth, beyond which the stony path ascends for ½ hour. A slab on a large rock on the left is to the memory of Dr. Wislicenus, who perished on the Grünhorn in 1866. The path then descends a little towards the ravine, turns a corner, and reaches (¼ hr.) the \**Pantenbrücke* (3212'), 160' above the Linth, in the midst of imposing scenery. On the right bank, a path ascends the grassy slope straight to the (¼ hr.) \**Ueli-Alp* (3612'), where we enjoy a superb view of the Tödi.

Thence we may either return by the same path to the Hotel Tödi; or we may ascend to the right to the (1¼ hr.) *Lower Baumgarten-Alp* (5235'), which lies on the right bank of the valley above the Thierfehd and presents a magnificent view, and descend by a narrow and dizzy path (guide desirable, but not always to be obtained at the Alp, which is usually empty in summer) skirting the precipice of the *Tritt*, turning to the left, 5 min. beyond the Baumgarten-Alp, to *Obort* (3425'; \*Inn, plain), and thence to the right viâ the Auengüter to (1 hr.) Linthal. For persons subject to giddiness this excursion is preferable in the opposite direction: Linthal, Auengüter, Obort, Baumgarten-Alp, Ueli-Alp, Pantenbrücke. — A steep path leads to the E. from the Baumgarten-Alp along precipitous grassy slopes to (1¼ hr.) the rocks of the *Thor* (6755'), where it becomes easier and bends to the right to (¾ hr.) the *Nüschenalp* (7270'), thence skirting the *Mettewandalp* to (1¼ hr.) the club-hut on the romantically situated *Muttensee* (8010'), the









loftiest lake among the Swiss Alps. The hut, which has accommodation for 20 persons, is the starting-point for the ascents of the *Nischenstock* (9500'), *Ruchi* (9355'), *Scheidstock* (9220'), *Ruchi* (10,190'), *Hausstock* (10,340'), *Muttentstock* (10,140'), *Piz Darigas* (9135'), *Bifertenstock* (11,240'), *Selbsanft* (9920'), and other peaks. Over the *Kisten Pass* to *Ilanz*, see below.

The "Upper Sandalp" (6358'),  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. above the Pantenbrücke, is frequently visited on account of its grand situation. The path ascends beyond the Pantenbrücke to the right (that in a straight direction leads to the Ueliap, see p. 62), crosses the *Limmern-Bach*, which descends from a narrow ravine, and the *Sand-Bach*, and ascends on the left bank to the (1 hr.) *Vordere Sandalp* (4100'; Refreshm.). The path now returns to the right bank. By the *Hintere Sandalp* (4380') it crosses the *Biferten-Bach*, and then ascends the steep and fatiguing slope of the *Ochsenblanken*, 2000' in height, where the Sandbach forms a fine cascade. Lastly we recross to the left bank, where the brook forces its passage through a gorge, and soon reach the (2 hrs.) chalets of the *Upper Sandalp* (Alpine fare and hay-beds in July and August). The best point of view is  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. beyond the chalets.

The Linth Valley is terminated by a magnificent group of snow-mountains. The giant of this group is the "Tödi, or *Piz Russein* (11,887'; from Linththal 10-11 hrs.; only fit for experts; guide 40 fr.; two guides required for one traveller, or one guide for two travellers), with its brilliant snowy crest, the most conspicuous mountain of N.E. Switzerland, ascended for the first time in 1837. The route from the *Hintere Sandalp* leads through the *Bifertental* viâ the *Märenblanken* to the ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from Thierfehd) *Fridolin Hut* of the S. A. C. (8080') on the *Biferten-Alpeli*, and thence up the *Biferten-Firn* to the summit, difficult at places, in 6 hrs. more. Magnificent view. We may descend by the *Porta da Spescha*, between the *Piz Mellen* (11,085') and *Stockgron* (11,215'), to the *Val Russein* and (6 hrs.) *Disentis* (p. 365; guide 50 fr.); or by the *Gliemspforte* (10,925'), between the *Stockgron* and the *Piz Urlaun*, to the *Gliems Glacier*; then through a gap to the E. of the *Puntaiglas Glacier* and down the *Val Puntaiglas* to *Truns* (comp. p. 364). — The *Bifertenstock* or *Piz Durgin* (11,240'), the second peak of the Tödi group, may be ascended from the *Muttensee Club-hut* (see above) viâ the *Kisten Pass* (see below) and the "Furgle" in 6-7 hrs. (difficult; for expert climbers only; guide 40 fr.).

**PASSES.** From the Upper Sandalp a fatiguing route crosses the *Sandfirn* and the *SANDALP PASS* (9210') to *Disentis* in 6-7 hrs. (p. 365; guide 30 fr.); another, laborious but interesting, crosses (8 hrs.) the *CLARIDEN PASS* (9843') to the *Maderaner Thal* (p. 115; guide 36 fr.).

FROM LINTHHAL OVER THE KISTEN PASS TO ILANZ, 13 hrs. (guide 30 fr.), fatiguing. Ascent by the (3 hrs.) *Baumgarten-Alp* to the (3 hrs.) *Muttensee Club-hut* (see above). Thence viâ the *Muttentalp*, the *Lattenfirn*, and the *Kistenband*, high above the *Limmernthal* and opposite the *Selbsanft* and *Bifertenstock* (with the *Gries* and *Limmern* glaciers), to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Kisten Pass* (8200'), lying to the N. of the *Kistenstöckli* (9020'). Descent by the *Alp Rubi* to (3 hrs.) *Brigels* (p. 363) and thence to the left to (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Ilanz* (p. 361), or to the right viâ *Schlans* to (2 hrs.) *Truns* (p. 364).

From Stachelberg by the *Bisithal* to *Muotatal*, see p. 65.

## 20. From Stachelberg to Altdorf. Klausen.

*Comp. Maps, pp. 60, 78.*

10 hrs. Bridle-path to *Unterschächen*: from Stachelberg to *Spitelrüti*  $3\frac{1}{4}$ , *Klausen* 2, *Aelpli Aesch*  $1\frac{1}{4}$ , *Unterschächen* 1 hr.; road thence to (7 M.) *Altdorf* (diligence every forenoon in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; 3 fr. 5 c.; one horse carr. 10, from *Altorf* to *Unterschächen* 15 fr.). Guide (18 fr.) unnecessary; horse to *Unterschächen* 27, to *Altdorf* 32 fr.

Leaving Stachelberg, we follow the left bank of the *Linth*, pass *Ennetlinth*, cross the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Frutbach* (small waterfall), and ascend to the right through wood; 5 min. farther on (where the path divides,

we follow the lower track) we pass a fine \*Waterfall of the *Fätschbach*, which descends from the Urner Boden. (In order to view the fall we turn to the right, fifteen paces before reaching the little bridge, and ascend for 200 paces by a narrow path on the left bank. We then return almost to the beginning of the path, and ascend the *Frutberg*, on which we regain the bridle-path in 5 min.) The path ascends rapidly through wood for 1 hr. (to the left a new path to the beautiful *Upper Fätschbach Falls*), then for the next 40 min. more gradually. A wall and gate form the boundary between Glarus and Uri at the point where the *Scheidbächli* (4290') descends from the right.

The **Urner Boden** ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. from Stachelberg), a broad grassy and at places marshy valley, with a few groups of chalets, about 4 M. long and  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. broad, now begins. It is bounded on the N. by the jagged ridge of the *Jügernstöcke* and *Märenberge*, culminating in the *Ortstock* (8908'), and on the S. by the glaciers and snow-fields of the *Clariden* (10,728'). About  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from the frontier of Glarus we pass the Alpine tavern *Zur Sonne*, and then (25 min.) the chalets of *Spitelerüti*, with a chapel on a hill (4560'),

The path traverses the pasture for  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. more, and then ascends a stony slope, passing ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) an excellent spring to the left, to the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Klausen-Alp* and the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) **Klausen Pass** (6437'). On the W. side we descend the gentle slopes of the beautifully situated *Bödmer Alp* (to the left, the *Grosse Scheerhorn*, 10,815'). After  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., where the path divides, we turn to the left to the (5 min.) chalets of the *Lower Balm* (5600') and cross the brook to a rocky cleft, forming the approach to the **Balmwand**, which here descends precipitously to the Schächenthal. The stony path descends in zig-zags to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Aelpli* ('little Alp') *Aesch* (4173'; \**Hôt. Stäubi*, plain). To the left, the discharge of the *Gries Glacier*, on the N. side of the Scheerhorn, forms the magnificent \**Stäuber Waterfall*.

We now descend the wooded **Schächenthal**, on the left bank of the turbulent *Schächenbach*. On the right bank (35 min.) the *Chapel of St. Anna*; 10 min., we cross the stream;  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr., **Unterschächen** (3345'; \**Hôtel Klausen*, pens. 6 fr.), finely situated near the mouth of the *Brunni-Thal*, at the head of which rises the *Grosse Ruchen* (10,295') with its glaciers. (Over the *Ruchkehlen Pass* to the Maderaner Thal, see p. 115.) To the N. rises the *Schäichenthaler Windgälle* (9052'), and farther W. the *Kinzig Pass* (p. 65), the scene of Suvoroff's celebrated retreat.

A road descends the pretty valley, by *Spiringen*, *Weiterschwanden*, and *Trudelingen*, to (5 M.) a stone bridge over the *Schächenbach*, and thence to (1 M.) *Bürglen* (p. 103) and (1 M.) *Altdorf* (see p. 102).

## 21. From Schwyz to Glarus over the Pragel.

*Comp. Maps, pp. 78, 60.*

11 hrs. DILIGENCE from Schwyz to (6 M.) Muotathal twice daily in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (1 fr. 55 c.); carriage with one horse 9, with two horses 14 fr. From Muotathal over the Pragel to ( $4\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.) Richisau, a bridle-path, unattractive; guide advisable, especially early and late in the season when the pass is covered with snow (18 fr.; *Melchior Bürgler, Jos. Gwerder or Xav. Hediger* of Muotathal). No inn between Muotathal and Richisau. The pass being uninteresting, it is preferable to visit the *Muotathal*, as far as the Suvoroff bridge, from Schwyz or Brunnen, and the *Klinthal* from Glarus (see p. 61).

Schwyz, see p. 101. The road ascends to the S. through orchards and meadows (view of the Lake of Lucerne to the right), and in a wooded ravine at the foot of the *Giebel* (3010') reaches the *Muota*, which flows through a deep rocky channel. Opposite, to the right, is *Ober-Schönenbuch*, upon which the French were driven back by Suvoroff in 1799. Farther up the Muota ravine ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.), but not visible from the road, is the *Suvoroff Bridge*, which was contested by the Russians and the French for two days. (At a sharp bend in the road,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Schwyz, a road descends to the right to this bridge in 3 min.; we may then return to Schwyz through wood and pastures on the left bank, a pleasant walk of 2 hrs. in all.) Beyond ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Ried* (1855'; *Adler*), on the left, is the pretty fall of the *Gstüttbach*, at first descending perpendicularly, and then gliding over the rock. At (1 M.) *Föllmis* (1900') we cross the Muota and pass the *Mettelbachfall* in the *Kesseltobel*. Then (2 M.)—

8 M. **Muotathal** (1995'; pop. 2015; \**Kreuz*; \**Hirsch*, moderate; *Krone*), the capital of the valley, with the *Franciscan Nunnery of St. Joseph*, founded in 1280, in which Suvoroff had his headquarters in 1799. Fine rock scenery and waterfalls in the vicinity.

OVER THE KINZIG PASS TO ALTDORF, 8 hrs., fatiguing (guide unnecessary for adepts). After following the Pragel route for  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr., we diverge by the Muota bridge to the right, and ascend the *Huri-Thal*, passing the chalets of *Lippisbühl* and *Wängi*,\* to the ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) **Kinzig Pass** (*Kinzigkulum* or *Kinzerkulum*; 6790'), lying to the S.E. of the *Faulen* (8150'). Limited view. Then a rapid descent to the *Schächenthal* (p. 64), *Weiterschwanden*, and *Bürglen* (p. 103). The Kinzig Pass is famous for the masterly retreat of Suvoroff, who, when cut off from the Lake of Lucerne by the French in Sept. 1799, marched with his army through the Schächenthal to the Muotathal, thence over the Pragel to Glarus, and lastly over the Panixer Pass to Coire.

THROUGH THE BISITHAL TO STACHELBERG, 10 hrs., rough but attractive; guide necessary. Good path (at first a road) through the narrow *Bisithal*, watered by the Muota, to ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Schwarzenbach* (3153'; \**Inn*), with a fine fall of the Muota; steep ascent thence to the left to the (3 hrs.) *Alp Melchberg* (6293'); then across the dreary *Karrenalp* between the *Kirchberg* and *Faulen* (p. 62), and down the *Braunwaldalp* to ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Stachelberg*. Another and more interesting route is the following (10-11 hrs., with guide). From Schwarzenbach through wood and meadows (path generally well discernible) to the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) \**Waldibachfall*, the finest waterfall of Central Switzerland; ascend thence to the left to the (2 hrs.) *Glatt Alp*, with the pretty blue *Glatten-See* (6090'), surrounded by lofty cliffs, and to the (3 hrs.) top of the *Ortstock* or *Silberstock* (8903'; p. 62); descend via the *Bräch-Alp* to ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Stachelberg*. — Or from the Waldibachfall we may ascend to the right over the *Waldi-Alp* and *Ruos-Alp* to the (3 hrs.) *Ruosalper Kulm* (7125'), descend to

the *Käsern-Alp*, turn to the left, and reach the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Balmalp* on the Klausen route (see p. 84).

To SISIKON THROUGH THE RIEMENSTALDENTHAL and across the *Katzenzägel* (4888'), a footpath, 7 hrs. (unattractive).

From Muotathal the path leads to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) foot of the **Stalden**, and then ascends a toilsome and stony slope to (1 hr.) a group of houses (fine retrospect);  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. farther on, it crosses the *Starzlenbach* by the *Klosterberg Bridge*, to the left, and ascends rapidly to the right to two houses; 40 min., by a gate, we descend to the right, and cross the brook; 10 min., a cross; 5 min., a cattle-shed in a picturesque valley;  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr., the *Sennebrunnen*, with excellent water; 5 min., refuge-hut; 5 min., a cross. Lastly, almost level, to the (25 min.) chalets on the marshy **Pragel** (5060'; no view).

The path, at first steep and stony, now descends to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) chalets of the *Schwellau* (4367'), and then leads through wood;  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr., the *Neuhüttli* (4193'); here we turn to the right towards a large pine, where the pretty Klöntal and its lake become visible;  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. **Richisau** (3590'; \**Kurhaus*, moderate, pens. 5-7 fr.), a rich green pasture with fine groups of trees, to the N. of which tower the *Wannenstock* (6495') and *Ochsenkopf* (7155'), and to the S. the furrowed slopes of the *Silbern* (7570').

The *Schwannhöhe*, an old moraine,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the E. of the *Kurhaus*, affords a beautiful view of the Klöntal, *Schild*, Glärnisch, and (to the S.) the Faulen. Attractive excursions may be made to the W. to the ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Cross* on the *Saasberg* (6225'; pass to the *Sihlthal* and *Einsiedeln*) and to (5 min.) the *Sihlsceli* (5985'); to the S. to (3 hrs.) the top of the *Silbern* (7570'), with fossils and interesting furrowed slopes; to the *Glärnisch* (see below; to the club-hut 4 hrs., thence to the top 3 hrs.); to the top of the *Faulen* (*Grieset*, 8958') via the *Dreckloch-Alp* in 6 hrs. (with guide), descending to (4 hrs.) *Stachelberg* (p. 62); to the N., via (1 hr.) the *Schweinalp* to ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Hinterwäggital* (comp. p. 42); to the top of the *Ochsenkopf* (7155';  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; with guide); to the top of the *Scheye* (5 hrs.; see p. 60) via *Längenegg*, etc.

From Richisau a road descends, across a fine open pasture, in full view of the imposing Glärnisch, to (1 hr.) **Vorauen** (2640'; \**Hôtel-Pension Klöntal*, pens.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $7\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; *Aebli's Inn*, plain), beautifully situated in the Klöntal.

The \**Glärnisch*, the huge rocks of which bound the Klöntal on the S. side, one of the most picturesque mountains in Switzerland, culminates in the *Vorder-Glärnisch* (7648'), the *Vrenelisgärtli* or *Mittler-Glärnisch* (9535'), the *Ruchen-Glärnisch* (5557'), and the *Bächistock* or *Hinter-Glärnisch* (9583'). The ascent of the *Ruchen-Glärnisch* is not difficult for mountaineers ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; guide 25 fr.; see p. 62). We cross the Richisauer and Rossmatter Klön, to the W. of Vorauen, to the huts on (40 min.) the *Klöntalden* (3450'; direct path hither from Richisau in 25 min.), then enter the narrow *Rossmatter Thal* (red marks), pass the chalets of *Kasern* (3968') and *Werben* (4562'), and reach the ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Club Hut* in the *Steinthal* (6613'; \**Inn in summer*). We next ascend steep stony slopes and cross the *Glärnischfirn*, regain the rock, and reach the top in 3 hrs. from the hut. Grand view (panorama by Heim). — Ascent of the *Vorder-Glärnisch* from Glarus, laborious ( $5\frac{1}{2}$ -6 hrs.; comp. p. 61).

Ascent of the *Scheye* (*Wiggis*) from Vorauen, see p. 60. Over the *Schweinalp Pass* to the *Wäggital*, see p. 42.

The \***Klöntal** is a picturesque dale, with meadows of freshest green, carpeted with wild-flowers until late in the autumn, and thinly peopled. To the S. rise the almost perpendicular precipices

of the *Glärnisch* (see above). The pale-green *Klöntaler See* (2640'),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Vorauen, a lake 2 M. long and  $\frac{1}{3}$  M. broad, enhances the beauty of the valley, reflecting in calm weather the minutest furrows on the side of the *Glärnisch*. The rocks on the S. bank, near a waterfall, bear an inscription to the poet *Salomon Gessner* (d. 1787), who often spent the summer in a neighbouring chalet. The road skirts the N. bank. Boat across the lake in 50 min.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; a steam-launch also plies on the lake. At the ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Seerüti*, at the lower end of the lake (fine views), is a small *Inn*.

Below the lake the valley narrows to a gorge, through which dashes the *Löntsch*, the discharge of the lake, forming a series of cascades amid grand rocky scenery down to its confluence with the Linth, below Netstall. To the left rise the huge perpendicular cliffs of the *Wiggis Chain* (p. 59). We obtain a pretty view of the deep ravine from the iron foot-bridge, which crosses to the *Kohlgrübl Inn*, beside a ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) guide-post, below the road to the right.

The road divides at the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Staldengarten* inn. The left branch leads to (2 M.) *Netstall* (p. 60), the right crosses the *Löntsch* to (1 M.) *Riedern* and ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Glarus* (p. 60). In descending we enjoy a fine view of the *Fronalpstock*, the *Schild*, and the *Freiberge* (between the Linth and Sernf valleys).

## 22. From Glarus to Coire through the Sernf-Thal.

*Comp. Map, p. 60.*

16-18 hrs. RAILWAY from Glarus to Schwanden, 17 min.; DILIGENCE (2 fr. 55 c.) from Schwanden to ( $9\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Elm twice daily in  $2\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. (descent,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr.). — From Elm to Flims over the Segnes Pass, 8-9 hrs., guide 20 fr. (p. 68); to Ilanz over the Panixer Pass, 9 hrs., guide 18 fr. — From Flims to Coize DILIGENCE twice daily in  $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.; from Flims to Reichenau a pleasant walk; thence to Coire driving is preferable (diligence 4 times daily).

At Schwanden (p. 61), 3 M. to the S. of Glarus, the deep *Sernf-Thal*, or *Klein-Thal*, diverges to the left from the Linththal. The high-road gradually ascends the N. slope. Beyond ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Wart is a pretty waterfall on the left; fine retrospective view of the *Glärnisch*. 3 M. Engi (2540'; pop. 1164; \*Sonne), with cotton-mills, at the mouth of the narrow *Mühlebach-Thal*. (Passage of the *Widerstein-Furkel* to the *Murgthal*, see p. 45.) The slate-quarries (*Plattenberge*) on the left bank of the Sernf are noted for their fossil fish. From (2 M.) Matt (2710') a path to the N. E. leads in 6 hrs. through the *Krauchthal* and over the *Rieseten Pass* (6644') to *Weissstannen* (p. 46).

3 M. ( $9\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Schwanden) Elm (3215'; *J. Elmer*; *Zentner*). the highest village in the valley, in a fine basin encircled by snow-mountains, was partly destroyed by a landslip on 11th Sept., 1881.

From the *Tschingelberg*, above the slate-quarries to the S.E. of the village, between the *Risikopf* and the *Gelbe Kopf*, a rock about 1300' in breadth, 320' in thickness, and 800' in height, became detached and was precipitated over a steep slope, with a gradient of about 70:100, into the valley 1480' below, covering it for a distance of 1 M. with an enormous

mass of debris, upwards of 225 acres in area. Nearly the whole *Unterthal*, the garden of the village, with 22 dwelling-houses and 57 other buildings, was destroyed; 114 persons perished; and the damage was estimated at nearly 1½ million fr. The church bears a memorial tablet recording the names of the deceased.

ASCENTS (for experts only; guides *Heinrich* and *Peter Elmer*, see p. 62). The *Käpfstock* (9180'), by the *Wichlen-Alp*, 6 hrs. (laborious, but, with good guides, free from danger). — The *Vorab* (9925'), by the *Sether Furka* (see below), 7-8 hrs. — The *Hausstock* (10,340'), the *Piz Segnes* (10,230'), and the *Saurenstock* (10,025') are more difficult.

PASSES. To FLIMS OVER THE SEGNE PASS, 8 hrs., fatiguing, but interesting (guide, 18 fr., necessary). We cross the *Sernf*, amidst the remains of the landslip, and the *Raminbach*, and ascend the wild gorge of the *Tschingelbach*, which forms several picturesque falls, to the *Tschingeln-Alp*. We then mount steep grassy and stony slopes to the (5 hrs.) *Segnes Pass* (8615'), lying to the S.W. of the *Piz Segnes* (10,230'). To the right rise the jagged *Tschingelhörner* or *Mannen* (9452'), perforated by the *Martinstock* (8648'), a hole through which the sun shines on the church of Elm twice a year. We descend over the short but steep *Segnes Glacier* (easy except in the absence of snow, when rope and ice-axe are useful), then by a steep path, which afterwards improves, to the *Flims Alpen*, and thence past a pretty waterfall (to the left the huge *Flims Stein*, p. 361) to (3 hrs.) *Flims* (p. 361).

To ILANZ OVER THE PANIXER PASS, 9 hrs. (guide 18 fr.), fatiguing and unattractive, but historically famous for Suvoroff's retreat of 5th-10th Oct., 1799 (comp. p. 66). A road ascends on the left bank of the *Sernf* from Elm by *Hinter-Steinibach* to the (40 min.) *Erbserbrücke*; 25 min. farther up, at *Wallenbrugy*, we cross the *Sernf* and ascend by a steep, rugged path to the chalets of the *Jätzelalp* (*Im Loch*, 4822'; *Ober-Staffel*, 5587'). We next cross the *Walenboden*, pass the *Rinkenkopf*, traverse a patch of snow (with a small tarn on the left), and reach the (3½ hrs.) *Panixer Pass* (*Cuolm da Pignieu*; 7907'), with its refuge-hut. On the right rises the *Hausstock* (see above), with the *Meer Glacier*. Descent over the *Meer-Alp* and the wild *Ranasca-Alp* to (2½ hrs.) *Panix* (4334'; *Panixer Pass Inn*), and via *Ruis* to (2 hrs.) *Ilanz* (p. 361). — Another route, fatiguing and uninteresting, crosses the *Sether Furka* (8565'). It diverges from the Panix route to the left, by the tarn above mentioned, and ascends steeply to the pass. Descent by the *Ruscheiner Alp* and the *Sether Tobel* to (9 hrs.) *Ilanz* (p. 361).

To WEISSTANNEN BY THE FOO PASS, 7 hrs., rather rough (guide 15 fr.). We ascend the right bank of the *Raminbach*, chiefly through wood, to the *Ramin-Alp*, and past the chalets of *Matt* (6179'), to the (4 hrs.) *Foo Pass*, or *Ramin Pass* (7333'); then descend by the *Foo-Alp* and the *Unter-Siez-Alp* (4377') to the *Seez Valley* and (3 hrs.) *Weissstanner* (p. 46; 3 hrs. from *Mels*).

To VÄTTIS OVER THE SARDONA PASS, 10-11 hrs., difficult, and rarely traversed (guide 30 fr.). From the Segnes Pass (see above) we clamber round the abrupt W. side of the *Piz Segnes* to the *Sauren Glacier* and the *Sardona Pass* (about 9680'), between the *Piz Segnes* and the *Saurenstock* (10,025'). Very steep descent to the *Segnes Glacier*, which we cross to the *Sardona Glacier*; then a rugged descent to the *Sardona-Alp* (5735'), in the *Kalfeuser Thal*, 3 hrs. above *Vättis* (p. 346). — Another difficult and laborious pass from Elm to *Vättis* (9-10 hrs.) is the *Scheibe Pass*, between the *Saurenstock* and the *Grosse Scheibe* (9620'). — OVER THE MUTTENTHALER GRAT, 10-11 hrs. to *Vättis*, less difficult, but rough and fatiguing (guide 25 fr.). From the (4 hrs.) *Foo Pass* (see above) we first descend to the *Obere Foo-Alp*, then ascend to the right through the *Muttenthal* to the basin of the *Haibütteli*, with a small tarn (7693'), and thence to the (3 hrs.) *Muttenthaler Grat* (about 8200'). Rough descent over the *Malanser Alp* to (2 hrs.) *St. Martin* (1433') in the *Kalfeuser Thal* and (2 hrs.) *Vättis* (p. 346).

To LINTHTHAL, by the *Richtetli Pass* (7128'), 8 hrs., not difficult; \*View of the *Hausstock*, *Vorab*, and *Glärnisch*. Descent by the *Durrachthal*.

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### 23. From Zürich to Zug and Lucerne.

Comp. Maps, pp. 38, 78.

#### i. Railway Journey.

4½ M. RAILWAY to Zug in 1½ hr. (4 fr. 5, 2 fr. 85, 2 fr. 5 c.); to Lucerne in 2½ hrs. (7 fr., 4 fr. 90, 3 fr. 50c).

On leaving the station the train crosses the *Sihl*, and at (2½ M.) *Altstetten* diverges from the Bâle line (p. 21). To the left rises the long *Uetliberg* (p. 38), which the line skirts in a wide curve. To the right the pretty valley of the *Limmat*. 5½ M. *Urdorf*; 8 M. *Birmensdorf*. We now follow the pleasant *Reppisch-Thal*. To the left the hotel on the *Uetliberg*. The train ascends through a tunnel under the *Ettenberg* to (12 M.) *Bonsstetten-Wettswyl* (1805'). To the right the Bernese Alps and Pilatus; and to the left, farther on,

the Engelberg Alps, with the Uri-Rothstock and the Titlis, become visible. 14 M. *Hedingen*;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Affoltern* (*Löwe*). To the left rises the *Aeugster Berg* (2723'), at the foot of which lie *Aeugst* and the *Baths of Wengi*. — 18 M. *Mettmenstetten* (1550').

Diligence 3 times daily in 55 min. to *Hausen* (1980'; \**Löwe*), at the W. base of the *Altis* (p. 39); near it is the excellent hydropathic Kurhaus of *Altisbrunn* (Dr. Paravicini). Near *Kappel*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S., on the road to Baar (p. 78), Zwingli was slain on 11th Oct. 1531, in battle against the Rom. Cath. cantons (comp. p. 36).

20 M. *Knonau* (*Adler*). Near Zug we cross the *Lorze*, which descends from the *Ageri-See* (p. 72).

$24\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Zug*. — HOTELS: \**Hirschen*, R., L., & A. 3, D., incl. wine,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. 5-7 fr.; \**Ochsen*; \**Löwen*, on the lake, R., L., & A.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 1 fr. 20 c., good beer in the restaurant; \**Hotel Bahnhof*, with garden-restaurant; *Hotel Rigi*, near the station, moderate; *Falken*; *Bellevue*; *Widder*; \**Pens. Guggithal*, on the road to Felsenegg; *Restaurant Aklin*, near the Zeithurm.

*Zug* (1385'), the capital of the smallest Swiss canton, with 5161 inhab., lies on the lake of that name. The lower town, part of which was undermined by the lake on July 5th, 1887, has fine *Quays*, commanding beautiful views of the lake, the Rigi, Pilatus, and the Bernese Alps. The upper and old towns still retain a quaint and mediæval appearance, with their walls, towers, and substantial mansions. In the *Old Rathaus* (now a restaurant) is a handsome late-Gothic apartment containing a museum of wood-carvings and other antiquities of Zug (adm. 50 c.). The Gothic *Church of St. Oswald* (15th cent.) contains a Last Judgment by P. Deschwanden, and the *Church of the Capuchins* an Entombment by Calvaert. In the *Arsenal* are preserved ancient captured weapons and flags, and a scarf stained with the blood of its bearer Peter Collin, who fell at Arbedo in 1422. Handsome new *Government Buildings* in the Renaissance style. Well-equipped *Fish-breeding Ponds*. Above the town are the handsome educational institutions of *Minerva* and *St. Michael*, and the nunnery of *Maria Opferung*. On the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Rosenberg* (Restaurant) is the interesting *Swiss Museum of Bee-Culture*.

On the W. slope of the *Zuger Berg*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from Zug (good road; omnibus from the station at 11 and 6; fare  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fr.), are the \**Hotel Felsenegg* (3085'; pens. 7-8 fr.; *English Church Service* in summer), with a fine view towards the W. and (5 min. to the N.) the \**Kurhaus Schönfels* (R. 2-3, pens.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ -9 fr.), with hydropathic estab. and pleasant grounds, also commanding a beautiful view. This spot is recommended for a prolonged stay; pleasant wood-walks. The ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) \**Hochwacht* (3250'),  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the N.E., commands a complete survey of the Alpine chain; below us, to the E., lies the Lake of *Ageri* (p. 72). — Pretty walks also to the (20 min.) *Hüngigütsch* (2400'; view interrupted by trees) and the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Horbachgütsch* (3070'), which affords a charming view of the lakes of Zug and Lucerne and the Rigi. — The ascent of the ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Wildspitz* (*Rossberg*, p. 100) is an attractive expedition, over mountain-pastures with rich flora.

In the wild valley of the *Lorze*, to the N.W. of zug, are the interesting \**Stalactite Caverns in the Höhle*, to which a road leads via *Baer* (p. 73) in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (carriage with one horse from Zug and back, 5-7 fr. and fee), and a footpath (1 hr.) via *Thalacker* (road to *Ageri*, see below) and the *Tobel-Brücke*. The caverns, at one time full of water, were made accessible in 1887 and are open from Easter Monday to Oct. 15th. They

contain magnificent stalactite formations of various shapes, besides stalagmites. Admission, 1 fr.; guide and key at the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Restaurant Höll* (trout). From the caverns a route leads via the Tobel-Brücke to (2 M.) *Schönbrunn* (see below).

On the Menzingen hills above the Lorze,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the E. of Zug (diligence twice daily, 1 fr. 35, coupé 1 fr. 60c.) and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the diligence station of *Edlibach*, is Dr. Heggin's well managed *Schönbrunn Hydropathic* (2215'; board with baths 7, R.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -4 fr.), with sunny terrace and forest-walks, much frequented by French visitors. The view from the chapel (2230') extends as far as the Jura. — About 6 M. to the E. of Zug (diligence twice daily in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) is the prettily situated village of *Menzingen* (2635'; *Löwe; Hirsch*) with a large convent-school for girls; and 1 M. farther on, beyond the *Edlibach* is the \**Pens. Schwaendegg* (2770'; pens.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 fr.), with pine-cone and other baths. The summit of the *Schwaendegg-Gütsch* commands a view of the Lake of Zürich and of the Sentis range.

*Ägerital.* A road (diligence to Oberägeri twice daily in 2 hrs.) ascends through a fruitful district via *Thalacker* (route at the bend to the left to Schönbrunn, the Höhle caverns, and Menzingen, see above) and *Inkenberg* to (3 M.) *Allenwinden* (2320'). Thence it descends into the valley of the winding *Lorze* (on a hill on the other side of the stream is the nunnery of *Gubel*) to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Neuägeri*, and past *Mühlebach*, with its large cotton factories, to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Unterägeri* (\**Ägerihof; Brücke; Post*), a handsome industrial village with a new Gothic church, on the *Ägerisee* (see below). The road skirts the lake, flanked by pretty villas, to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) the pleasant mountain village of *Oberägeri* (\**Löwe; Ochs*). In a picturesque situation on the lake, between Unterägeri and Oberägeri, is Dr. Hürlimann's private *Hospital* for children; and on the hill, farther back, is a *Sanitarium* for scrofulous children, erected by the Zürich benevolent society. — EXCURSIONS from Unterägeri through the *Hürthal* and via the *Rossberg-Alps* to the ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) summit of the *Wildspitz* (*Rosserberg*, see p. 100); from Oberägeri to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Gottschalkenberg* (p. 97), etc.

On the pretty *Ägerisee* (2380';  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M. in length) a steamboat plies 4 times daily from Unterägeri in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. past the stations of *Oberägeri*, *Ländli*, and *Eierhals*, to *Morgarten*, at the E. extremity; thence to the rail. station of *Sattel-Ägeri* (p. 99) omnibus in 50 min. Stat. *Eierhals* (Pension) commands a picturesque view, comprising the Uri-Rothstock, Kronte, etc. Between *Eierhals* and *Morgarten* are the houses of *Haselnatt*, where on 16th Nov., 1315, the Confederates in the *Battle of Morgarten* won their first victory over their Hapsburg oppressors commanded by Duke Leopold of Austria. A memorial chapel, containing a representation of the battle, was erected at *St. Jakob*, 1 M. from the S.E. end of the lake and  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from *Sattel*, where a commemoration service is held annually on the day of the battle.

The train backs out of the station and skirts the flat N. bank of the *Lake of Zug* (p. 95), crosses the *Lorze* near its influx into the lake, and recrosses it at its efflux near (27½ M.) *Cham* (\**Rabe*), a village with a slender zinc-covered church-tower and a large manufactory of condensed milk. Pretty view of the lake to the left; on the hill above Zug are the summer-resorts just mentioned; in the middle rises the *Rigi*; and to the right are the *Stanser Horn*, the *Engelberg Alps*, and *Pilatus*. Beyond (31 M.) *Rothkreuz* (1410'; *Rail. Restaurant*), the junction of the St. Gotthard (p. 100) and the *Muri* and *Aarau* (p. 22) lines, we enter the valley of the *Reuss*. 33 M. *Gisikon*. Through an opening to the left we survey the *Rigi*, from the *Kulm* to the *Rothstock*. 37 M. *Ebikon*. To the right rises the wooded *Hundsrücken*. The train skirts the *Rothsee*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. long, and crosses the *Reuss* by a bridge 178 yds. long. The line now unites with the

Swiss Central (p. 21) and the Lucerne and Bern lines (p. 129), and finally passes through a tunnel under the *Gütsch* (p. 77).

41 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Lucerne*, see below.

### ii. From Zürich to Zug via Horgen.

RAILWAY from Zürich to (11 M.) *Horgen* in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (steamer in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr., see p. 39). POST OMNIBUS daily (8.45 a.m.) from *Horgen* to (12 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Zug* in 2 hrs. 35 min. (2 fr. 80 c.); one-horse carr. in 2 hrs., 12 fr.

To *Horgen* (1394'), see p. 41. The road ascends in windings, passing the *Kurhaus Bocken*, to (3 M.) *Haurüthi*, where, by the finger-post, it joins the road from Wädensweil. Several fine views of the lake, the Sentis, Speer, Curfirschen, and the Glarus Mts. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther on we reach the saddle of the hill and the (1 M.) *Inn Zum Morgenthal*, at *Hirzel* (2245'). We then descend gradually into the valley of the *Sihl*, which here separates the cantons of Zürich and Zug, to the (2 M.) covered *Sihl-Brücke* (1745'; \**Krone*, good wine).

Pedestrians should take the road from *Horgen* over the *HORGER EGG* to the *Sihl-Brücke* ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.), which shortens the route by 2 M., and affords far finer views. Near (2 M.) *Wydenbach* rises the \**Zimmerberg* (2538'),  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. to the right, with a beautiful view of the Lake of Zürich, the sombre valley of the *Sihl*, the Lake of Zug, the Alps, and particularly the Mythen, the Rigi, and Pilatus. About  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. beyond *Wydenbach* the road reaches the *Hirzelhöhe* (2415'; Inn), its highest point, with another fine prospect. We join the high-road near the *Sihl-Brücke*.

The Zug road leads through an undulating tract, passing on the left the wooded hill of the *Baarburg* (2180'). Beyond the wood (2 M.) we obtain a view of Baar, the Lake of Zug, the Rigi, and Pilatus. To the left,  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. farther on, on the *Lorze*, which we cross, is a large cotton-factory. Near (1 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Baar* (1465'; *Lindenholz*, moderate; *Krone*; *Schwert*; *Rössli*), a straggling village with 4065 inhabitants, is the hamlet of *Blickenstorf*, with the house in which Hans Waldmann burgomaster of Zürich and conqueror of Charles the Bold at Murten, was born. — About 2 M. to the E., in the prettily wooded valley of the *Lorze*, are the curious *Stalactite Caverns* in the *Hölle* (p. 71).

From *Baar* we continue straight on to (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Zug*, see p. 71.

## 24. Lucerne.

RAILWAY STATION (Pl. D, E, 4) on the left bank of the lake; BRÜNING STATION (Pl. E, 4)  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. farther to the E. (Restaurants at both). The steamboats to Flüelen and Alpnach generally touch on the left bank after leaving the Schweizerhof Quay; those from Flüelen touch first here, and then at the quay.

**Hotels.** \**SCHWEIZERHOF* (Pl. a; D, E, 2), a spacious hotel with two 'dépendances', and \**LUZERNER HOF* (Pl. b; E, 2), both on the Schweizerhof Quay, R., L., & A. from 5, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5, music  $\frac{1}{2}$ , pens, incl. R. 10-12 fr.; \**HÔTEL NATIONAL* (Pl. c; E, F, 2), a sumptuous building on the Quai National, R., L., & A. from 6, D. 5 fr.; \**HÔTEL BEAURIVAGE* (Pl. d; F, 2) and \**HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE*, both on the lake, in the Halden-Strasse; \**ENGLISCHER HOF* (Pl. e); \**HÔTEL DU CYGNE* (Pl. f), R., L., & A. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6, D. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; \**HÔTEL DU RIGI* (Pl. g) R., L., & A. 3, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 3 fr.; *HÔTEL CENTRAL*, Halden-

strasse (these four on the lake, on the right bank); \*HÔTEL DU LAC (Pl. n; D, 4), on the left bank of the Reuss, with garden and bath-house, R., L., & A. from 3½, D., incl. wine, 3½, pens. 7½-9 fr.; \*HÔTEL ST. GOTTHARD (Pl. i), with restaurant, near the station, R., L., & A. 3½-5, B. 1½, D. 4 fr. (no gratuities); \*HÔTEL VICTORIA (Pl. u; C, 4), R., L., & A. 3-4½, Lunch 3, D. 4, pens, from 7½ fr.; \*WAGE (BALANCES, Pl. k; C, 3), near the third bridge over the Reuss, R., L. and A. 3-4, B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. 7-9 fr. — Less expensive: \*ENGEL (Pl. 1; B, 3), R. & A. 2½, D. 3 fr.; ADLER (Pl. m; C, 3), R. 2½-3 fr., B. 1 fr. 20 c.; \*WEISSES RÖSSLI (Pl. n; C, 3), R. & A. 2½, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr.; \*HÔTEL DE LA POSTE (Pl. o; C, 4); HÔTEL DES ALPES (Pl. p; D, 2), R. & A. 2½-3 fr.; \*HÔTEL DOLDER, Kappelgasse 22; \*HÔTEL RÜTLI; REBSTOCK, beside the Hofkirche; \*HÔTEL RÜTLI; MOHR (Pl. u; D, 3); HIRSCH (Pl. q; C, 3); \*KRONE (Pl. r; C, 3); \*WEISSES KREUZ (Pl. s; D, 3); \*WILDER MANN (Pl. t; C, 4), R. & A. 2-2½ fr., B. 1 fr. 20 c.; RABEN; PFISTERN; METZGERN; SONNE, on the Reuss.

**Pensions.** \*Kaufmann; Kost-Hüfliiger; \*Villa G'segnet-Matt; \*Tivoli (6-10 fr.); \*Belvedere (6-8 fr.); farther on, "Seeburg (steamboat-station; p. 96). All these are on the Kussnacht road, close to the lake. Faller, above Beau-rivage (from 6 fr.); \*Neu-Schweizerhaus (Kost), Felsberg (Pielzker), both loftily situated; \*Alt-Schweizerhaus & Pension Anglaise; \*Hölt-Pens. Gütsch (D. 3½, pens. 8-10 fr.) and \*Hölt-Pens. Wallis, on the Gütsch (p. 77), with charming view; \*Suter (pens. 5-6 fr.), on the hill of Gibraltar (Pl. A, 3). Still higher, to the S. of Lucerne (from the Gütsch in ¾ hr.; brake from Lucerne thrice daily; one-horse carr. 8 fr.; comp. p. 77), \*Kurhaus Sonnenberg (2560'), with pleasant grounds and a fine view (7 fr. per day). Pens. Stutz, see p. 93. — Furnished apartments at Frau Sigrist's, Stadthofgebäude 41 J.

**Restaurants.** Kursaal, see below; St. Gotthard, near the station, see above; Café-Rest. Flora, Châtel, both at the station; Café du Théâtre and Alpenclub, on the Reuss; Café du Lac; \*Café-Rest. Stadthof (Pl. G, 2, 3), with garden (band frequently); Hungaria (Hungarian wines). — Beer. Spatenbräu, at the Hôtel Central (see above); Löwengarten, near the Lion Monument, with garden and a large concert hall; Rosengarten, Grendel-Strasse; Muth, at the Weggis Gate; Kreuz (see above); Seidenhof, on the left bank of the Reuss. — Confectioners. Huguenin, near the Stadthof; Gandler, opposite the Hôtel du Rigi.

Kursaal on the Quai National (Pl. F, 2), with reading, concert, and ball-rooms, restaurant, theatre, and garden. Band daily, 4-5 30 p.m. Admission 50 c., for the day 1 fr.; theatre (French operettas): stalls 4, pit and balcony 2 fr.

Panorama of the French army entering Switzerland in Jan. 1871, by E. Castres, in the Löwenplatz (p. 76; adm. 1 fr.).

Baths in the lake by the Quai National, above the Kursaal; swimming 25, separate bath 50 c. — Lake-baths also near the Tivoli (see above). Baths in the Reuss below the town, at the Nöllethor, with swimming-basin. Warm baths at the Hôtel du Lac and at Felder-Lehmann's, Spreuer-Brücke.

English Physician, Dr. Arthur Hill Hassall, Alpenstrasse 3.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. D, 4), near the railway station. — Steam-boats, see pp. 78, 92, 96.

Cabs. For ¼ hr., 1-2 pers. 80 c., 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 20 c. (to or from the station 1 or 2 fr.); for ½ hr. 1 fr. 50 or 2 fr. 20 c.; for 1 hr., 2 fr. 50 or 3 fr. 60 c.; each box 30 c. — To Seeburg 1½ or 2 fr.; Drei Linden 2 or 3 fr.; Meggen 3½ or 5 fr.; Kussnacht 6½ or 9 fr.

Rowing Boats, without boatman 50 c. per hr., with boatman 1-4 pers. 2 fr., each additional person 50 c. more; with 2 boatmen 3 fr. per hr.

English Church Service in the Protestant Church in summer. Presbyterian Service in the Maria-Hilf Church, Sun. at 11 and 6. American Epis-  
copal Church (Christ Church), Museggstrasse, Sun. at 11 and 5.

Official Enquiry Office by the Hôtel du Cygne.

**Lucerne** (1437'; pop. 22,000), the capital of the canton of that name which joined the Forest Cantons in 1332, lies pictur-  
esquely on the *Lake of Lucerne* or *Vierwaldstätter See*, at the

efflux of the *Reuss*. It is enclosed by well-preserved walls with nine watch-towers, erected in 1385, while its amphitheatrical situation surrounded by low hills, facing the Rigi and Pilatus and the snow-clad Alps of Uri and Engelberg, is of surpassing beauty.

The clear, emerald-green *Reuss* issues from the lake with the swiftness of a torrent. Its banks are connected by four bridges. The highest, the iron **Seibrücke** (Pl. D, 3), erected in 1869-70, 500' long and 50' wide, crosses from the town to the railway-station and the new post-office, and affords an excellent view of the town and the lake. The two interesting mediæval bridges, the **Kapellbrücke** (Pl. D, 3) and the **Spreuerbrücke** or **Mühlenbrücke** (Pl. B, C, 3), are both carried obliquely across the stream. Each is covered with a roof, which, in the case of the former, is painted with 154 scenes from the lives of St. Leodegar and St. Mauritius, the patron-saints of Lucerne, and from Swiss history; and in the case of the latter, with a Dance of Death. The paintings all date from the 18th century. Adjoining the Kapellbrücke, in the middle of the river, rises the old **Wasserthurm** (Pl. D, 3), containing the admirably arranged *Municipal Archives*. According to tradition, this building was once a lighthouse (*lucerna*), and gave its name to the town. *St. Peter's Chapel*, on the N. bank, has four modern altarpieces by Deschwanden, a native of Stans (p. 118). — The Reuss and the lake are enlivened with swans and flocks of half-tame waterfowl (*Fulica atra*; black, with white heads).

The **\*Schweizerhof Quay** (Pl. D, E, 2), constructed in 1852, with its umbrageous avenue of chestnuts, extends in front of the large hotels along the N. bank of the lake and affords a delightful view. The stone indicator, on a projecting platform in the middle of the Schweizerhof Quay, points out the chief places in the environs.

**VIEW.** To the left the *Rigi Group*; to the left is the *Kulm* with the hotels; on the saddle between the *Kulm* and the *Rothstock* is the *Staffel Inn*; more to the right the *Schild*, the *Dossen*, and the isolated *Vitznauer Stock*. To the left of the *Rigi*, above the hills by the lake, rises the peak of the *Rossberg*; to the right of the *Vitznauer Stock*, in the distance, are the singularly indented peaks of the *Ross-Stock Chain*, the *Clariden*, the *Tödi* and *Kammlistock*; then the *Nieder-Bauen* or *Seelisberger Kulm* and the *Ober-Bauen*; nearer are the dark *Bürgenstock*, with its hotel, and the *Buochser Horn*; to the left and right of the latter tower the *Engelberg Alps*, the last to the right being the *Titlis*; farther to the right the *Stanserhorn*, the mountains of *Kerns* and *Sachsen*, and to the extreme right *Pilatus*.

At the E. end of the quay is the handsome office of the administration of the St. Gotthard Railway. — The continuation of the quay towards the E., on which is the *Kursaal* (p. 74), is known as the *Quai National* (Pl. E, F, 2).

On rising ground overlooking the quay is the **\*Hofkirche**, or **Stiftskirche** (*St. Leodegar*; Pl. E, F, 2), said to have been founded in the 7th cent., restored in the 17th cent., with two slender towers erected about 1506. It contains a carved pulpit and stalls of the 16th cent., two altars with gilded reliefs in carved wood, that on the N. side representing the death of the Virgin (15th cent.), a fine

crucifix by the Engelberg woodcarver Custer, and stained-glass windows. Organ concert daily 6.30-7.30 p. m. (1 fr.). In the arcades enclosing the old *Churchyard* are several frescoes by Deschwanden.

We next follow the Alpen-Strasse and Züricher-Strasse, passing *Meyer's Diorama of the Rigi and Pilatus* (Pl. D, E, 2; adm. 1 fr., interesting), the *Panorama* (p. 74), and *Stauffer's Museum* of stuffed Alpine animals (Pl. E, 1; adm. 1 fr.), and in 5 min. reach the famous \**Lion of Lucerne* (Pl. E, 1), a most impressive work, executed in 1821 to the memory of 26 officers and about 760 soldiers of the Swiss guard, who fell in the defence of the Tuileries on 10th Aug., 1792. The dying lion (28' in length), reclining in a grotto, transfixed by a broken lance, and sheltering the Bourbon lily with its paw, is hewn out of the natural sandstone rock after a model (exhibited in the adjoining building) by the celebrated Danish sculptor *Thorvaldsen*. Inscription: *Helvetiorum fidei ac virtuti. Die X Aug., II et III Sept. 1792. Haec sunt nomina eorum, qui ne sacramenti fidem fallerent, fortissime pugnantes ceciderunt. Duxes XXVI. Solerti amicorum cura cladi superfuerunt Duxes XVI.* The rock which bears the inscription and names of the officers is overhung with trees and creepers. A spring at the top flows down on one side and forms a dark pool at the base, surrounded by trees and shrubs. — The neighbouring *Chapel* (inscription: *Invictis Pax*) contains the escutcheons of the deceased officers, and the '*Museum*', opposite the Lion, contains a painting of the last struggle of the Swiss guard in the Tuileries, and a diorama of the Jungfrau and of the Arth Rigi-Railway by Ernst Hodel (adm. 1 fr.).

On the N. side of the monument is the entrance to the \**Gletschergarten* (adm. 1 fr.), an interesting relic of the ice-period, with 32 holes formed by whirlpools, of different sizes (the largest being 26' wide and 30' deep), well-preserved '*Gletscherschliffe*', or rocks worn by the action of the ice, etc., discovered in 1872, and connected by means of steps and bridges. A kiosque here contains *Pfyffer's Relief* of Central Switzerland, on a scale of  $5\frac{1}{3}$  inches to the mile, 23' long, and 13' wide; in another there is a small collection of relics from lake-dwellings, fossils, etc. Adjacent is a café-restaurant.

Many quaint and picturesque houses of the 16-17th cent. are still to be seen in the crooked streets of the older parts of the town (Pl. C, D, 3). — The ancient *Rathhaus* (Pl. C, D, 3), in the corn-market, dates from 1519-1605. A fresco on the tower represents the death of the Lucerne burgomaster Gundoldingen at the Battle of Sempach.

On the ground-floor is the *Historical Museum* (adm. 9-6, 1 fr.). Room I. contains the armoury from the Arsenal, embracing weapons, flags, and trophies of the battles of the 14th cent. and of the Burgundian and Milanese wars; in the glass-case on the right are the coat of mail of Duke Leopold of Austria, and several banners captured by the townsmen at the battle of Sempach. A chased sword-handle ('*Tellen-schwert*', i.e. 'Tell's sword') of the 16th cent., and the uniforms of different

Swiss guards (in the middle of the large glass-case) should also be noticed. At the windows is exhibited a \*Collection of Stained Glass of the 14-18th cent., including a series of armorial bearings of the 17th century. — Room II. contains the collections of the Historical Society, comprising relics of the pre-historic, Celtic-Roman, Germanic, and mediæval periods; in glass-cases in the centre are Roman objects (bronze statue of Mercury; tripod) and the blue and white banner presented to Lucerne by Pope Julius II. — On the first floor is the *Council Chamber*, with beautiful 18th cent. carvings on the ceiling and walls. In the ante-chamber are a number of portraits of magistrates, most of which are by Reinhart.

An Art Exhibition takes place in the large hall by which we enter, from June 1st to Oct. 15th.

The late-Gothic *Fountain* in the Weinmarkt (Pl. C, 3) dates from 1481. — In the vicinity, in the Hirschen-Platz, is the house of the goldsmith *Bossard*, adorned with frescoes.

On the left bank of the Reuss is the *Jesuit Church* (Pl. C, 4), built in 1667 in the rococo style, and the former Jesuit College, now the *Government Building*, with a picturesque court, the state archives, and a collection of coins. Opposite are the *Museum* (Pl. C, 4), with the cantonal library of 80,000 vols. (including many rare books; adm. 10-12), and the *Civic Library*, on the Reuss, containing a valuable collection of works on Swiss history and copies of Holbein's frescoes on the Harter house, pulled down in 1824.

The \**Gütsch* (1722'), an eminence on the left bank of the Reuss, at the W. end of the town, reached on foot in 25 min., or by cable-train in 3 min. from the (1/2 M.) *Gütsch* station in the Untergrund (Pl. A, 3; train every 1/4 hr.; fare 30, return-ticket 50 c.), affords a splendid survey of the town, the lake, the Rigi, and the Alps of Uri, Unterwalden, and Engelberg, best from the view-tower (1920'; ascent 30 c.). \**Hotel* and *Restaurant*, with wooded grounds, at the top (p. 74).

A pretty walk through the woods leads from the *Gütsch* to the (3/4 hr.) *Kurhaus Sonnenberg* (p. 74), whence we may descend to (3/4 hr.) *Kriens* (see below). The steep direct footpath is not recommended.

Another beautiful point in the neighbourhood of the town is the \**Drei Linden* (1810'), to which a new road leads in about 20 min. from the *Hofkirche*. We ascend to the right behind the church, in 2 min. turn to the left, and finally ascend by an easy series of steps. The view embraces the environs of Lucerne and the Alps, with the Titlis in the middle and the Finsteraarhorn and Schreckhorn in the distance to the right. On the top of the hill, a series of houses and villas has recently been built. The return may be made to the N.W., past the Capuchin Convent on the *Wesemlin*, to the (1/4 hr.) *Gletschgarten* (p. 76). — A similar view is obtained from the *Allenwinden* hill, reached in 20 min. from Meyer's Diorama (p. 75) by ascending to the W. via the *Musegg-Strasse* and the *Bramberg-Strasse*.

FROM LUCERNE TO KRIENS, 2½ M., steam-tramway in 12 min., skirting the brawling *Kriensbach*. — *Kriens* (1670'; \**Pilatus*; *Linde*), a considerable manufacturing village, is situated in a fertile valley at the N. foot of Mt. Pilatus. To the S., on the slope, is the château of *Schauensee* (1950'); to the N. the *Sonnenberg* (2560'; to the *Kurhaus*, 3/4 hr.; see above). The road

ascends the valley beyond Kriens to the *Renggbach*, whence a footpath leads through wood to (1½ hr.) *Herrgottswald* (2800'; "Höf.-Pens. Haas), an inexpensive health-resort in a picturesque situation, and to (1 hr.) *Eigenthal* (3375'; Inn), another cheap health-resort (hence to *Schwarzenberg*, ¾ hr.; see p. 129). From Eigenthal a path ascends by the *Rümligbach* past the huts of *Buchsteg* and *Rothstock*, and finally mounts steeply to the left to (1½-2 hrs.) the *Bründlenalp* (4985'), with the little *Pilatus Lake* (generally dry in summer), where, according to an old tradition, Pontius Pilate drowned himself in the bitterness of his remorse. From this point the *Widderfeld* (6825') may be ascended in 1¾ hr.; and a rough and not always distinct path leads round the slopes of the Widderfeld and Gemsmättli and [past the *Kastelenalp* to the (1½ hr.) *Hôtel Klimsenhorn* (p. 95). Neither expedition should be attempted without a guide.

## 25. Lake of Lucerne.

*Comp. also Map, p. 86.*

Steamboat 6-7 times daily between Lucerne and Flüelen in 2¾ hrs., express in 2¼ hrs. (to Hertenstein 35 min., Weggis 45 min., Vitznau 1, Buochs 1¼, Beckenried 1½, Gersau 1¾, Treib 2, Brunnen 2 hrs. 5 min., Rütli 2 hrs. 12 min., Sisikon 2 hrs. 10 min., Isleten 2 hrs. 20 min., Bauen 2 hrs. 25 min., Tells-Platte 2½, Flüelen 2¾ hrs.; the steamers do not all touch at Hertenstein, Buochs, Treib, Rütli, Sisikon, and Tells-Platte, while Bauen and Isleten are called at once a day only). Fare to Flüelen 3 fr. 65 or 2 fr. 60 c.; return-tickets available for two days at a fare and a half; season-tickets still cheaper. Trunk 40-80 c., including embarkation and landing. Sunday excursion trips from Lucerne to Flüelen and back, first class 1½ fr. All the steamers, except the express boat at 5.30 a.m., touch at the railway-station of Lucerne after leaving the quay (comp. p. 73). Good restaurants on board. Time-tables and maps of the lake to be had at the steamboat-offices gratis.

The \*\***Lake of Lucerne** (1435'; *Vierwaldstätter See*, or 'Lake of the Four Forest Cantons'), which is bounded by the 'forest cantons' of *Uri*, *Schwyz*, *Unterwalden*, and *Lucerne*, is unsurpassed in Switzerland, and even in Europe, in magnificence of scenery. Its beautiful banks are also intimately associated with those historical events and traditions which are so graphically depicted by *Schiller* in his *William Tell*. The lake is nearly cruciform in shape, the bay of Lucerne forming the head, the bays of Küssnacht and Alpnach the arms, and those of Buochs and Uri the foot. Length from Lucerne to Flüelen 23 M., from Alpnach to Küssnacht at the extremities of the arms 1½ M.; width 1½-1¾ M.; greatest depth 700'.

The wind on the lake is apt to change with extraordinary rapidity, and the boatmen declare that it blows from a different quarter as each promontory is rounded. The most violent is the *Föhn* (S. wind), which sometimes renders the S. bay of the lake impracticable for sailing or rowing-boats, and dangerous even for steamboats. In fine weather the *Bise* (N. wind) usually prevails on the bay of Uri from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and a gentle S. wind during the rest of the day.

Soon after leaving Lucerne the steamer affords a strikingly picturesque view of the town, with its towers and battlements. To the left rises the Rigi, to the right Pilatus, and facing us the Bürgenstock, the Buochser Horn, and Stanser Horn; to the left of Pilatus, above the hills of Sachseln, the Wetterhorn, Schreckhorn, Mönch, Eiger, and Jungfrau gradually become visible. The small

LUZERN.









Topographische Karte  
1 : 100 000  
Basislinie 1  
Höhenlinien 1  
Karten und Landkarten  
1 : 100 000

promontory to the left, with a pinnacled villa, is the *Meggenhorn*. In front of it lies *Altstad* ('old shore'), an islet planted with poplars, on which fragments of an old custom-house are still to be seen.

Beyond the Meggenhorn the lake of Küssnacht opens to the left, and the bay of Stansstad to the right, and we have now reached the central part ('Kreuztrichter') of the cross formed by the lake. In the distance to the left, *Küssnacht* (p. 96) is visible; in the foreground, *Neu-Habsburg* (p. 96). To the right the forest-clad *Bürgenstock*, with its hotel and railway, rises abruptly from the water (see p. 93). From this part of the lake the *Pilatus* (p. 94) is very striking. Its barren, rugged peaks, seldom free from cloud or mist, frown grimly over the cheerful landscape, in marked contrast to the *Rigi* on the opposite bank, the lower slopes of which are covered with gardens, fruit-trees, and houses, and the upper with woods and green pastures.

Beyond the promontory of *Tanzenberg*, in a small bay to the left, is the handsome \**Hôtel Schloss Hertenstein* (pens. 7-10 fr.; reached either on foot through the park in 10 min., or by boat in 5 min.). Straight on in the distance, appears the double-peaked Scheerhorn (p. 115). Stat. *Hertenstein* (Pens. *Hertenstein*, dépendance of the above); then —

**Weggis.** — \*HÔT.-PENS. DU LAC, pens. 6-8 fr.; LÖWE, R. 2, B. 1, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. 6-7 fr.; \*POST, at the steamboat-quay, small; \*PENS. BELVEDERE & VILLA KÖHLER, with garden, pens. 8-10 fr.; \*HÔT.-PENS. BELLEVUE, finely situated  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the W., 9-10 fr., adapted for a stay of some time; PENS.BAUMEN,  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. farther up (4 fr.); HÔT.-PENS. PARADIES (5-8 fr.). On the lakeare several furnished villas which are let to families.

*Weggis*, a thriving village in a very sheltered situation, is frequented as a health-resort. — Bridle-path to the *Rigi*, see p. 88.

A road to the N. leads in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. (or a path to the right, passing the church, in 1 hr.) to *Greppen* (p. 96). Between the road and the path (which ascends for  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. at the schoolhouse of Weggis) rises the *Rigiblick*, a grassy hill affording a fine survey of the lake. — Beautiful walk to the E., by the road skirting the lake, to the charmingly situated *Lützelau* ('Pens., 5-6 fr.) and (3 M.) *Vitznau*. A new road leads on from Vitznau by the *Obere Nase* (fine view of the lake) to (1 hr.) *Gersau* and past the *Kindl-mord Chapel* (p. 81) to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Brunnen*.

Nearing Vitznau, we observe on the hillside to the left the railway-bridge across the Schnurtobel (p. 87), and high above it the *Hôtel Rigi-First* (p. 91).

**Vitznau.** — \*HÔT. & RESTAURANT RIGIBAHN & PENSION KOHLER, R., L., & A. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ , pens. 6-7 fr.; \*HÔTEL-PENSION RIGI, R. 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 3, pens. 5-7 fr.; \*HÔTEL-PENS. DU PARC,  $\frac{1}{3}$  M. to the W., with baths and extensive grounds, pens. 7-10 fr.; PENSION ZIMMERMANN ZUM KREUZ; PENS.-RESTAURANT FRIEDRICH'S; furnished rooms at *Zimmermann's* at Unter-wylen, 1 M. from the village, with fine view; beer at the hotels and at the *Restaur. zur Alpenrose*, 3 min. from the *Rigi* station, on the *Gersau* road.

*Vitznau*, prettily situated at the base of the *Vitznauer Stock* (p. 80), is the terminus of the *Rigi Railway* (p. 86). High above the village rises the precipitous *Rothfuh*, with the *Waldisbalm*, a stalactite grotto 330 yds. long (difficult of access).

On the S. slope of the Vitznauer Stock (bridle-path in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from Vitznau, shady in the early morning) is the charmingly situated \*Hotel-Pens. Weissenfluh (3100'; pens. from 3½ fr.), frequented as a health resort, with beautiful view (finest from the Blümliismatt, 5 min. to the S.). Pretty walks to Aeusserurmii (3525';  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.); Oberurmii (3740';  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.); to the top of the \*Vitznauer Stock (4770';  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr., the last  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. steep); \*Dossen (5510'; 2 hrs.); etc. Descent from Weissenfluh to Gersau 50 min. (ascent  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; path rough in places).

Beyond Vitznau two rocky promontories, called the *Nasen* (noses), project far into the lake, apparently terminating it, the one being a spur of the Rigi, the other of the Bürgenstock (p. 93). To the left of the E. Nase, above the Pragel, the Glärnisch (p. 66) becomes visible. Beyond this strait the lake is called the *Buochser See*, from **Buochs** (\**Krone*; *Hirsch*; \**Restaurant Kreuzgarten*), a village to the right, above which rise the *Buochser Horn* (see below) and the E. slopes of the Bürgenstock. Diligence to *Stans* (p. 118) thrice daily in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. Between Buochs and Beckenried (pretty walk of  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) extensive operations have been carried out to regulate the torrents descending from the *Buochser Horn* and the *Schwalmis*. — Farther on, on the S. bank, is —

**Beckenried**, or *Beggernried* (\**Sonne*, pens. from 6 fr.; \**Mond*, R. & B. 3, D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.; \**Nidwaldner Hof*, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Adler*), where the delegates from the Four Forest Cantons used to assemble. In front of the church rises a fine old walnut-tree. In the neighbourhood are several cement-factories and the picturesque *Riséten Waterfall*.

One-horse carriage to Engelberg (p. 120) 18 fr., two-horse 30 fr. (from Buochs 17 or 28 fr.); to Stans 6 or 12, Stansstad 8 or 15, Alpnach 11 or 18, Grafenort 12 or 20, Seelisberg 13 or 25, Schönenegg 6 or 12 fr., and fee.

FROM BECKENRIED TO SEELISBERG (2½ hrs.). The road leads by the (1 hr.) charmingly situated \*Pension *Schöneck* (water and whey-cure, board 6 fr.) to ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the village of Emmetten (2590'; *Post*, *Engel*, both well spoken of; *Stern*, pens. at all three 5 fr.); then through a somewhat monotonous dale between the *Stulzberg* and *Niederbauen* (p. 81) past the picturesque *Seeli* to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Kurhaus Seelisberg* (p. 81).

The *Buochser Horn* (6260') may be ascended in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from Beckenried or Buochs (guide desirable; fine view). Descent to ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Niederrickenbach* (p. 119) and viâ *Büren* to (2 hrs.) *Stans* (p. 118).

On the opposite bank, on a fertile strip of land between the Vitznauer Stock and the *Hochfluh*, lies the pretty village of **Gersau** (\**Hôt.-Pens. Müller*, R. 2-4, D. 3½, pens. 7-10 fr.; \**Gersauer Hof*, pens. 5-8 fr.; \**Hôtel-Pens. Beau-Séjour*, pens. from 4 fr.; *Hirsch*; *Sonne*; \**Zur Ilge*, plain; furnished rooms at *Miller's, zur Säge*; Eng. Ch. Service), in the midst of orchards, with its broad-eaved cottages scattered over the hillside. It was an independent canton down to 1817, when it was annexed to Canton Schwyz. The village, being protected from cold winds, is a resort of invalids. In the ravine behind it is a silk-spinning mill, and on the mountain above is the *Rigi-Scheidegg Hôtel* (p. 92).

The ascent of the *Rigi-Hochfluh* (6553'), from Gersau along the *Grat* and viâ the *Zihlistock-Alp* in 3-3½ hrs., is attractive. The last part of the route has been improved (see p. 92). From the *Hochfluh* to the *Scheidegg*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. — The Vitznauer Stock (4770') may be ascended in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.

from Gersau or Vitznau viâ *Ober-Urni*; the last  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour's climb is toilsome (comp. p. 80). — From Gersau to ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Brunnen* (p. 82) a pleasant walk by the road skirting the lake.

The chapel on the bank to the E. of Gersau is called *Kindlimord* ('infanticide'). To the E. rise the bare peaks of the two *Mythen*, at the base of which, 3 M. inland, lies *Schwyz* (p. 101); nearer is the church of *Ingenbohl*, and in the distance to the right the *Achselberg* or *Achslenstock* (7057'), with its crown of rocks resembling a castle.

The steamer now crosses to *Treib* (*Inn*, rustic), in Canton Uri, at the foot of the precipitous *Sonnenberg*, the landing-place (telephone) for the village of *Seelisberg* (2628'; \**Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue*, 5 fr.; *Pens. Aschwanden*, behind the church, 5 fr., unpretending; *Pens. Löwen*) on the hill above, to which a road leads in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. through the orchards of *Folligen* (omnibus four times daily, up 2, down  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; one-horse carr. 5, two-horse 10, to the Kurhaus 6 or 12 fr., with fee of 2 fr.). The more direct footpath ascends to the left behind the inn (1 hr.; stony but shady most of the way). By the *Chapel of Maria-Sonnenberg* (2770'), 12 min. from the church of Seelisberg, is the *Pension Grüttli* (5-7 fr.), and 100 paces farther on is the little *Hôtel Mythenstein*, beside which is the \**Kurhaus Sonnenberg-Seelisberg* (three houses, with 300 beds; R. from 2, board 7-8, A.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr.), a sheltered spot with pure mountain air, and a favourite health-resort. The terrace in front of the Kurhaus commands a beautiful \*View of the lake of Uri lying far below and of the surrounding mountains from the Mythen to the Uri-Rothstock.

An attractive walk may be taken to (25 min.) the \**Schwendifluh* (2723'), by a route diverging to the left from the Beroldingen road (guide-post) about 1 M. to the S. of the Kurhaus. The view from the top of the perpendicular rocks, the *Teufelsmünster* of Schiller ('Wilhelm Tell', Act IV., Sc. 1), is highly picturesque.

Beautiful view from the *Känzeli* (3303'); in the wood to the right at the S. end of the Kurhaus,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., over the lake and the plain as far as the Weissenstein. — About 20 min. to the S.W. of the Kurhaus lies the picturesque little *Seelisberger See*, or '*Seeli*' ('little lake', 2470'; with bath-house 50 c.) on the precipitous N. side of the \**Niederbauen*, or *Seelisburger Kulp* (6315'; guide 5 fr. and fee), which may be ascended from the Kurhaus in  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4, from Beroldingen in 3, or from Emmetten in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. The two first routes are trying, and fit for adepts only (with guide). The ascent is easier from *Emmetten* (p. 80; experts may dispense with a guide). The shortest way (3 hrs.) leaving the village at the S. end, follows for a short distance the right bank of the Kohlthal brook, and then passes between some houses; after 20 min. we turn to the right and follow the tolerably good and distinct path towards the middle of the rocky arête at the W. end of the mountain. From the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) top we enjoy a fine view of the lake of Lucerne. Thence to the left along the ridge in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the summit. — Another route ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. longer) diverges to the left at the church ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. from the Kurhaus) and ascends the Kohlthal to a gate near some chalets (1 hr.). After 2 min. more we cross the bridge to the left, and ascend by a good but steep zigzag path for 20 min., at first over a grassy slope, and then entering the wood to the left; 7 min., a bridge over a cleft; 10 min., a chalet (the path leading to the right of the hill with a cross). We ascend the slopes beyond the chalet to ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) a gate; for 12 min. more we walk towards the Bauen, visible to the E., and then descend a little to a second chalet. Farther on we pass to the right of

a stone stable on the hill; 40 min., third chalet (rustic tavern); lastly in zigzags, the best route being round the Bauen, to the pole on the top in 40 min. more. Magnificent view of the entire Lake of Lucerne from Lucerne to Flüelen, the Uri-Rothstock, the Bristenstock, Tödi, Scheerhorn, Windgällen, etc., and of the Reussthal as far as Amsteg. The distant view, however, is inferior to that from the Rigi. Early in the morning nearly the whole ascent from Emmetten is in shade.

Those who desire to walk from Seelisberg to Bauen, on Lake Uri, and thence to cross the lake to Tell's Plate or Flüelen, go straight on from Sonnenberg (finger-post; the road to the Schwendiflüh leads to the left) to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) the little château of Beroldingen (beautiful view) and thence by a safe, though steep and rather uncomfortable path to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) Bauen (Tell, poor). Boat from Bauen to Tellspalte 2, Rütli 3, Flüelen 4 fr. (higher charges at the 'Tell'). — Path to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) Rütli, see p. 83.

Opposite Treib, on the E. bank, lies the large village of —

**Brunnen.** — \*WALDSTÄTTER HOF, on the lake, with baths, R., L., & A. 3-5, D. 4, pens. 8-12 (in spring, 7-9 fr.); \*HÖT.-PENS. AUFDERMAUER AU PARC,  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. from the lake, pens. 8-10 fr.; \*HÖT.-PENS. ADLER, \*HÖT.-PENS. HIRSCH, at the quay, pens. 7-10 fr.; \*HÖT.-PENS. SCHWEIZERHOF; RÖSSLI, BRUNNERHOF, both near the quay, pens. 6 fr.; \*HÖT.-PENS. RIGI, on the Gersau road, R. from 2, D. 3, pens. 5 fr.; \*PENS. GÜTSCH, with fine view, unpretending; \*PENS. DU LAC,  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the W. of the village, with lake-baths, R. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ , board 6- $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; \*HOT.-PENS. BELLEVUE (R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2, D. 3, pens. 5-7 fr.) and \*PENS. MYTHENSTEIN (6 fr.), both on the Axenstrasse, close to the lake; \*HOTEL-PENSION ST. GOTTHARD, near the rail. station, with garden, pens. 5-7 fr.; HÖT. BAHNHOF, EUW, ROSENGARTEN, \*FREIHOF, \*SONNE, RÜTLI, and others, plain (pens. about 5 fr.). Furnished rooms at Villa Schoeck, above the Gütsch, etc. — *Restaurant Zur Drossel*, on the quay.

ROWING BOATS: to Treib and back with one boatman 1 fr., with two 2 fr.; Rütli (and back) 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  or 4, Tellspalte 3 or 6, Rütli and Tellspalte 5 or 8 fr.

BATHS (warm and lake-baths) at the Waldstätterhof (lake bath and towel, 50 c.). — Wood-carvings, photographs, books, newspapers, etc. at Leuthold's, by the steamboat-pier, and at Aufdermauer's, on the Axenstrasse.

ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICE at the Waldstätter Hof.

**Brunnen**, the port of Canton Schwyz, a station on the St. Gotthard Railway (p. 101), and one of the most beautiful places on the lake, is partly situated in a flat valley near the mouth of the Muota. The old Susthaus, or goods-magazine, is decorated with quaint frescoes. New Protestant Church on the Schwyz road, opposite the railway station.

The Gütsch (1700'; Pens., see above), a hill behind Brunnen, overlooks the two arms of the lake and the pretty valley of Schwyz. Shady walks in the neighbouring woods. — FROM BRUNNEN TO MORSCHACH a good carriage-road (in shade in the morning) ascends in 1 hr. from the Axenstrasse. The shady footpath which diverges at the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) guide-post to the left cuts off a long curve. 50 min. \*Hôtel Axenfels (2065'; R. from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 4, pens. incl. R. from 7 fr.), with gardens and a fine view. A few min. farther on is the charmingly situated hamlet of Morschach (2155'; \*Hötl.-Pens. Frohnalp & Kurhaus Morschach, with garden and view, pens. incl. R. 6-8 fr.; \*Pens. Bettchart, 5 fr.; Pens. Degenbalm, beautifully situated on an eminence 230' above the village, pens. from 5 fr.). The road forks immediately behind the Hôtel Frohnalp, the right branch leading via Ober-Schönenbuch to (4 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Schöny, while the left branch ascends past the Pens. Rüttiblick (fine view) to (10 min.) the \*Grand Hôtel Axenstein (2160'; R. 3-12, D. 4-5, board 7 fr., less in June and Sept.; English Church Service), splendidly situated on the Brändli, with a magnificent "Survey of both arms of the lake. Large covered promenade and beautiful shady grounds close to the hotel, containing numerous erratic blocks and interesting traces of glacier-action. Strangers are admitted to the park, but if residing at the Hôtel

Axenfels or at Morschach only by special permission. Besides the road, there is a path from the Gütsch to the hotel, for the most part in shade ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.). Omnibuses run between the Axenstein Hotel and Brunnen (50 min., 2 fr.; onehorse carr. 5, two-horse 10 fr.).

The Stoos (4230'), the N. spur of the Frohnalp (\**Kurhaus*, well managed, R., L., & A.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 $\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ , pens 8-12, in June and Sept. 7-10 fr.; *Pens. Balmberg*, 5-6 fr.), another good point of view (best from the Stooshorn, 5 min. to the N.), with varied walks, is reached by a road (in shade in the morning for most of the way) from Morschach in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. (carr. and pair from Brunnen in 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs., 20 fr., there and back 25-30 fr., with one horse 15 fr.; riding-horse 10, porter 5 fr.). — The \*Frohnalpstock (6300'; small \**Inn*, ten beds), 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the S.W. of the Stoos, reached by a rough path (milk at a chalet halfway), affords a magnificent view, hardly inferior to that from the Rigi, of the Alps and of the entire Lake of Lucerne. — A footpath leads from the Stoos to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Ried* (p. 65) in the Muotathal, at first traversing meadows, but beyond the *Stoosbach* descending in steep zigzags through wood to the bridge over the Muota.

Other excursions from Brunnen: by the St. Gotthard Railway to (12 min.) Schwyz-Seenw, and then by boat (in 25 min. from Seenw) to the island of Schwanau in the Lake of Lowerz (p. 101); to the Muotathal as far as the (1 $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) Suvoroff Bridge (p. 65), via Ingenbohl, Unter- and Ober-Schönenbuch, and back on the right bank via Ibach or Schwyz in 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.; by the Axenstrasse (see below) to Tellspalte and Flüelen (9 M.; best by carr., the road being shadeless after 10 a.m.); to Flüelen with one horse 8 fr.); to the Kindlimord Chapel (p. 81) and Gersau (4 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.; p. 80); to the Rütli (see below), and thence, or via Treib, to Seelisberg (p. 81); ascent of the Rigi (p. 85; 1 day); by the St. Gotthard Railway to Göschenen-Andermatt and back (R. 30; 1 day).

At Brunnen begins the S. arm of the lake, called the *Urner See* or \*Lake of Uri. The mountains now rise very abruptly, and the lake narrows. Lofty peaks, often snow-clad, peep through the gorges which open at intervals. By the sharp angle which juts into the lake from the W. bank rises the *Mythenstein*, a pyramid of rock, 80' high, bearing an inscription in huge gilded letters to the memory of Schiller, the 'Bard of Tell'. A little farther on, below Seelisberg (p. 81), and 8 min. above the lake, are the three springs of the Rütli, or *Grütl*, trickling from an artificial wall of stone, in the midst of an open space planted with trees. This spot, with the adjacent timber-built guard-house in the old Swiss style (refreshments) and pretty grounds, belongs to the Confederation. A block of granite, 10 ft. high, with bronze medallions, commemorates the author and the composer of the Song of Rütli.

On this plateau, on the night of 7th Nov., 1307, thirty-three men, from Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden, assembled and entered into a solemn league for the purpose of driving their oppressors from the soil. Tradition relates that these three fountains sprang up on the spot where the three confederates, *Werner Stauffacher* of Steinen in Schwyz, *Erny (Arnold) an der Halden* of Melchtal in Unterwalden, and *Walter Fürst* of Attinghausen in Uri, stood when the oath was taken. — A good and shaded path ascends in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. from the Rütli to the *Kurhaus Seelisberg* (p. 81). Small boat from Brunnen to Rütli, see above; an excursion by boat (3-4 fr.) from Treib is also attractive.

On the E. bank of the lake runs the almost level \*Axenstrasse, leading from Brunnen to (9 M.) Flüelen, and remarkable for the boldness of its construction, being to a great extent hewn in the rock. Below, parallel with, or above the road, runs the *St. Gott-*

*hard Railway* (p. 102), skirting the lake in a succession of tunnels and cuttings.

About  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. after leaving Brunnen the steamer touches at *Sisikon* (Pens. Uriothstock), at the entrance to the narrow *Riemenstaldental* (p. 66).

From the hamlet of ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Riemenstalden* (3410'; \*Inn), the following summits may be ascended: the *Rophaien* (6830';  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.), commanding a fine view of the Lake of Lucerne; the *Rossstock* (8080';  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.), also with a charming view (these two ascents present no difficulty, comp. p. 103); the *Liederenen* or *Kaiserstock* (8255'; 4- $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., with guide), to be attempted only by experienced mountaineers not subject to dizziness. — Over the *Katzenzang* to the *Mutatal*, see p. 66.

We next reach stat. *Tell's Platte* (*Restaurant*, with baths, at the landing-place), 8 min. above which, on the *Axenstrasse*, is the \**Höt.-Pens. Tellplatte* (1680'; pens. 6 fr.), with pleasure-grounds and a charming view. A little to the S. of the landing-place (private path in 1 min.) is a ledge of rock at the base of the *Axenberg*, where, shaded by overhanging trees and washed by the lake, stands the romantic *Tell's Chapel*, rebuilt in 1880, and adorned with four frescoes by Stückelberg of Bâle. It is said to have been originally erected by Canton Uri in 1388 on the spot where the Swiss liberator sprang out of Gessler's boat. On Friday after Ascension Day mass is performed here at 7 a.m., and a sermon preached, the service being attended by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood in gaily decorated boats. Near the chapel the lake is upwards of 700' deep.

The grandest part of the *Axenstrasse* is between *Tell's Platte* Inn and *Flüelen* ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.), where it pierces the curiously contorted limestone strata of the *Arenfluh*, 360' above the lake, by means of a tunnel. Beyond the chapel, *Flüelen* (which the steamer reaches in  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. more) becomes visible. The scenery of this part of the lake is very striking. Opposite the chapel, on the W. bank, lies the hamlet of *Bauen* (*Tell*; p. 82), and, farther on, the dynamite-factory of *Isleten* (now abandoned), at the mouth of the *Isenthal*. On the saddle between the two peaks of the *Uri-Rothstock*, which rise above the *Isenthal*, lies a glacier, distinctly visible from the steamer; to the left of it the *Gitschen* (8270') rises abruptly from the lake, with its summit resembling a castle. Beyond *Flüelen* the valley of the *Reuss* seems to be closed by the pyramidal *Bristenstock*, with the *Kleine* and *Grosse Windgäule* to the left of it (p. 115).

**Flüelen** (\**Kreuz*, R., L., & A. 3, B.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  fr.; *Tell & Post*, R. 2, D. 3 fr.; \**Adler*, R. 2-3 fr.; \**St. Gotthard*, pens. 4-5 fr.; \**Hirsch*, all near the quay; *Stern*; *Rail. Restaurant*, with garden; lake-baths on the *Axenstrasse*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. off), is the port of *Uri*, and a station (close to the pier) on the *St. Gotthard Railway* (p. 102). Beyond the church is the small château of *Rudenz* which once belonged to the *Attinghausen* family. The *Reuss*, which falls into the lake between *Flüelen* and *Seedorf*, has been 'canalized' here to prevent inundations ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.'s walk, or  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. by boat to its influx).

The Isenthal (see Map, p. 120) may be reached from Flüelen or Altdorf on foot in 3 hrs. viâ Seedorf (see above), by a path skirting the lake and ascending to the site of the *Fruttkapelle* (2188'), with a picturesque view, where the path turns to the left into the valley; or by the steamer from Flüelen (starting at 1.20 p.m.), which touches at Isleten daily; or by small boat from Flüelen; or, best of all, by boat from Tell's Platte in  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. (2-4 fr.). From Bauen (see above) a pleasant path, affording splendid views of the lake, ascends round the slope of the *Furkelen* direct to Isenthal in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. — The path ascending from Isleten unites at the Fruttkapelle with the path from Seedorf. About 1 hr. from Isleten we reach the prettily situated village of Isenthal (2452'; *Gasser's Inn*, three beds, rustic but clean; guides, *Joh. Imfinger* and *Mich.*, and *Joh. Gasser*), at the S. base of the precipitous *Oberbauern* or *Schyngrat* (6955'), which may be ascended hence viâ the *Bauberg* in  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs. (recommended to adepts; guide necessary). The valley divides here into the *Grossthal* to the right and the *Kleinthal* to the left. — Through the *Grossthal*, in which lies the Alpine hamlet of ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *St. Jakob* (3215'), we may either proceed to the W., passing over the *Schönenegg Pass* (6315'), between the *Hohe Brisen* (7890') and the *Kaiserstuhl* (7877'), to *Ober-Rickenbach* and ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Wolfenschiessen* (p. 119); or to the S.W., over the *Rothgrätli* (8420'), between the *Engelberg*-*Rothstock* and the *Hasenstock*, to (10 hrs.) *Engelberg* (p. 120). The *Engelberg*-*Rothstock* (9250') may be ascended without difficulty from the *Rothgrätli* in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. (comp. p. 120). Viâ the *Jochli* and the *Bühlalp* to ( $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs.) *Nieder-Rickenbach*, see p. 119.

Through the KLEINTHAL leads the shortest route to the summit of the Uri-Rothstock (6-6½ hrs.; not easy; guide 15, or with descent to Engelberg 25 fr.). A fatiguing path leads to the *Nienalp* and (2 hrs.) *Musenalp* (4885'); then a toilsome ascent of precipices of slate-rock to the top of the *Kessel* (5458'); lastly, up the *Mittelgrätli*, or round it towards the E., across the *Kleintal Glacier* and up the arête separating it from the Blümisalp Glacier, to the (4 hrs.) summit of the "Uri-Rothstock" (9620'). An easier, but longer route through the Grossthal, passing *St. Jakob* (see above) and the *Schlossfelsen*, ascends by a steep and rough path to the (3 hrs.) *Hangbaum-Alp* (5660'), grandly situated (fine cascades), where the night is spent (hay-beds); thence (starting early in the morning) over pastures, loose stones, and along the N. edge of the *Blümisalpfirn* to the ridge between the Grossthal and Kleinthal; and lastly up the arête towards the W. to the summit ( $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs. from Hangbaum), which is usually free from snow in summer. The mountain-group which culminates in the Uri-Rothstock and the Brunnistock (9688'), like the Titlis, is almost perpendicular on the E. and S.E. sides (towards the Gitschenthal and Surenen), and is composed of gigantic and fantastically contorted limestone rocks. The view from the summit is exceedingly grand: to the S. the chain of the Alps, with the Sentis at their E. extremity; at our feet, 8000' below, the Lake of Lucerne and the entire Schächenthal; to the N.E., N. and N.W. the Mythen, Rossberg, Rigi, Pilatus, and the Entlebuch Mts., the lower hills of N. Switzerland, and the plains of S. Germany. — The descent (an easy and attractive glacier-expedition) may be made by the Blümisalp Glacier, the *Schlossstock-Lücke*, and the *Rothstock-Lücke* to the (3 hrs.) *Plankenalp Club-hut*, and to (8 hrs.) *Engelberg* (p. 120).

## 26. The Rigi.

The Mountain Railways which ascend the Rigi from Vitznau and from Arth are now used by the vast majority of travellers who visit this admirable and justly famous point of view. The journey is further facilitated by the numerous trains and steamboats which connect Arth and Vitznau with places both near and distant, so that a visit to the Rigi and back may now be accomplished easily from Lucerne or Zürich in one day. The ascent from Vitznau, which is more convenient for many travellers, affords beautiful views all the way, while that from Arth offers

the advantage that the view bursts upon the spectator far more strikingly as he approaches the top.

Both lines are constructed on the rack-and-pinion system. The gauge is of the usual width. Between the rails runs the toothed rail, which consists of two rails placed side by side and connected with cross-bars at regular intervals. Into the spaces thus formed works a cog-wheel under the locomotive, which is always placed below the passenger-car. The maximum gradient of the Vitznau line is 1:4, and of the Arth line 1:5. Each train on the Vitznau line consists of one carriage only, with 54 seats, not divided into classes, and, on the Arth line, of two carriages holding 40 persons each. The average speed is 4-6 M. per hour.

The Footpaths to the top of the Rigi are now very little used, but the *Descent to Weggis* on foot (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; see p. 88) is recommended.

**Hotels.** On the Kulm, "SCHREIBER'S RIGI-KULM HOTELS" (three houses, the two higher and older being now dépendances of the lower; Restaurant on the ground-floor of the latter); high charges, R., L., & A. 6-7, D. 5 fr. — On the Rigi-Staffel (p. 87), where all the routes converge, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. below the Kulm, "HOT.-PENS. RIGI-STAFFEL, R., L., & A. 3-8 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , S. 3, pens. 8-9 fr., adapted for a stay of some time; HÔTEL STAFFEL-KULM and HÔTEL RIGIBAHN, both immediately above the station, moderate. — The "KURHAUS RIGI-KALTBAD" (p. 87), 1/2 hr. below the Staffel, to the W., is a large, first-class establishment (pens. from 9 fr.; hot and cold baths; Engl. Church Service); "BELLEVUE, below stat. Kaltbad, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. from 7 fr. — "HÔTEL RIGI-FIRST, on the Scheidegg railway (p. 91), 1/4 hr. from the Kaltbad, pleasant for some stay, pens. from 10th July to 10th Sept. 11-15 fr., earlier or later in the season 9-12 fr. — "SONNE and "SCHWERT, by the Klösterli (p. 88), R. & A. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3, pens. 5-6 fr. — PENS. RIEDBODEN, between the Klösterli and the Staffel, 4 fr. — "HOT.-PENS. RIGI-FELENTHOR (p. 88), 10 min. from stat. Romiti-Felgenthor (p. 87), pens. 6-7 fr. HÔTEL-PENS. ROTHENFLUH, 10 min., and HÔTEL-PENS. GRUBIS-BALM, 15 min. from stat. Freibergen (p. 87), both unpretending. — "HÔTEL-PENS. RIGI-UNTERSTETTEN, near stat. Unterstetten (p. 91), plain, pens. 5-6 fr. — "KURHAUS RIGI-SCHEIDECK (p. 92), R.3-5, D. 4, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ , S. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. in July and August 7-12, in June and Sept. 7-10 fr. (Engl. Ch. Serv.).

The \*\*Rigi (5905', or 4470' above the Lake of Lucerne; originally 'die Rigi', i.e. the strata), a group of mountains about 25 M. in circumference, lying between the lakes of Lucerne, Zug, and Lowerz, is chiefly composed of conglomerate (p. 101), while the N. and W. sides belong to the meiocene formation. The N. side is precipitous, but the S. side consists of broad terraces and gentle slopes, covered with fresh green pastures which support upwards of 4000 head of cattle, and planted towards the base with fig, chestnut, and almond trees. Owing to its isolated situation, the Rigi commands a most extensive view, 300 M. in circumference, and unsurpassed for beauty in Switzerland. The mountain was known to a few travellers during the latter part of the 18th cent., but it was not till after the peace of 1815 that it became a resort of tourists. In 1816 a very modest inn was erected on the Kulm by voluntary subscription, and in 1848 it was superseded by the oldest of the three houses on the summit. Since then the number of inns has been steadily increasing, and the Rigi is now one of the most popular of Swiss resorts.

FROM VITZNAU TO THE RIGI-KULM, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  M., MOUNTAIN RAILWAY in 1 hr. 20 min., fare 7 fr. (to Kaltbad 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Staffel 6 fr.); descent also in 1 hr. 20 min., fare 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; 10 lbs. of luggage free. First-class return-tickets from Lucerne to the Rigi via Vitznau 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; Sunday tickets 7 fr.; season-tickets 30 per cent less. Return-tickets do not permit of an alternative









return-route; e.g. holders of tickets from Vitznau may not return to Arth, or vice versa.

*Vitznau*, see p. 79. The station is close to the quay. The train (views to the left) ascends gradually through the village (1 : 15), and afterwards more rapidly (1 : 4), skirting the precipitous slopes of the *Dossen*. A \*View of the lake is soon disclosed, becoming grander as we ascend. Opposite us first appears the dark Bürgenstock, then the Stanserhorn, Pilatus, and Lucerne. Farther up, the Alps of Uri, Engelberg, and Bern come in sight above the lower mountains. The train (20 min. after starting) penetrates a tunnel 82 yds. long, crosses the *Schnurtobel*, a ravine 75' deep in which the *Grubisbach* flows, by a bridge borne by five iron pillars, and soon reaches the watering and passing station of *Freibergen* (3333'), beyond which the line is double. Stat. *Romiti-Felsenstor* (3890'; comp. p. 88) and (54 min. from Vitznau) —

2 $\frac{3}{4}$  M. **Kaltbad** (4700'); to the left is the large *Kurhaus* (p. 86), with its covered promenade, a health-resort on a plateau sheltered from the N. and E. winds.

A path leads through a narrow opening in the rock, to the left of the hotel, to (5 min.) St. Michael's Chapel, the walls of which are hung with numerous votive tablets. One of these on the left side records that two pious sisters sought refuge here from the persecutions of a governor of the district in the time of King Albert, and built the chapel. The spring (42° Fahr.) which bubbles forth from the rock adjoining the chapel was formerly called the 'Schwesternborn'.

A level path among the blocks of conglomerate near the chapel, and afterwards traversing park-like grounds, leads to the (1/4 hr.) \*Kanzeli (4773'), a pavilion on a projecting rock, commanding an admirable view of the snow-mountains, and of the plain towards the N. with its numerous lakes, similar to that from the Staffel, but with a more picturesque foreground. — A path leads hence to the Staffel in the same time as from the Kaltbad (50 min.), ascending to the right as far as the point where the S. part of the Lake of Lucerne becomes visible, and following the crest of the mountain until it joins the path from the Kaltbad, at the (1/2 hr.) Staffelhöhe.

Railway from the Kaltbad to the Scheidegg, see p. 91.

In 5 min. more the train reaches stat. *Staffelhöhe*; then ascends to the left, round the *Rigi-Rothstock* (see below), in 9 min. to (4 M.) **Rigi-Staffel** (5262'), the junction of the Arth line (see below).

The \**Rigi-Rothstock* (3455'), 1/4 hr. to the S.W. (direct path from the Kaltbad in 35 min.), affords a very picturesque survey of the central part of the Lake of Lucerne, which is not visible from the Kulm. A clear view is often enjoyed from this point while the Kulm is enveloped in dense fog. The sunset is said to be sometimes seen in greater perfection from the Rothstock than from the Kulm, but the sunrise should certainly be witnessed from the latter.

The railway (here parallel with the Arth line) now ascends steeply to the Kulm (in 7 min.; a walk of 1/2 hr.), skirting the precipices on the N. side of the hill. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Rigi-Kulm** (5741'), see p. 89.

FROM ARTH TO THE RIGI-KULM, 7 M., MOUNTAIN RAILWAY in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., fare 8 fr. 30 (to the Klösterli 5 fr. 50, Staffel 7 fr. 40 c.; from Arth-Goldau, on the St. Gotthard Railway, to the Kulm in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr., 8 fr.); descent in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., 4 fr. 30 c.; return-tickets from Arth 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , from Arth-Goldau 11 fr.; only 10 lbs. of luggage free. Season-tickets 50 per cent less.

**Arth** (1345'; Rail. Restaurant), see p. 96. As far as Goldau the line is of the ordinary kind. The train ascends gradually to **Ober-Arth** (1490'), passes through the *Mühlefluh Tunnel* and under the St. Gotthard Railway, and reaches (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) **Arth-Goldau** (1683'), a station on the St. Gotthard line (p. 101), where the toothed-wheel system begins, and where we change our direction (Seats should if possible be secured at Arth on the left side, that farthest from the waiting-room.) The Rigi line traverses part of the scene of the Goldau landslip (p. 101), crosses the Schwyz road, and describes a wide curve to the W.; then, ascending more rapidly, it skirts the slope at the foot of the Scheidegg and reaches (2 $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) stat. **Kräbel** (2507'), where the engine is 'watered'. Farther on, ascending 1' in 5', we skirt the precipitous *Kräbelwand*, and obtain a fine view of the valley and lake of Lowerz, with the island of Schwanau, the Mythen near Schwyz, the Rossberg and scene of the great landslip, and the Lake of Zug. Beyond the *Rothenfluh Tunnel* we are carried through a picturesque wooded valley, and across the *Rothenfluhbach*, to the passing-station **Frutli** (3780'). Still ascending rapidly, the train traverses the *Pfedernwald*, crosses the *Dossenbach* and (beyond the *Pfedernwald Tunnel*) the *Schildbach*, and reaches (5 M.; 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. from Arth) —

Stat. **Rigi-Klösterli** (4262'), lying in a basin enclosed by the Rigi-Kulm, the Rothstock, and the First. The 'Klösterli' is a small Capuchin monastery and hospice, with the pilgrimage-chapel of *Maria zum Schnee*, founded in 1689 and rebuilt in 1712, and the inns already mentioned (p. 86). The chapel is much visited by pilgrims, especially on 5th Aug. and 6th Sept.; and on Sundays there is mass with a sermon for the herdsmen. This spot has no view, but is sheltered, and the air is often quite clear while the Kulm, Staffel, and Scheidegg are shrouded in mist. Walk from the Klösterli to the Rigi-First 20 min., Unterstetten 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., to the Staffel, the Rothstock, or the Schild 3/4, to the Dossen or Kulm 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr., to the Scheidegg 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.

At (6 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) stat. **Rigi-Staffel** (p. 87) a strikingly beautiful view is suddenly disclosed towards the W. and N. (comp. p. 86). From this point to the (7 M.) **Rigi-Kulm**, see p. 87.

**Foot and Bridle Paths to the Rigi** (comp. p. 86). From Weggis (p. 79) a bridle-path (3 $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.), which cannot be missed (finger-post 5 min. from the landing-place), winds at first through productive orchards, the fruit of which is frequently offered for sale. It crosses the track of a mud-stream which descended from the mountain in 1795, taking a fortnight to reach the lake. (1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Heiligkreuz-Capelle*; (1/2 hr.) \**Hôtel-Pension Felsen-thor* (p. 86), near the *Hochstein* or *Käsbissen*, an arch formed of two huge masses of conglomerate, on which rests a third block. (Stat. *Romitt*, a little higher up, see p. 87.) The path runs parallel to the railway part of the way. (3/4 hr.) *Kaltbad*, see p. 87. This route commands beautiful views and is especially recommended for the descent (comp. p. 86).

From KÜSSNACHT (p. 96) a bridle-path (3 $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.). The path diverges to the right by a small shrine at the N. end of the village, skirting the brook, which it crosses near a large new house; 1/2 hr., ruins of a burned house; at the finger-post 'auf die Rigi' we turn to the left; 20 min., *Rossweid*, where the rock bears a cross to the memory of a man killed by

lightning in 1738 (view over the N. part of the Lake of Zug); then through wood (for 20 min.) and a fern-clad tract (view of the Lakes of Sempach to the left, and Baldegg to the right). ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Vordere Seeboden-Alp* (3372'; Hôtel-Pension Seebodenalp, 5-7 fr.), on which, at the *Heiligkreuz*, our path unites with those from Immensee and Tell's Chapel; 18 min., *Hinterer Seeboden-Alp*. Then a steep zigzag ascent of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. to *Rigi-Staffel* (p. 87).

From GOLDAU (p. 101),  $3\frac{3}{4}$  hrs., an excellent bridle-path, and not to be mistaken. To the W. of the railway-station we cross the *Aa*, and proceed to the left of the brook through meadows, pine-wood, and rocky débris, ascending by steps at places. To the left the precipitous slopes of the *Rothföh* (5233'). 1 hr. *Unteres Dächli* (3083'; *Inn*), where the path from Arth comes up on the right; good view of the valley of Goldau, the Lake of Lowerz, and the Mythen of Schwyz. By the cross adjoining the tavern begin the thirteen stations or oratories which lead to the chapel of Our Lady of the Snow. At (20 min.) the *Oberes Dächli* (refreshm.), with its fresh spring, the wood is quitted; on the opposite side of the valley runs the railway. This point is about half-way to the top; the second half ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) is easier. 10 min. *Malchus-Kapelle*, the 8th station; then ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Klösterli* (p. 88); thence to the *Rigi-Staffel* (p. 87) 40 min., to the *First* 20 min. (p. 101).

The **Rigi-Kulm** (5905'), the highest and northernmost point of the Rigi, descends abruptly on the N. to the Lake of Zug, while on the S.W. side it joins that part of the mountain which encloses the basin of the Klösterli and extends to the Scheidegg. At the top rises a wooden belvedere. The hotels (p. 86) stand about 130 paces below the summit, sheltered from the W. and N. winds.

The Kulm almost always presents a busy scene, but is most thronged in the morning and evening. The sunset is always the chief attraction. A performer on the Alpine horn blows the 'retreat of the orb of day, after which the belvedere is soon deserted.

Half-an-hour before sunrise, the Alpine horn sounds the reveille. All is again noise and bustle; the crowded hotels are for the nonce without a tenant; and the summit is thronged with an eager multitude, enveloped in all manner of cloaks and mantles. Unfortunately a perfectly cloudless sunrise is a rare event.

A faint streak in the E., which gradually pales the brightness of the stars, heralds the birth of day. This insensibly changes to a band of gold on the horizon; each lofty peak becomes tinged with a roseate blush; the shadows between the Rigi and the horizon gradually melt away; forests, lakes, hills, towns, and villages reveal themselves; all is at first grey and cold, until at length the sun bursts from behind the mountains in all its majesty, flooding the superb landscape with light and warmth.

**\*\*View.** The first object which absorbs our attention is the stupendous range of the snow-clad Alps, 120 M. in length (comp. the Panorama). The chain begins in the far E. with the *Santis* in Canton Appenzell, over or near which the first rays of the rising sun appear in summer. Nearer the Rigi rises the huge snowy crest of the *Glärnisch*; then the *Tödi*, in front of which are the *Clariden*, and to the right the double peak of the *Scheerhorn*; next, the broad *Windygäle*, immediately opposite, and the sharp pyramid of the *Bristenstock*, at the foot of which lies Amsteg on the St. Gotthard

road; then the *Brunnistock* and the *Uri-Rothstock*, side by side, both so near that the ice of their glaciers can be distinguished; next, the broad *Schlossberg* and the serrated *Spannörter*, and more to the right the *Titlis*, the highest of the Unterwalden range, easily distinguished by its vast mantle of snow. The eye next travels to the Bernese Alps, crowning the landscape with their magnificent peaks clad with perpetual snow. To the extreme left is the *Finsteraarhorn*, the loftiest of all (14,025'); adjacent to it the *Lauteraarhorn* and the *Schreckhorn*, the three white peaks of the *Wetterhorn* (*Rosenhorn*, *Mittelhorn*, and *Hasli-Jungfrau*), the *Mönch*, the *Eiger* with its perpendicular walls of dark rock on the N. side, and the *Jungfrau* with the *Silberhorn*. To the W. tower the jagged peaks of the *Pilatus*, forming the extreme outpost of the Alps in this direction. — Towards the NORTH the entire *Lake of Zug* is visible, with the roads leading to Arth, and the villages of *Zug*, *Cham*, *Risch*, and *Walchwil*. To the left of the *Lake of Zug*, at the foot of the Rigi, stands *Tell's Chapel*, midway between Immensee and Küssnacht, a little to the left of a white house; then, separated from the *Lake of Zug* by a narrow strip of land, the Küssnacht arm of the *Lake of Lucerne*; more to the W. *Lucerne* with its crown of battlements and towers, at the head of its bay. Beyond *Lucerne* is seen almost the entire canton of that name and farther to the N. the canton of *Aargau*, with the *Emme* meandering through the open landscape like a silver thread; the *Reuss* is also visible at places. More distant are the *Lake of Sempach*, the W. side of which is skirted by the railway to Bâle, and the lakes of *Baldegg* and *Hallwyl*. Towards the WEST and NORTH-WEST the horizon is bounded by the *Jura Mts.*, above which peep some of the crests of the Vosges. — To the North, but to the left of the *Lake of Zug*, in the distance rises the castle of *Habsburg*; still farther the *Black Forest* with its highest peaks, the *Feldberg* (to the right) and the *Belchen* (to the left), is visible. Beyond the *Lake of Zug* is seen the crest of the *Albis* with the *Uetliberg*, which nearly conceals the *Lake of Zürich*; the long cantonal hospital and the cathedral in the town of *Zürich* are, however, visible. In the extreme distance rise the basaltic cones of *Hohenhöwen* and *Hohenstoffeln* (close together) and the *Hohen-twiel* in Swabia. Towards the EAST, behind the N. slope of the *Rossberg*, a glimpse is obtained of the *Lake of Ägeri*, on the S. bank of which was fought the famous battle of Morgarten (p. 72). Beyond Arth, opposite the *Kulm*, is the *Rossberg*, the S. slope of which was the scene of the disastrous Goldau landslip (p. 101). Between the *Rossberg* and the E. ramifications of the Rigi lies the *Lake of Lowerz* with its two little islands; beyond it, the town of *Schwyz*, at the foot of the bald heights of the *Mythen*, overtopped by the imposing *Glärnisch*. To the right opens the *Muotathal*, celebrated in military annals. To the SOUTH-EAST and SOUTH the different heights of the Rigi form the foreground: viz. the *Hochfluh*



PANORAMA von RIGIKULM.



(below it the *Rothstuh*), *Scheidegg*, *Dossen*, and *Schild*, at the foot of which lies the *Klösterli*. To the left of the *Schild* part of the *Lake of Lucerne* is seen near *Beckenried*, and to the right the bay called the *Lake of Buochs*, with the *Buochser Horn* above it; a little more to the right the *Stanser Horn* with *Stans* at its base; nearer, the less lofty *Bürgenstock* and the *Rigi-Rothstock*. Beyond these, to the left, is the *Lake of Sarnen*, embosomed in forest, to the right, the *Bay of Alpnach*, connected with the *Lake of Lucerne* by a narrow strait formed by the *Lopperberg*, a spur of *Pilatus*. — Good panorama by *Keller*, upon which that annexed is based.

For a quarter of an hour before and after sunrise the view is clearest; at a later hour the mists rise and condense into clouds, frequently concealing a great part of the landscape. To quote the chamois-hunter in Schiller's *Tell*:

‘Through the parting clouds only  
The earth can be seen,  
Far down ‘neath the vapour  
The meadows of green.’

But the mists themselves possess a certain charm, surging in the depths of the valleys, or veiling the *Kulm*, and struggling against the powerful rays of the sun. The effects of light and shade, varying so often in the course of the day, are also a source of constant interest. In the early morning the Bernese Alps are seen to the best advantage, and in the evening those to the E. of the *Bristenstock*. One whole day at least should be devoted to the Rigi. A visit may also be paid (on foot or by rail) to the *Staffel* (p. 87) and the *Rothstock* (p. 87), the *Kaltbad* (p. 87), the *Klösterli* (p. 88), or the *Scheidegg* (p. 92).

As the temperature often varies 40-50° within 24 hours, overcoats and shawls should not be forgotten. During the prevalence of the *Föhn*, or S. wind, the Alps seem to draw nearer, their jagged outlines become more definite, their tints warmer; and during a W. wind the *Jura Mts.* present a similar appearance. These phenomena generally portend rain.

**FROM THE KALTBAD TO THE RIGI-SCHEIDECKG. — 4 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. RAILWAY** (adhesion-cars, without toothed rail) in 25 min.; fare 2 fr. 50, there and back 3 fr. 60 c.

*Rigi-Kaltbad* (4700'), see p. 87. The railway skirts the S. slope of the *Rothstock*, being hewn in the rock the greater part of the way, and ascends gradually to stat. **Rigi-First** (4747'; \**Hotel*, see p. 86), which commands a beautiful view of the *Lake of Lucerne*, the *Uri* and *Unterwalden Mts.*, and the Bernese Alps. The train now describes a wide curve round the N. slopes of the *Schild* (5062'; 18 min. from the *Hôtel Rigi-First*), affording a pleasant view, towards the E., of the *Mythen*, the *Glärnisch*, and the *Alps of Appenzell*. Beyond stat. *Unterstetten* (*Hotel*, see p. 86) we traverse the saddle of the hill and cross a bridge 55 yds. long, with a view to the N. and S. We pass through the *Weissenegg Tunnel*, 55 yds. long, cross the *Dossentobel* by a viaduct 84' high, and

beyond the ridge which connects the Dossen with the Scheidegg, where a view towards the S. is again disclosed, reach *Unter-Dossen*.

Stat. Rigi-Scheidegg, 160' below the \**Hotel & Kurhaus* (5405') mentioned at p. 86. The view hence is less extensive than that from the Kulm, but it also embraces the principal mountains, and some points not visible from the Kulm (view-tower 70' high; Panorama at the hotel). The plateau of the Scheidegg, about 1 M. in length, affords a pleasant promenade which may be prolonged by the 'Seeweg' along the slope of the Dossen as far as Unterstetten. The *Dossen* (see below), commanding a splendid view, is  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. distant.

The <sup>2</sup>*Rigi-Hochfuh* (5555') may be ascended in 1½-2 hrs. from the Scheidegg, by a new path constructed by Dr. Stierlin-Hauser, which steadily follows the ridge, passing the *Gätterli* (pass from Gersau to Lowerz; 3720') and *Scharlegg* (4475'). In the couloir, on the N.W. side of the summit, an almost perpendicular iron ladder, 80' high, must be ascended (wire-rope railing, but steady head indispensable). This highly interesting ascent affords a most picturesque view of the Lake of Uri, the Alps of Uri and Schwyz, and the Glarner Alps. The older route (2½-3 hrs.), crossing the saddle towards the *Zihlistock-Hütte*, and then ascending among the rocks on the S. side, has also been improved and is preferable to the route on the N. side.

**Paths to the Scheidegg.** From GERSAU (p. 80) a bridle-path (3-3½ hrs.), steep at places. Beyond the village we cross the brook and ascend by a paved path between orchards and farm-houses; 40 min., the *Brand*; ½ hr., a saw-mill, where we again cross the brook; 10 min., *Unter-Gschwend* (3200'; tavern); 10 min., *Ober-Gschwend* (3330'; halfway). To the right, the precipitous slopes of the *Hochfuh* (see above); below lies the little chapel of *St. Joseph*. We now turn to the left (to the right is the path to Lowerz via the *Gätterli*, see above) and ascend by the *Hasenbühl-Alp* and the *Krüselboden* to the sharp crest of the hill, where a view is suddenly disclosed of the Rossberg, the lakes of Lowerz and Zug, and the Kurhaus of Rigi-Scheidegg.

From LOWERZ (p. 101) a bridle-path (3 hrs.), ascending towards the S. to the *Gätterli* (see above) and thence to the right over the ridge to the hotel.

From the KŁÖSTERLI (p. 88) a bridle-path (1½ hr.), ascending from the Schwert Inn to the (1½ hr.) *Hôtel Rigi-Unterstetten* (p. 86), situated on the saddle between the *Schild* and *Dossen* (5510'), 40 min. below the summit, which commands the whole of the Lake of Lucerne and Canton Unterwalden. Descent via Unterdossen to Scheidegg in 40 minutes. Refreshments may be obtained at a chalet, halfway between Unterstetten and Scheidegg.

## 27. From Lucerne to Alpnach-Stad. Pilatus.

*Comp. Map, p. 79.*

BRÜNING RAILWAY from Lucerne to (8 M.) Alpnach-Stad in 27-32 min., (1 fr. 40, 1 fr., 70 c.; return-tickets 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 60, 1 fr. 15 c.), see p. 122. — STEAMBOAT, 8 times daily in ¾-1½ hr. (6 times via Kehrsiten, thrice via Hergiswyl, twice direct via Stansstad), connecting at Alpnach-Stad with the Brünig and Pilatus Railways. Passengers with through-tickets may use as far as Alpnach either the Brünig Railway or the steamboat. — The ascent or descent by the PILATUS RAILWAY (p. 94) takes 1 hr. 25 min.; fares, up 10, down 6 fr.; return-fare for the first and the last train 10 fr.; combined tickets for railway and hotel, including R., D., and B. 25 fr.; Sunday tickets, valid in May and Oct. for the first, in June-Sept. for the first and second trains (return by any train) 9 fr.

The BRÜNING RAILWAY to Alpnach-Stad, via Hergiswyl, see p. 122. — The STEAMBOAT steers towards the 'Kreuztrichter' (p. 79), keeping near the W. bank and passing the country-seat of *Tribeschen*,

the *Pension Stutz* (p. 74), the *St. Niklauscapelle*, and the station of *Kastanienbaum*, and enters the bay of Stansstad. To the left rises the *Bürgenstock*, with its precipitous N. slopes, at the N. E. angle of which lies the station of *Kehrsiten* (Restaurant).

A RACK-AND-PINION AND WIRE-ROPE RAILWAY ascends the "Bürgenstock from Kehrsiten in 12 min. (fares, up  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , 1 fr., down 1 fr., 50 c.), traversing a distance of 1025 yds., with an average gradient of 54 : 100. The motive power is electricity, which is also utilized for pumping water and for purposes of lighting. At the top of the railway (2855', 1420' above the level of the lake) is a *Restaurant*, with view terrace, beside which is the *Park Hotel*; 3 min. farther S. the large \**Hôtel Bürgenstock* (R. from  $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$ , B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , D.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , board 7 fr.; resident physician), a favourite health-resort, with extensive and shady grounds. The hotel and several points near it command beautiful views of the lakes of Lucerne, Zug, Sempach, and Baldegg, the Rigi, etc. A good path leads to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Honegg*; another (lately improved) through wood in 35-40 min. to the \**Hammetschwand* (3720'), the summit of the Bürgenstock, which descends abruptly to the Lake of Lucerne: striking view of the greater part of the lake, of the lakes of Sarnen, Sempach, Baldegg, Hallwyl, and Zug, of the Rigi, Pilatus, Mythen, Weissenstein, and of the Alps of Glarus and Unterwalden, and part of the Bernese Alps (Panorama 50 c.).

To the right the promontory of *Spissenegg* extends far into the lake, forming a bay which extends to the N. to *Winkel*. The steamer steers (except on the direct voyages, see p. 92) to the S.W. to **Hergiswyl**(\**Hôt.-Pens. Rössli*, \**Hôt.-Pens. Schweizerheim*; both moderate), at the foot of Pilatus (see p. 95), and then to the E. to **Stansstad** (1445'; \**Hôtel Winkelried*, pens. 6 fr., R. extra; *Freienhof*; *Rössli*; *Schlüssel*), the 'harbour of Stans'. The square pinnacled *Schnitz-Thurm* was erected by the Swiss in 1308 to vindicate their new-won independence.

Steam-tramway from Stansstad to *Stans* and cable-line thence to the top of the \**Stanserhorn*, see p. 118. — From Stans to *Engelberg*, see R. 34. WALK FROM STANSSTAD TO SARREN, 3 hrs. The path skirts the lake for a short way, enters the Rotzloch, and at *Allweg* (\*Inn), 2 M. from Stansstad, where there is a chapel in memory of Winkelried (pp. 21, 118), joins the *Stans and Sarnen Road* (no diligence). This road leads past the W. base of the *Stanserhorn* (p. 118), and by *Rohren* to (2 M.) *St. Jakob*, a village with an old church, then across the *Mehlbach*, and through the *Kernwald* to (3 M.) *Kerns* and (1½ M.) *Sarnen* (p. 123).

The *Lopper*, the E. spur of Pilatus, extends far into the lake. The brook opposite, which falls into the lake at Stansstad, has further narrowed the channel between the Lake of Lucerne and the **Lake of Alpnach** with its alluvial deposits, and the strait is now crossed by an embankment and a bridge (*Acherbrücke*), which is opened for the passage of steamers. Within the Bay of Alpnach rises the *Rotzberg* (2214'), crowned by a ruined castle of the same name (ascent from the Rotzloch  $3\frac{1}{4}$  hr.; view). The hill is separated from the *Plattiberg* by the **Rotzloch**, a narrow ravine, in which the *Mehlbach* forms several falls. Portland cement factory (the dust sometimes very unpleasant). On the lake is situated *Hotel-Pension Rotzloch*, with a sulphur-spring and pleasant grounds (pens. 4-5 fr.). On the slope of the Rotzberg,  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. to the E., is the \**Pens. Rotzberg*, prettily situated, and 10 min. beyond it the *Pens. Burg Rotzberg*.

At the S.W. angle of the Lake of Alpnach lies **Alpnach-Stad** (1443'); \**Hôtel Pilatus*, R., L., & A.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ , D.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , B.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  fr., with veranda and garden; *Stern*; *Rössli*, moderate), the station for the Brünig Railway and the starting-point of the Pilatus Railway.

\***Pilatus** (6998'), the lofty mountain to the S.W. of Lucerne, rises boldly in a rugged and imposing mass, almost isolated from the surrounding heights. The W. and N. portions belong to the canton of Lucerne, the E. and S. to Unterwalden. The lower slopes are clothed with beautiful pastures and forests, while the upper part consists of wild and serrated cliffs, from which its ancient name *Fractus Mons* (broken mountain) is derived. The names 'Fracmont', 'Frakmund', have in later times been occasionally applied to it, but the name Pilatus (probably from the tradition mentioned at p. 78) came into general use about the close of last century. The mountain is the popular barometer of the district; if the summit is free from clouds and fog in the morning, the weather cannot be depended on; but if shrouded in fog till midday, a clear evening may be expected.

The names of the different peaks from W. to E. are the *Mittagüpf* or *Gnepfstein* (6300'), the *Rothe-Totzen* (6893'), the *Widderfeld* (6825', the wildest), the *Tomlishorn* (6998', the highest), the *Gemsmättli* (6732'); to the S. the *Matthorn* (6693'); to the N. the *Klimsenhorn* (6265', which, seen from Lucerne, is the farthest W.); in the centre the *Oberhaupt*, then the *Esel* (6965', the most frequently ascended), and lastly the *Steigli-Egg* (6485').

The PILATUS RAILWAY (duration of journey and fares see p. 92; best views to the right), constructed in 1886-88 by Col. Locher of Zürich, is nearly 3 M. long, with an average gradient of 42 : 100 and a maximum gradient of 48 : 100. The line rests throughout on a substructure of massive granite blocks and slabs, to which an upper framework of iron and steel is securely fastened with huge screws. The toothed rail has vertical teeth on both sides, into which two pairs of toothed wheels attached to the train work horizontally. The engine and the passenger-carriage (32 seats) form a single car with two axles.

The railway begins near the *Hôtel Pilatus* (1443'; p. 93), and immediately ascends, traversing orchards and afterwards wood. 21 min. *Wolfort* (2985'), a watering-station, immediately beyond which the train crosses a stone bridge, with a span of 82', across the gorge of the *Wolfort*; fine view of the Lake of Alpnach to the right. We then enter the *Wolfort Tunnel* (48 yds.), beyond which the line is carried along the stony slope of the *Risletten*, the most difficult portion of the railway to construct (gradient 48 : 100), and then traverse the *Lower* (56 yds.) and *Upper Spycher Tunnel* (106 yds. long; 3773' above the sea-level) to the (43 min.) **Aemsigenalp** (4430'), a passing-station with pumping-works which force water to the Pilatus-Kulm, 2355' above. The railway now ascends through wood on the edge of a gorge, crosses the *Mattalp* (to the right the *Steigli-Egg*, in front the *Esel*), turns E. to the *Ros-egg*, and is next carried up the precipitous rocky slope of the *Esel* through four tunnels (48, 60, 50, and 12 yds. long). The terminus **Pilatuskulm** (6785') adjoins the former *Hôtel Bellevue*, now a dépendance of the large \**Hôtel Pilatuskulm* (R., L., & A. 6-8, B. 2, lunch 4, D. 5 fr.; restaurant in the ground-floor cheaper). The ter-



PANORAMA VAN PILATUS ESEL, 1000



race commands a fine mountain view. — An easy path leads from the station to (6 min.) the summit of the \*Esel, or *Etzel* (6965'), the chief point of view, with a spacious summit-plateau, surrounded by a parapet. The view surpasses that from the Rigi in grandeur and variety, the Bernese Alps in particular looming nearer and more massive (comp. the Panorama). — A similar but less picturesque view may be enjoyed from the \*Tomlishorn (6998'), the highest peak of Pilatus, to which a good path, skirting the slopes of the Oberhaupt and Tomlishorn and crossing the Tomlishorngrat (railings; no danger even for novices), leads from the Hôtel Pilatuskulm in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (Panorama by Imfeld). — Another new path, cut in the rocks, leads to the top of the Matthorn (6693'; from the Hôtel Pilatuskulm 2 hrs. there and back).

Pedestrians will find the ascent of Pilatus best made from *Hergiswyl* (p. 93), at the N.W. foot of the mountain. There is a bridle-path as far as the ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) Hôtel Klimsenhorn (horse 12 fr., descent, on the same day, 8, next day 12 fr.), whence a footpath ascends to (40 min.) the Pilatuskulm. In front of the church we take the broader path to the left, and after 3 min. turn to the right, traversing orchards and meadows, and afterwards wood. At (1 hr.) the \**Kurhaus Brunni* (pens. 6 fr.), a health-resort, there is a terrace affording a fine view. After  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. the path leads through a gate to the *Gschwärdalp*; 20 min. farther up, near a chalet (refreshm.), we pass through another gate and ascend in steep zigzags to the left, at first through beautiful pine-wood, and then across slopes of grass and debris, to (1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the Hôtel *Klimsenhorn*, situated on the saddle (5940', 35' higher than the Rigi-Kulm) connecting the Oberhaupt with the (10 min.) *Klimsenhorn* (6265'), which affords an extensive and picturesque prospect to the E., N., and W., from the Uri Mts. to the Lake of Neuchâtel. The view to the S. is hidden by the loftier peaks of Pilatus.

From the Hôtel Klimsenhorn a well-constructed zigzag path (iron railing higher up) ascends the steep slope of the Oberhaupt, to the (40 min.) *Kriesloch*, an aperture in the rock resembling a chimney, 20' high, through which 52 easy steps ascend to the arête between the Oberhaupt and the Esel. The View of the Bernese Alps is suddenly disclosed here. The path then leads in 4 min. to the Hôtel Pilatuskulm (p. 94).

The Pilatuskulm may also be reached by bridle-paths from *Alpnach-Stad* ( $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs.; viâ the *Aemsigenalp* and *Mattalp*) and from *Alpnach* (p. 122;  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs.; viâ the Alps of *Lütholdsmatt*, *Schwändi*, and *Hinter-Fräkmünd*). — From *Kriens* (p. 77) a path leads to ( $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.) the Hôtel Klimsenhorn, passing the château of *Schauensee*, and traversing the *Hochwald* and marshy pastures viâ the *Mühlenmäss-Alp* and *Fräkmünd-Alp* (guide indispensable). Viâ the *Brändenalp* (last part of the route very rough), see p. 78.

## 28. From Zug and Lucerne to Arth.

*Comp. Maps, pp. 78, 86.*

### i. From Zug to Arth. Lake of Zug.

STEAMBOAT (in connection with the Zürich and Lucerne and the Rigi railways) in 50 min. (Quick train from Zug by Rothkreuz to Arth-Goldau in 48 min., ordinary in 1 hr. 40 min.)

The Lake of Zug (1368'),  $8\frac{3}{4}$  M. long,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. wide, and 650' deep, is very picturesque. Its richly wooded banks rise gently to a moderate height, while to the S., above its azure waters, towers the Rigi, visible from base to summit. On the flat N. bank of the lake many remains of lake-dwellings have been discovered.

**Zug**, see p. 71. Soon after the steamer has left the pier, Pilatus appears to the S.W., and then the Bernese Alps and the Stanserhorn to the left. On a promontory on the W. bank is the handsome new château of *Buonas*; on the E. bank lie the village of *Oberwyl* and the houses of *Otterswyl* and *Eielnegg*. Looking back, we observe the church-tower of *Cham* (p. 72), rising above the plain. On the W. bank, farther on, the wooded promontory of *Kiemen* projects far into the lake. To the left of the Rigi-Scheidegg are the Frohnalpstock and the Ross-Stöcke. The steamer touches at *Lothenbach* on the E. bank, and then crosses to *Immensee* (*Hôt. Rigi*), charmingly situated at the foot of the Rigi. (Rail. stat., see p. 101; omnibus to Küssnacht in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) The steamer then steers diagonally across the lake to *Walchwyl* (\**Pens. Hürlimann*, with hydro-pathic, well situated, pens.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; \**Stern*), on the E. bank. The mildness of the climate is indicated by chestnut-trees and vines. To the left lies *St. Adrian*, at the foot of the *Rossberg* (see p. 100), which on this side is clothed with wood and pasture. As Arth is approached, one of the Mythen of Schwyz (p. 101) peeps from behind the Rossberg.

**Arth** (1345'; \**Adler*, with garden on the lake; \**Hôt. Rigi*; *Schlüssel*) lies at the S. end of the lake, between the Rigi and the Rossberg, but not exposed to the landslips of the latter, the strata of which dip in another direction.

*Arth-Rigi Railway*, see p. 87. — From Arth to Küssnacht and Lucerne, see below.

### ii. From Lucerne to Küssnacht and Arth.

STEAMBOAT from Lucerne to (8 M.) Küssnacht in 45-55 min.; POST-OMNIBUS from Küssnacht to (2 M.) stat. Immensee thrice daily in 25 min.; RAILWAY from Immensee to (5 M.) Arth-Goldau in 19 minutes. (From Lucerne by Rothkreuz to Arth-Goldau 55-75 min.; see pp. 72, 100.)

Departure from Lucerne, see p. 78. The steamer touches at *Pens. Seeburg* (p. 74), rounds the promontory of *Meggenhorn* (p. 78), and enters the Bay of Küssnacht. To the left, near stat. *Vorder-Meggen*, rises the picturesque château of *Neu-Habsburg*, behind which peeps the ancient tower of the castle of that name, once a frequent resort of the Emp. Rudolph when Count of Hapsburg, and destroyed by the Lucerners in 1352. The incident which induced Rudolph to present his horse to the priest is said to have occurred here (see Schiller's ballad, 'The Count of Hapsburg').

Stat. *Hinter-Meggen* (\**Kurhaus & Pens. Gottlieben*, suitable for some stay, prettily situated  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. from the lake,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $7\frac{1}{2}$  fr.). The steamer now crosses to *Greppen*, skirts the beautiful wooded slopes of the Rigi, and soon reaches —

8 M. Küssnacht (1395'; pop. 2940; \**Hôt.-Pens. Mon-Séjour*, with hydropathic estab., garden, and sea-baths, R. 2-3, D. 3, pens. 5-6 fr.; \**Schwarzer Adler*; *Rössli*; *Tell*), a village prettily situated at the N. end of this bay of the lake. Omnibus to Immensee from the landing place; one-horse carr. 3 fr. — Ascent of the Rigi, see p. 88.

Post-omnibus to *Immensee* from the steamboat-pier; one-horse carr. 3 fr. — The \*St. Michaelskreuz (2615'), locally known as the 'Kleine Rigi', 1½ hr. to the N.W. of Küssnacht (easily reached viâ *Altikon*), commands a beautiful view of the lakes of Zug and Lucerne, the Alps and the hilly landscapes of N. Switzerland. Unpretending \*Inn and chapel on the top. A more extensive view is enjoyed from the *Ochsenwaldhöhe* (2685'), 5 min. from the inn. The St. Michaelskreuz may also be ascended by good roads from Rothkreuz (viâ Meierskappel in 1½ hr.), from Gisikon (in 1 hr.) and from Lucerne (viâ Adligenschwyl and Urdigenschwyl in 3 hrs.).

The road ascends through the 'Hohle Gasse' or 'hollow lane'; see Schiller's Tell), now half filled up, but still deserving the name at one point where it is shaded by lofty beeches. At the upper end of it, 1¼ M. from Küssnacht, to the left, is **Tell's Chapel** (1585'), rebuilt in 1834, marking the spot where the tyrant Gessler is said to have been shot by Tell. Over the door is a painting of the event, with an inscription. By the (1½ M.) inn \**Zur Eiche*, the road divides. A few paces to the right is stat. *Immensee-Küssnacht* (p. 100). The road to the left descends to (1/4 M.) the village of *Immensee* (p. 96).

## 29. From Zürich viâ Wädensweil to Goldau. From Biberbrücke to Einsiedeln.

*Comp. Maps, pp. 38, 78.*

36 M. RAILWAY in 3-3½ hrs. This is the shortest route from the Lake of Zürich to the Rigi and the St. Gotthard Railway, as well as to Einsiedeln (branch-line from Biberbrücke, 3 M., in 13 min.).

*Wädensweil* (1348'), see p. 41. The line ascends the fertile slopes on the S. bank of the Lake of Zürich, commanding beautiful views of the lake, with the Curfirschen and Sentis in the background. 2 M. *Burghalden* (1741'); 3¾ M. *Samstagern* (2080'; Rail. Restaurant), junction of the line (to the left) to Rapperswil-Pfäffikon viâ *Wollerau* (p. 41). Beyond (5½ M.) *Schindellegi* (2483'; \**Freihof*; *Hirsch*) we cross the brawling *Sihl*.

Diligence twice daily in ½ hr. to *Feusisberg* (2233'; \**Hotel*), a health resort, pleasantly situated, with fine view of the lake of Zürich and the Alps of Appenzell. — 1½ M. to the S.W. of *Schindellegi* (diligence twice daily in ½ hr.) is the whey-cure resort of *Hütten* (2428'; *Bär*; *Kreuz*), charmingly situated on the idyllic *Hüttensee*, at the foot of the wooded *Hohe Rhonen* (see below). — The *Dreiländerstein* (4127'), the highest point of the Hohe Rhonen, marking the boundaries of cantons Zürich, Zug and Schwyz, may be reached from *Schindellegi* in 1 hr., and the walk may be continued along the crest of the hill to the *Gottschalkenberg* (see below).

The line rounds the E. slopes of the *Hohe Rhonen* (see above), and approaches the *Alp*, which falls into the *Sihl* here. Towards the S. appear the *Mythen* (p. 101). Beyond (7½ M.) **Biberbrücke** (2730'; Post), where the *Biber* falls into the *Alp*, the Glarus Mts., bounded on the left by the pyramidal *Köpfenstock* (6240'), form the background.

Pleasant excursion from Biberbrücke (by road 1½ hr.; damp footpath, to the right about halfway, 1¼ hr.) to the top of the \**Gottschalkenberg* (3780'; \**Hotel*, pens. 6-7 fr.), the W. prolongation of the *Hohe Rhonen* (see above), commanding a fine view of the Alps (finest from the *Belvedere*,

20 min. to the S.). The descent may be made to (2½ M.) *Ober-Ägeri* (p. 72), to (1½ hr.) *Richterswelt* (p. 41), or by *Menzingen* to (6 M.) *Zug* (p. 71).

**FROM BIBERBRÜCKE TO EINSIEDELN, 3 M., branch-railway in 13 min.** The train follows the narrow *Alpthal* (several cuttings and embankments, and a short tunnel).

**FROM PFÄFFIKON** (p. 41) **BY THE ETZEL TO EINSIEDELN, 3½ hrs.** A narrow road commanding fine views of the lake ascends in windings, past the *Pens. Lugeten*, to the (3 M.) pass of the *Etzel* (3145'; \**Inn*), with the *Chapel of St. Meinrad*. The *Hohe-Etzel* (3610'; steep ascent of ½ hr. from the inn) is wooded, and commands no view, but the *Schönboden* (3513'), ¾ hr. to the E., affords a splendid view of the lake, the Limmatthal as far as Baden, the Alps of Appenzell and Glarus, the Sihlthal and Alpthal, with Einsiedeln, the Mythen of Schwyz, the Rossberg, and the Rigi; to the W. rises the *Hohe Rhonen* (p. 97). Travellers bound for Einsiedeln may from the *Schönboden* descend towards the S.W. direct to *Egg*, visible below, cross the *Sihl*, and join the road from the *Etzel*. — From the *Etzel Inn* the road descends to the (¾ M.) *Teufelsbrücke* (2755') over the *Sihl*. Then ¾ M. to Einsiedeln.

**Einsiedeln** (2770'; pop. 8512; \**Pfau*, R. & A. 2½, B. from 1, D. 3, S. 2½ fr.; \**Sonne*; *Drei Könige*; \**Adler*; *Schwan*), or *Notre-Dame-des-Ermites* (*Monasterium Eremitarum*), in a green valley, watered by the *Alpbach*, vies with Rome and Loreto in Italy, St. Jago de Compostella in Spain, and Mariazell in Styria as one of the most famous pilgrim-resorts in the world.

Its foundation is attributed to Count Meinrad of Sulgen, who built a chapel here in honour of a wonder-working image of the Virgin presented to him by the Abbess Hildegard of Zürich. After the death of Meinrad, who was assassinated in 861, a monastery of Benedictine Hermits ('Einsiedler') sprang up here. In 1294 it was created an independent principality by Emp. Rudolph of Hapsburg, and owing to the constantly increasing throng of pilgrims which it attracted soon vied with St. Gallen as one of the richest monasteries in Switzerland.

In the large open space between the houses (a great many of which are inns for the entertainment of the pilgrims) and the conspicuous buildings of the monastery rises a black marble *Fountain* with fourteen jets, surmounted by an image of the Virgin, from which the pilgrims are wont to drink. Under the *Arcades*, which form a semicircular approach to the church on the right and left, as well as in the *Platz* itself, there are numerous stalls for the sale of prayer-books, images of saints, rosaries, medals, crucifixes, and other 'devotional' objects. So great is the demand for engravings, religious works, and other souvenirs of the place, that at *Benziger & Co.*'s establishment no fewer than 700 workmen are employed in printing and stereotyping, engraving on wood and zinc, chromolithographing, book-binding, etc. The pilgrims, who come chiefly from Switzerland, Bavaria, Swabia, Baden, and Alsace, number about 150,000 annually. The greatest festival takes place on 14th Sept.

The extensive *Abbey Buildings*, in the Italian style, which were re-erected for the sixth or seventh time in 1704-19, are 148 yds. long, 41 yds. of which are occupied by the *Church* and its two slender towers. On the right and left of the entrance are *Statues* of the Emperors Otho I. and Henry II., two benefactors of the Abbey.

The INTERIOR of the church is gaudily decorated with gilding, marble, and pictures of little value. In the nave stands the CHAPEL OF THE VIRGIN, of black marble, the 'Sanctum Sanctorum', with a grating, through which, illuminated by a solitary lamp, a small Image of the Virgin and Child is visible, richly attired, and decked with crowns of gold and precious stones. In the chapel to the right a Crucifix by J. Kraus; in the choir an Assumption by the same artist, skilfully restored by Deschwenden in 1858. — The Abbey contains a well-arranged LIBRARY of 26,000 volumes, chiefly historical, a number of MSS., and a small natural history collection. The FÜRSTENSAAL is hung with good life-size portraits, including those of Pius IX. and the emperors William I., Francis Joseph, and Napoleon III. The PRIVATE CHAPEL of the abbot is adorned with paintings of ecclesiastical events. — Connected with the Abbey are a SEMINARY and a LYCEUM.

The *Herrenberg* (3650';  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) a hill above the Abbey to the S.E., commands a beautiful view of the neighbourhood.

FROM EINSIEDELN TO SCHWYZ OVER THE HACKEN ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.), destitute of shade, and very disagreeable in bad weather. We ascend the monotonous *Alptal* (with the nunnery of *Au* on the right) to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) village of *Alptal* (3258'; \*Stern), where the somewhat rough and steep log-path ascending the Hacken begins. In  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. we reach a point where the space between the two Mythen (p. 101), shaped like the letter V, is distinctly observed, and in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. more the *Inn* on the Hacken Pass (4588'), which commands a splendid view of the lakes of Lucerne and Lowerz, etc. (The view is still finer from the *Hochstuckli*, 5105',  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. higher up, to the N., and embraces the N. part of the lake and the town of Zürich.) Descent to (1 hr.) Schwyz steep and stony.

From EINSIEDELN to SCHWYZ OVER THE IBERGER EGG, 13 M. Good road through the *Sihlthal* or *Euthal* by *Steinbach* and *Euthal* to (8 M.) *Iberg* (3483'); thence to the Iberger Egg (4823') or *Heilighäuschen*, affording a fine survey of the Lake of Lucerne and the Alps, and by *Bülisberg* and *Rickenbach* to (5 M.) Schwyz.

Beyond Biberbrücke (p. 97) the railway crosses the *Biber*, and ascends across a monotonous plateau. From ( $25\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Altstatt* (3035'; Rössli), a poor hamlet on a large moor, a carriage-road leads in  $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr. to the *Gottschalkenberg* (p. 97).

28 M. **Rothenthurm** (3050'; \*Ochs; *Schwert*), with a new Romanesque church, where to the left the Mythen, to the right the long back of the Rigi and the hotels on the Kulm become visible, is named after a red tower belonging to fortifications (*Letze*) once erected by the Schwyzers to protect their N.W. boundary. In the vicinity, on the E. slope of the *Morgarten* (p. 72), on 2nd May, 1798, the Schwyzers under Reding defeated the French, who lost 2000 men. The railway then descends in the wooded valley of the *Steinen-Aa* (two short tunnels) to (31 M.) *Sattel-Aegeri*; to the left is the pleasantly situated village of *Sattel* (2345'; \**Neue Krone*, near the station; *Alte Krone*, in the village).

The \**Schlagstrasse*, as the picturesque road from Sattel to Schwyz is called (6 M.; a fine walk), crosses the Steinen-Aa and ascends on the W. slope of the *Hacken* (see above), affording beautiful views of the fertile valley of Steinen, the Lake of Lowerz with the Schwanau, the scene of the Goldau landslip, and the Rigi. At (3 $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) the \**Hirsch Inn* (a little father on the *Burg Inn*), Schwyz and the Mythen become visible. Thence to stat. *Seewen*  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M., to *Schwyz* (p. 101) 2 M.

From Sattel-Aegeri to *Morgarten*, 2 M., omnibus in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (50 c.); steamboat on the *Ageri Lake*, see p. 72.

The railway descends the slopes of the *Rossberg*, by several

viaducts and a short tunnel to (34 M.) **Steinerberg** (1950'; \**Rössli*), a mountain-village with a fine view of the valley of Lowerz, framed by the slopes of the Rigi, the Frohnalpstock (with the Uri-Rothstock in the distance), and the two Mythen.

The \**Rosssberg* (highest peak, the *Wildspitz*, 5190') may be ascended from Steinerberg by a new bridle-path in 2½ hrs. At the top, which commands a fine view (Panorama by Imfeld), is the *Hôtel Rosssberg-Kulm*. — The descent may be made to *Ägeri* (p. 72).

The railway traverses the scene of the *Goldau Landslip*, and joins the St. Gotthard Railway (see below) at (36 M.) **Arth-Goldau** (Hôt. Hof Goldau, etc.). — *Rigi Railway*, see p. 87.

### 30. From Lucerne to Bellinzona. St. Gotthard Railway.

*Comp. Maps, pp. 78, 86, 120, 104, 110, 374.*

109 M. RAILWAY. Express in 4½-5¼ hrs., ordinary trains in 7½ hrs.; fares 24 fr. 60, 17 fr. 20, 12 fr. 30 c. (To Lugano 127½ M., express in 6¾ hrs.; 29 fr. 30, 20 fr. 50, 14 fr. 66 c.; to Milan 176 M., in 9¾ hrs.; 36 fr. 65, 18 fr. 5 c.) *Rothkreuz* (p. 72), a station between Zug and Lucerne, the starting-point of the St. Gotthard line, is reached by express from Zürich in about 1½ hr.; from Bâle by *Lucerne* in 3 hrs., or by *Aarau* or by *Brugg* and *Muri* in 3½-4¼ hrs. — For the day express there is a table d'hôte at Göschenen, where the traveller should be careful to avoid an involuntary change of carriages, or even of trains. Finest views from Lucerne to Flüelen to the right, from Flüelen to Göschenen to the left, and from Airolo to Bellinzona to the right.

The \*\*St. Gotthard Railway, constructed in 1872-82 at a cost of 238 million francs, is one of the grandest achievements of modern engineering. The highest point of the line, in the middle of the great tunnel, is 3787' above the sea-level, and the maximum gradient is about 1' in 4'. At places the ascent is rendered more gradual by means of curved tunnels, piercing the sides of the valley; there are three such tunnels on the N. side, and four on the S. side of the mountain (comp. Map, p. 104). Altogether the line has 56 tunnels (of an aggregate length of 25½ M.), 32 bridges, 10 viaducts, and 24 minor bridges. In order to examine the most interesting structure of the line itself, the traveller may drive in an open carriage or walk from Amsteg to Göschenen (12 M.) and from Airolo to Giornico (15 M.). Those who are not pressed for time should take the steamboat from Lucerne to Flüelen, in preference to the train (holders of through tickets and circular tickets have the choice of either route); or, if they have not yet visited the Rigi, they may take the railway to Rothkreuz, Arth-Goldau, the Rigi-Kulm, and Vitznau, and the steamer thence to Flüelen.

From *Lucerne* to (11 M.) **Rothkreuz** (1410'), see p. 72. Our line diverges to the right, traversing a hilly and wooded tract. To the right the Rigi, the Uri and Engelberg Alps, and Pilatus. Before reaching *Immensee* (p. 96), which lies below us, on the left, we obtain a survey of the E. part of the *Lake of Zug* (p. 95). On the N. bank lies *Walchwil*; then *St. Adrian* (p. 96).

16 M. **Immensee-Küssnacht** (1585'; omnibus to *Küssnacht* in 25 min., see p. 96). To the right are the wooded slopes of the *Rigi*, with the Kulm Hotel far above us (p. 89). The train runs high above the *Lake of Zug*, passing through several cuttings. At the E. end

of the lake, on the left, lies the thriving village of *Arth* (p. 96), at the foot of the wooded Rossberg, behind which rise the Mythen (see below). Threading the *Rindfuss Tunnel* (220 yds.) and several rock-cuttings, we reach —

21 M. **Arth-Goldau** (1845'; \**Hotel Hof Goldau, Restaurant Bellevue*, at the station; \**Rössli*, moderate), also a station on the *Arth-Rigi Railway* (p. 87), and the junction for *Einsiedeln* and *Wädenswil* (p. 100). The station is situated on the scene of the great *Goldau Landslip*, which occurred on Sept. 2nd, 1806. This landslip, which descended from the *Gnippen* (5127'), the W. summit of the *Rossberg* (p. 100), buried four villages with 457 of their inhabitants. The railway traverses part of this scene of desolation, which extends a considerable way up the Rigi. Time has covered the fragments of rock with moss and other vegetation, and pools of stagnant water have been formed between them at places. The track of the landslip may be distinctly traced on the side of the *Rossberg*, which is still entirely barren.

On the slope to the left lie the houses of *Steinerberg* (p. 100); on the right, high above, is the *Kurhaus Rigi-Scheidegg* (p. 92). The train skirts the pretty *Lowerzer See* (1475'; 3 M. long). To the right lies the village of *Lowerz*, and in the middle of the lake the island of *Schwanau* with its ruined castle, a chapel, and a fisherman's house (Inn; boat from Lowerz or Seewen in 25 min.). — 24½ M. **Steinen** (1540'; \**Rössli*), a considerable village in a fertile situation, the traditional birthplace of *Werner Stauffacher* (p. 83). On the supposed site of his house stands the *Chapel of the Holy Rood* with new frescoes by Ferd. Wagner of Munich. The train crosses the *Steinen-Aa* to —

26 M. **Schwyz-Seewen** (1500'; \**Hôt.-Pens. Schwyzehof; Railway Inn*, both at the station). The village of *Seewen* (\**Rössli, Stern*), to the W. of the line, at the foot of the E. spur of the Rigi, has a chalybeate bath which attracts visitors. About 1 M. to the E. lies **Schwyz** (1685'; pop. 6663; \**Rössli, R., L., & A. 2-3 fr.; Hôtel Hederig*, same charges; \**Café Central*, near the church, with garden), a straggling town, lying picturesquely at the base and on the slopes of the *Little Mythen* (5955') with its two peaks, and the *Great Mythen* (6245'). The *Parish Church* (1774) is considered one of the handsomest in Switzerland. The *Town Hall*, restored in 1891 and embellished on the exterior with frescoes from Swiss history by Ferd. Wagner of Munich, contains portraits of 43 'landammanns' (magistrates) from 1534 downwards, and an old carved ceiling. The large *Jesuit Monastery*, above the town, is now a grammar-school.

The \**Great Mythen* (6245', 3½ hrs.; guide 6 fr., unnecessary for the experienced; horse to the Holzegg 8-10 fr.), ascended without difficulty by a new path, is a magnificent point of view, hardly inferior to the Rigi and Pilatus. Road from Schwyz to (1 M.) *Rickenbach* (*Bellevue, Stern, pens. 4 fr.*); bridle-path thence to the (2 hrs.) *Holzegg* (4642'; small Inn), which may also be reached by a direct path from Schwyz via the *Hölle* and the

pastures of *Hasli* and *Holz* (guide desirable). — From Brunnen by *Ibach* and (3 M.) *Rickenbach* to the Holzegg in 3 hrs., Schwyz remaining on the left. — Good path from Einsiedeln by *Alptal* to the Holzegg in  $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. — From the Holzegg the new *Mythen* path (railings at the steepest parts) ascends in 49 zigzags on the E. side of the mountain, and then follows the narrow arête to the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) summit (\*Inn, plain, 10 beds). Good panorama by A. Heim. — The ascent of the *Little Mythen* (5955') is difficult; view inferior to that from the Great *Mythen*.

An interesting walk may be taken from Schwyz to the *Suvoroff Bridge* in the *Muotathal*, returning viâ *Ober-Schönenbuch* (2 hrs. in all); comp. p. 65.

We now turn to the S. (on the left the *Frohnalpstock* with the *Kurhaus Stoos* far above us, p. 88), cross the *Muota* near *Ingenbohl*, passing the large nunnery of *Mariahülf*, and reach —

28 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Brunnen** (1445'; p. 82), the most frequented spot on the *Lake of Lucerne*. (Station  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the lake.)

Passing through a tunnel under the *Gütsch* and the *Axenstrasse* (p. 83), the train now reaches the \***Lake of Uri**, or S.E. bay of the *Lake of Lucerne* (p. 83), and is carried along its bank by a series of tunnels and rock-cuttings. Splendid views of the lake to the right. High above it, on the opposite bank, lie the houses of *Seelisberg*, at the foot of which are the *Mythenstein* and *Rütli* (p. 83); and farther to the left towers the *Uri-Rothstock* with its glacier (p. 85). We pass through the *Hochfluh Tunnel*, the *St. Franciscus Tunnel*, and the *Oelberg* or *Schiefernegg Tunnel* (2169 yds.), the longest but one on the line. 32 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Sisikon**, at the mouth of the narrow *Riemenstaldental* (p. 84). Crossing the *Axenstrasse*, we traverse the *Stutzeck Tunnel* (1082 yds.) and others, passing *Tell's Platte* (chapel not visible; p. 84), the *Axenberg* (3670' long), and the *Sulzeck*, to —

36 M. **Flüelen** (1435'; *Rail. Restaurant*); see p. 84.

We now ascend the broad lower Reussthal, with the *Bristenstock* (p. 104) in the background, and the two *Windgällen* (p. 115) to the left of it.

38 M. **Altdorf**, or *Altorf* (1465'; pop. 2553; \**Schlüssel*, R. 2, B. 1, pens. 5-6 fr.; \**Löwe*, moderate; *Krone*; \**Tell*, with garden; *Hôtel de la Gare*, at the station, R. 1-2 fr.), the capital of Canton Uri, 1 M. from the station, lies in a fertile valley surrounded by mountains. This pleasant little town is the traditional scene of the exploits of William Tell, the liberator of Switzerland from the Austrian yoke. A statue of the intrepid archer, with the child by his side, from Kissling's model, is to be erected to the N.W. of the tower (dating from the 13th cent.) in the principal 'Platz' of the village. Opposite is a fountain with the statue of a village magistrate. The *Church* contains a Madonna in relief, by *Imhof*. The *Capuchin Monastery*, above the church, and the neighbouring *Pavillon Waldeck* command beautiful views. (Ascent near the tower, or from below Tell's statue.) Above the monastery lies the *Bannwald*, a 'sacred grove', in which the woodman's axe is pro-

scribed, as it protects Altdorf from falling rocks (see Schiller's Tell, Act iii, Scene 3).

To the right, beyond the town, is a *Nunnery*, to the left the *Arsenal*; then, about 1 M. to the left, the village of *Bürglen* (1805'; *Tell*, pens. 4½-5 fr.), prettily situated on a height at the entrance to the *Schächenthal* (p. 64), the traditional birthplace of Tell. The supposed site of his house is marked by a *Chapel*, erected in 1522, and adorned with paintings of his exploits.

Through the *Schächenthal* and over the *Klausen* to (28 M.) *Stachelberg*, see R. 20. A glimpse at the *Schächenthal* is best obtained by ascending from *Weiterschwanden* or *Springen* (p. 64) in about 1½ hr. to one of the farm-houses in the *Kessel* (4505'), which afford a most picturesque survey of the grand head of the valley (Scheerhorn, Griesgletscher, Kammlistock, and Claridenstock), with beautiful fresh pastures and dark pine-forest in the foreground. — The *Ross-Stock* (8080'; 5 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), a splendid point of view, is ascended without difficulty by experts from Bürglen, via the *Mettenthal-Alp*. Descent, if preferred, through the *Riemental* to *Sisikon* (p. 84). — *Belmistock* or *Belmeten* (7933'), from Altdorf in 5½ hrs. (guide 8 fr.), also easy and interesting.

The train now crosses the wild *Schächenbach* in its artificial bed, near its confluence with the Reuss. From among fruit-trees to the left peeps the church of *Schattorf*. To the right, beyond the Reuss, we observe the church-tower and the ruined castle of *Attinghausen*, in which the Baron Werner of Attinghausen, one of the characters in Schiller's Tell, is said to have died in 1307 (\*Inn at the foot of the castle-hill). The background of the valley towards the S. is formed by the pyramidal *Bristenstock* (p. 104); to the right rise the bold precipices of the *Gitschen* (8335') and the *Bockli* (6810'); to the left the *Schwarzgrat* (6636'), *Belmistock* (7933'), *Hohe Faulen* (8260'), and lastly the two *Windgällen* (*Grosse*, or *Kalkstock*, 10,463'; *Kleine*, or *Seewelstock*, 9800').

41½ M. **Erstfeld** (1503'; *Hof Erstfeld*, *Hôt. Bahnhof*, both at the station, unpretending), a large railway-depôt, where the ascent begins and a heavier locomotive is attached to the train. The village lies on the opposite bank of the Reuss, at the mouth of the *Erstfelder Thal*, above which peep the jagged *Spannörter*, the *Engelberg-Rothstock*, and the strangely contorted *Schlossberg Glacier*.

The *Erstfelder Thal* (comp. Map, p. 120) extends to the S.W. to the *Glattenfirn*. At the head of the valley are two Alpine lakes, the gloomy *Fulensee*, ½ hr. from the glacier, and the *Obersee* (6463'), ¼ hr. farther to the S. On the latter, 3½ hrs. from Erstfeld, is the *Krönthütte* of the Swiss Alpine Club, whence the *Krönte* or *Krönlet* (10,197') may be ascended by the *Weissen Platten* and the *Glattenfirn* in 4½ hrs. (guide from Erstfeld 20 fr.), and the *Great Spannort* (10,515') in 5 hrs. (guide 25 fr.). The *Fulenbach*, which flows out of the Obersee, forms a beautiful fall. Fatiguing passes (for adepts only, with good guides) lead hence over the *Schlossberg-Lücke* (8635'; guide 25 fr.) and over the *Spannort-Joch* (9610'; guide 35 fr.) to (6½ hrs.) *Engelberg* (comp. p. 120).

From Erstfeld or Altdorf over the *Surenen Pass* to (8½ hrs.) *Engelberg* (guide 20 fr.), see p. 120.

The Reussthal narrows, and the train begins to ascend on the right bank. 45 M. Stat. *Amsteg* (1795'), above *Silenen*, a village in the midst of fruit-trees. Near the station, on a rocky hill to the right, are the ruins of *Zwing-Uri* the traditional castle of Gessler

(R. in the adjoining house). About 1 M. farther on lies the village of **Amsteg** (1760'; \**Stern*, or *Post*; \**Hirsch*; \**Freihof*; \**Weisses Kreuz*; \**Engel*; in all, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2, pens. 4-6 fr.), prettily situated at the mouth of the *Maderaner Thal*, from which the *Kärstelenbach* descends to the Reuss.

\**MADERANER THAL* (bridle-path in 3 $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. to the Hôtel Alpenclub), see R. 32. — Over the *Kreuzli Pass* or the *Brunni Pass* to *Disentis* and over the *Clariden Pass* to *Stachelberg*, see pp. 115, 116.

The *Bristenstock* (10,090'), ascended from Amsteg in 7-8 hrs. by the *Bristenalp* and the *Blackialp* and past the small *Bristen-Seeli* (7090'), affords a grand panorama, but is very fatiguing (guide 25 fr.). Descent to the *Etzlithal* or *Fellolithal* difficult. — *Oberalpstock* (10,925'), *Kleine* and *Grosse Windgälle* (9800' and 10,463'), etc., etc., see p. 115. — The *Hohe Faulen* (8260'), ascended from Silenen in 5 hrs. (guide 10 fr.) through the *Evithal* and over the *Strenzmatt*, *Rhonen*, and *Balmeten Alps*, is attractive and not difficult.

The *St. Gotthard Road* from Amsteg to Göschenen (comp. Map, p. 120) should be traversed on foot (or in an open carriage), both for the sake of the scenery and for the opportunity it affords of examining the interesting railway. It crosses the *Kärstelenbach* and then the Reuss by a bridge of two arches. To the left runs the railway; below us the Reuss dashes through its deep ravine, forming a succession of waterfalls. In the early summer huge masses of avalanche-snow, looking like earth or detritus, are seen in the gorges. Beyond (1 $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Inschi* (2168'; *Lamm*) we pass a fall of the *Inschi-Alpbach*. A picturesquely situated bridge carries the road back to the right bank of the Reuss (the railway remaining on the left bank), on which lies (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Meitschlingen*, with a chapel. About 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther on we cross the *Fellibach*. (Through the narrow *Felli-Thal* or *Fellenen-Thal*, which abounds in crystals, the *Oberalp-See* may be reached by the *Felli-Lücke* in 6 hrs.; p. 367.) On the hill opposite stands the hamlet of *Gurtnellen* (3048'). Beyond the village of *Wyler* is (3 M.) a third bridge (2660'), called the *Pfaffensprung*, by which the road recrosses to the left bank. The first of the curved tunnels of the railway begins here (p. 105). Far below, the river dashes through a narrow gorge. View beautiful in both directions. The road crosses the turbulent *Meien-Reuss* (p. 129) shortly before reaching (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Wasen* (p. 105). To the right are the three railway-bridges. A path to the right, 50 yds. beyond the bridge, cuts off the windings of the road which ascends to the loftily situated church.

Near (3/4 M.) *Wattingen* (2998') is the fourth bridge over the Reuss, above which, to the right, is a fall of the *Rohrbach* (p. 105). The (1 M.) fifth bridge (*Schönibrück*, 3212') crosses to the left bank of the Reuss. To the left rises the *Teufelsstein*, a huge mass of rock. The next place (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) is *Göschenen* (3640'; p. 105).

Above the village of Amsteg the line pierces a projecting rock by means of the *WindgälleTunnel* (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 28'; 189 yds. long), crosses the *Kärstelenbach* by an imposing iron bridge (147 yds. long, 177' high), affording a fine view of the deeply-cut *Maderaner Thal*, with the *Grosse Windgälle*, to the left, and of the Reussthal to the right, and is then carried through the slope of the *Bristenstock*, which is much exposed to avalanches, by means of the two *Bristenlau Tunnels* (436 yds. and 234 yds. long), and across the brawling Reuss by an iron bridge 256' high. We now follow the left bank of the picturesque Reussthal (views to the left), traverse the *Inschi Tunnel* cross the *Inschi-Alpbach* and the *Zrargental* (viaduct about 100 yds. long), thread the *Zrargen*, *Breiten*, and *Meitschlingen* tunnels and a long cutting, and skirt the hillside by a viaduct to (50 M.) *Gurtnellen* (2427').



Scale 1:25,000.

### LOOP TUNNELS NEAR WASEN.



Scale 1:25,000.

### LOOP TUNNELS NEAR DAZIO GRANDE.



### LOOP TUNNELS IN THE BIASCINA RAVINE.



Above Gurtnellen we come to one of the most remarkable parts of the line, which in order to facilitate the ascent to Göschenen (see below) passes through three curved tunnels and describes a wide double bend. It crosses the *Gornerenbach* and the *Hägrigenbach* (fine waterfall on the right), enters, near the *Pfaffensprung-Brücke* the *Pfaffensprung Loop Tunnel* (1635 yds., 3 min.), in which it mounts 115', goes through the short *Mühle Tunnel*, re-crosses the *Hägrigenbach* (overlooking the Pfaffensprung bridge on the left), and then traverses the *Mühren Tunnel* (2822'; 93 yds. long). Then follow a handsome bridge over the deep ravine of the *Meienreuss* (p. 129), the *Kirchberg Tunnel* under the 'church-hill' of Wasen (330 yds.), a bridge across the Reuss to the left, the *Wattinger Loop Tunnel* (1199 yds.; ascent of 76'), another bridge over the Reuss, and the *Rohrbach Tunnel* (242 yds.). 55 M. *Wasen* or *Wassen* (3055'), a considerable village (\**Hôt. des Alpes*; \**Ochs; Krone*; *Walker's Restaur.*) with a loftily situated church commanding an admirable survey of the bold structure of the railway. — Over the *Susten* to *Meiringen*, see R. 37.

The imposing *Mittlere Meienreuss Brücke* (69 yds. long, 260' high) and the *Leggistein Loop Tunnel* (1204 yds.; ascent of 82') carry us to the *Upper Meienreuss Bridge* (59 yds. long; 148' high), beautifully situated, the third bridge over the deep, wild gorge of the Meienreuss. We then pass through the short *Meienkreuz Tunnel* (3250'; 84 yds. long), skirt the hillside, and obtain a view of Wasen and the windings just traversed. Opposite rises the *Rienzer Stock* (9785'). Crossing the *Kellerbach* and the *Rohrbach*, the train passes through the *Naxberg Tunnel* (1719 yds.; ascent of 118'), crosses the deep gorge of the *Göschenen-Reuss* (bridge 69 yds. long, 161' high; view of the *Göschenenthal* to the right, with the beautiful *Dammafirn*, p. 109), and reaches —

59½ M. *Göschenen*, or *Geschenen* (3640'; \**Rail. Restaurant*, D. 3½ fr.; \**Hôt. Göschenen*, opposite the station, R., L., & A. 3, D. 3-4, pens. 6-9 fr.; \**Rössli*, ¼ M. from the station, R. & A. 2, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr.; *Hôt. St. Gotthard*; *Löwen*, moderate; *Krone*). In the little cemetery is a tasteful monument (1889) to L. Favre, the engineer of the St. Gotthard Tunnel, by Andreoletti. — From Göschenen to Airolo by the *St. Gotthard Road*, 22 M., see R. 31.

Immediately beyond the station the train crosses the Gotthard-Reuss (p. 110) by a bridge 105' high, and enters the great \**St. Gotthard Tunnel*, which is 16,309 yds. (9¼ M.) in length, being 2930 yds. (12/3 M.) longer than the Mont Cenis Tunnel. The central point is 3786' above the sea-level, from which it descends on both sides, about 6' in 1000' towards Göschenen and 2' in 1000' towards Airolo. The work was begun in June 1872, at Göschenen, and a month later at Airolo, and the boring was completed on 29th Feb. 1880. During seven years and a half no fewer than 2500 workmen were on an average employed here daily, and the

number sometimes rose to 3400. The cost was  $563\frac{3}{4}$  million fr. ( $2,270,000l.$ ). The tunnel, 28' broad and 21' high, is lined with masonry throughout, and is laid with a double line of rails. In the interior there is always a strong current of air; temperature  $70^{\circ}$  Fahr. The tunnel runs at a depth of 1083' below Andermatt, 6076' below the Kastelhorn (which rises above the centre of the tunnel), and 3350' below the Sella Lake. Express trains take 16 min. to pass through the tunnel, slow trains 25 min.; lanterns are placed on each side of the tunnel at intervals of 1000 mètres (even numbers on the right, uneven on the left). To the right above the exit from the tunnel fortifications have recently been erected.

$69\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Airolo** (3755'; pop. 1749; \*Posta, R., L., & A. 3- $3\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 4, B.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  fr.; \*Hôt. Lombardi, \*Hôt. Airolo, R. & A.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fr., Hôt. des Alpes, Hôt. Rossi, all near the station; Rail. Restaurant), in the upper valley of the Ticino (*Valle Leventina*, p. 108), the first Italian-Swiss village, rebuilt since a fire in 1877. The scenery retains its Alpine character until near Faido.

**EXCURSIONS** (guides, Clem. Dotta and Basil Jori of Airolo). From Airolo to the picturesque *Stalvedro Gorge* (p. 107), 20 min.; to the *Lombard Tower*, 35 min. — *Pizzo Rotondo* (10,490'), the highest peak of the St. Gotthard, may be ascended from Airolo in 8-9 hrs. (difficult, for experts only; guide 40 fr.). Drive or walk in the afternoon to (3 hrs.) *All' Acqua* in Val Bedretto (p. 304; Inn), where the night is spent; steep ascent thence over grassy slopes, debris, and snow-fields to the ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Passo Rotondo* (9515'), whence the rocky summit is reached in  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs. by a difficult climb up a steep snowy couloir (foot-irons desirable) and over loose stones. The \*View is extremely grand and picturesque.

**PASSES** (guide, Clem. Dotta of Airolo). Through the *Val Bedretto* and over the *Nufenen Pass* to the *Valais*, see p. 304; over the *S. Giacomo Pass* (7572') to the *Falls of the Tosa*, see p. 309. Through the *Val Canaria* and over the *Unteralf Pass* (8303') to *Andermatt* (8 hrs.), fatiguing; the ascent very steep. Over the *Bocca di Cadlimo* (8337') to *S. Maria* (p. 368) in 8 hrs., attractive. — By *Passo Bornengo* to *Val Maggia*, see p. 367. Over the *Sassello Pass* to *Val Maggia* see p. 434. — To *Val Maggia* over the *Passo dei Sassi* (about 8200'), interesting, but fit for steady climbers only (to Fusio 8 hrs.). From Airolo past the hamlet of *Nante* and the (2 hrs.) *Alp Piscium* (5630') to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Comasche* (6294') and along precipitous rocky slopes, where the path entirely disappears, to the ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.) pass, between the *Poncione di Vespere* and *Poncione di Mezzodi*, with fine retrospective view of the St. Gotthard mountains. Descent across steep grassy slopes (plenty of Edelweiss) into the *Val Maggia*, to (2 hrs.) *Corte* and ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Fusio* (p. 434).

**FROM AIROLO TO DISENTIS THROUGH THE VAL PIORA** (10 hrs., guide, unnecessary, to Piora 6, to S. Maria 10 fr.; porter at the Hôtel Lombardi at Airolo, 15 c. per kilogramme up to Piora, 10 c. down; horse to Piora, 3 hrs., 12 fr.). Descending the St. Gotthard road for  $\frac{3}{4}$  M., we cross the *Canaria* to the left, and ascend to (20 min.) *Madrano* (4110'). After  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. more the path ascends to the left to (20 min.) *Brugnasco* (4548'). It then runs at nearly at the same level, overlooking the picturesque valley of the Ticino, and afterwards through wood. From ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Altanca* (4567'; Inn) we ascend to the left in zigzags past a small chapel to the (40 min.) *Alp in Valle* (a spring by the wayside). The rock below it bears a very ancient inscription. In the gorge to the right the *Fossbach* forms several picturesque waterfalls. Fine retrospect of the mountains of Ticino. We next cross a rocky saddle to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) sequestered *Lake Ritom* (6000'), on a hill to the left of which is the \*Hôtel *Piora* (R. 2, B. 1, D. 4, pens. 7-9 fr.), a health resort, suitable for a stay. Pine-woods close to the hotel; great variety of geological formations and of plants. Pleasant walks in the vicin-

ity; in secluded basins lie six small lakes, and there are four others just beyond the ridges in the direction of the *Val Cadlimo*. Delightful view of the lake, the Ticino valley etc. from the *Bella Vista* ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.); a more extensive prospect is enjoyed from *Fengio* (7257'), 1 hr. farther (skirt the hillside to the W.). Another fine point is *Camogliè* (7740';  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.). — \**Taneda* (8760'), an easy ascent of  $\frac{2}{3}$  hrs., past *Lake Tom* to the ridge separating Val Piora from Val Cadlimo, between Taneda and Punta Nera, where we keep to the right to the broad summit. The splendid view commands the Val Piora, the Val Bedretto and the Alps of Valais, Bern, Uri, Ticino, and the Grisons. — Other interesting points near Val Piora are the *Punta Nera* (8925';  $\frac{3}{4}$  hrs.), *Corandoni* (8733'; 3 hrs.), *Piz dell' Uomo* (9020';  $\frac{3}{2}$  hrs.), *Pizzo Lucomagno* (9115'; 5 hrs.) and \**Piz Blas* (9920';  $\frac{5}{2}$  hrs.). — The path to *S. Maria* ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hrs.; porter 7 fr.) leads round the lake, to the left. By the (20 min.) *Ritom Chalets* we ascend the slope to the left by a good path to the (20 min.) chapel of *S. Carlo*. Crossing the brook, and passing a cross on the right (leaving the small lake of *Cadagno*, with its chalets to the left), we reach ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the *Alp Piora*, and ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Murinascio*, a group of huts. The path, indicated by crosses, leads straight on for  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr., and then ascends to the left. Farther on it always bears to the left. [The last huts of *Piano de' Porci* lie to the right, below us. Persons bound for Olivone may from this point cross direct by the *Passo Columbe* (7792'), between the *Scai* and *Piz Columbe*, to the Casaccia hospice; p. 369.] We ascend the secluded *Val Termine*, with the *Piz dell' Uomo* (9020') on the left, to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) summit of the *Uomo Pass* (7257'; 10 min. before reaching which we pass a good spring by a heap of stones), with its deserted hut. Descent on the other side marshy at places. To the left, the *Medelser Rhine* descends from the Val Cadlimo in a copious waterfall. Before us to the right rises the Scopi, to the left in the distance the Tödi chain. The ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Hospice of St. Maria*, see p. 368. Thence to *Disentis*, or across the *Lukmanier* to *Olivone*, see R. 95.

Below Airolo the train crosses the *Ticino*, which descends from the *Val Bedretto* (p. 304), passes through the *Stalvedro Tunnel* (209 yds.), and enters the *Stretto di Stalvedro*. On the left bank of the Ticino the high-road runs through four rock-cuttings. The valley expands. 73 M. **Ambri-Piotta** (3250'; *Restaurant Soldini*; *Brasserie Piotta*). To the left lies *Quinto*. Beyond (76 M.) **Rodi-Fiesso** (3100'; *Hôtel Monte Piottino*) we come to one of the most curious parts of the line (comp. the map, p. 104). The *Platifer* (*Monte Piottino*) here projects into the valley from the N.; the Ticino has forced its passage through the barrier, descending in a series of falls through a wild rocky gorge to a lower region of the valley, while the railway accomplishes the descent by means of two circular tunnels. At **Dazio Grande** it crosses the Ticino (striking view down the valley), is carried through the *Dazio Tunnel* and the short *Artoito Tunnel*, and enters the *Freggio Loop Tunnel* (1712 yds.), from which it emerges into the *Piottino Ravine*, 118' lower down. It then recrosses the Ticino (fine scenery), passes through the *Monte Piottino* and *Pardorea* tunnels, and descends 118' more by means of the *Prato Loop Tunnel* (1711 yds.), beyond which opens the beautiful valley of Faido. Crossing the Ticino by the *Polmengo Bridge*, and beyond another tunnel, we reach —

81 M. **Faido** (2485'; pop. 991; \**Hôt.-Pens. Suisse*, \**Hôt. Faido*, both at the station; \**Angelo*, R. & A.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. 6-8 fr.; \**Hôt.-Pens. Fransioli*, pens., incl. wine, 7 fr.; *Prince of Wales*; *Hôt. Vella*;

*Restaurant Belgeri; Birraria Rosian*), the capital of the *Leventina*, very picturesquely situated, and frequented as a summer-resort. On the right the *Piumogna* descends to the Ticino in a fine waterfall.

The *Valle Leventina*, or Valley of the Ticino, formerly belonged in common to the thirteen confederated cantons (with the exception of Appenzell), and was governed in the most despotic manner by bailiffs, who purchased their appointment at auction. A revolt broke out in 1755, but was suppressed with the aid of the Swiss troops. The French put an end to this mode of government in 1798, and in 1815 the Congress of Vienna formed the *Leventina* and other Italian districts into the new canton of Tessin or Ticino.

From Faido over the *Predelp Pass* to the *Lukmanier*, see p. 369; over the *Campolungo Pass* to the *Val Maggia*, see p. 434.

The train now carries us through beautiful scenery, richly wooded with walnut and chestnut trees, on the left bank of the Ticino; the numerous campanili in the Italian style, crowning the hills, have a very picturesque effect. To the right lies *Chiggiogna*, with an old church. From the cliffs on both sides fall several cascades, the veil-like fall of the *Cribiasca* on the right, near (85 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Lavorgo* (2025'), being the finest. Huge masses of rock lie scattered about, interspersed with fine chestnut-trees. Below Lavorgo the Ticino forces its way through the picturesque *Biaschina Ravine* to a lower region of the valley, and forms a fine waterfall, while the railway descends about 300' on the left bank by means of two loop-tunnels, one below the other in corkscrew fashion. We pass through the *La Lume Tunnel*, cross the *Pianotondo Viaduct* (114 yds. long), and then enter the *Pianotondo Loop Tunnel* (1643 yds.; descent of 115'). Next follow the short *Tourniquet Tunnel*, the *Travi Viaduct*, and the *Travi Loop Tunnel* (1706 yds.; descent of 118'), from which we emerge upon the floor of the lower *Valle Leventina*. Crossing the Ticino, we next reach —

90 M. **Giornico** (1480'). The large village (1295'; *Posta, Cervo*, both well spoken of), picturesquely situated among vineyards on the left bank, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the S., has an old Lombard tower and remains of fortifications near the church of *S. Maria di Castello*. The early Romanesque church of *S. Niccolò da Mira* is said to occupy the site of a heathen temple. Below Giornico the train crosses the Ticino by a bridge 132 yds. long. On the right is the pretty fall of the *Cramosina*. — 94 M. **Bodio** (1090'; *Posta*). Beyond *Polleggio* (*Corona*) the *Brenno* descends from the *Val Blenio* (p. 370) on the left, and is crossed by two bridges. The valley of the Ticino now expands and takes the name of *Riviéra* down to the mouth of the Moësa. Luxuriant vines, chestnuts, walnuts, mulberries, and fig-trees now remind the traveller of his proximity to 'the garden of the earth, fair Italy'. The vines extend their dense foliage over wooden trellis-work supported by stone pillars, 6-10' in height.

98 M. **Biasca** (970'; *Rail. Restaurant*; in the village, 12 min. to the N., *Union & Poste*, unpretending), with an old Romanesque church on a hill (1112'). A series of oratories near the station as-

cends to the *Petronilla Chapel*, near which is a pretty waterfall. — To *Olivone*, and over the *Lukmanier* to *Disentis*, see R. 95.

The train skirts the base of the richly clothed E. slopes of the valley, which is very hot and dusty in summer, and traverses two tunnels. 101½ M. **Osogna** (870'; *Posta*) lies at the foot of an abrupt rock with a rounded summit. 105 M. **Claro** (830') lies at the base of the *Pizzo di Claro* (8920'), a beautiful mountain with luxuriant pastures, on the slope of which, on a projecting eminence to the left, stands the monastery of *S. Maria* (2074'). Beyond (107½ M.) **Castione** (800') the train passes the mouth of the *Val Mesocco* (p. 380) and crosses the *Moësa*. To the left lies *Arbedo* (p. 380). We pass through a short tunnel and approach Bellinzona, with its three old castles.

109 M. **Bellinzona** (760'), see p. 425.

From Bellinzona to *Lugano* and *Como*, see p. 426; to *Locarno*, see p. 432; to *Laveno*, see p. 435.

### 31. From Göschenen to Airolo over the St. Gotthard.

22 M. DILIGENCE from Göschenen to *Andermatt* twice daily in 1 hr. (fare 1 fr. 40, coupé 1 fr. 70 c.); to *Hospenthal* twice in 1½-1½ hr. (2 fr. 10 or 2 fr. 55 c.). No diligence from Hospenthal over the St. Gotthard. OMNIBUSES from the Göschenen station to the Andermatt (1½ fr.) and Hospenthal hotels (2 fr.). CARRIAGE and pair from Göschenen to Andermatt or Hospenthal 10, to the Hospice 35, to Airolo 60 fr.; from Andermatt to the Hospice 30, to Airolo 50 fr.; from Hospenthal to the Hospice 25 (there and back 30 fr.), to Airolo 45 fr. Carriage with one horse from Göschenen to Andermatt or Hospenthal 6 fr.; from Hospenthal to the Hospice 15 (there and back 25 fr.), to Airolo 25 fr. Driver's fee, 10% of the fare.

The St. Gotthard was probably the most frequented of the Alpine passes down to the beginning of this century, but being crossed by a bridle-path only it was gradually deserted for the new roads over the Simplon, the Splügen, and the Bernardino. In 1820-32 the cantons of Uri and Ticino constructed the carriage-road, which for half-a-century was the scene of busy traffic; but since the completion of the railway it has again become deserted. Travellers will, however, be repaid by a drive in an open carriage or a walk over the pass. On foot from Göschenen to Andermatt 1 hr. 10 min.; thence to Hospenthal, ¾ hr.; thence to the Hospice, 2¼ hrs.; and thence to Airolo, 2¾ hrs. or by footpaths, 1¾ hr. Those whose chief object is to make excursions from the Hospice will reach it more quickly from Airolo than from Göschenen (telephone).

**Göschenen** (3640'), on the St. Gotthard Railway, see p. 105.

The Göschenen-Thal (3 hrs. to the Göschenen-Alp, guide unnecessary; provisions should be taken) deserves a visit. A good path leads by *Abfrutt* to (1¼ hr.) *Wicki* (4350'), where the *Voralptthal* opens to the right (see p. 110); then by *St. Niklaus* and the *Brindlistafel* (5043') to the (1¾ hr.) **Göschenen-Alp** (6040'; rustic *Inn*, with beds; guides must be brought from Göschenen), grandly situated. To the W. descends the beautiful *Dammastift* from the *Winterberg* range (which culminates in the *Dammastock* and *Rhonestock*); and 1 hr. farther up the valley the Göschenen-Reuss issues from the *Kehle Glacier*, imbedded between the *Winterberg* and *Steinberg*. — A moderately easy and very interesting path (5½-6 hrs., guide 15 fr.) leads from the Göschenen-Alp over the *Alpligen Glacier* and the *Alpligen-Lücke* (9110'), between the *Lochberg* and *Spitzberg* (p. 116), to *Realp* (p. 116). The \**Lochberg* (10,130'), which affords a splendid view of the *Galenstock* and St. Gotthard groups etc., is easily ascended in ¾ hr. from the pass. —

Several difficult passes, fit for experts only, cross from the Göschenen-Alp to the Rhone and Trift Glaciers (*Winterjoch, Damma Pass, Maasplankjoch*; comp. p. 128). Over the *Susten-Limmi* (10,180') or the *Thierberg-Limmi* (about 10,500') to the *Steinalp*, 9 hrs., laborious (see p. 128). — Ascent of the *Fleckistock* (*Spitzüberg*, 11,215'; 7-8 hrs., guide 35 fr.) for experts only, difficult. We ascend from *Wicki* (p. 109) through the *Voralpthal*, past the chalets of *Hornfeli*, *Bodmen*, and *Flacheenstein* to the (2½ hrs.) *Voralpthal Hut* of the Swiss Alpine Club (6890'), finely situated at the foot of the *Wallenbütlfirn*; thence we mount to the right to the *Flühen* (7874'), and over loose stones and steep rocks to the summit (5 hrs. from the club-hut).

Above the Göschenen station the \*St. GOTTHARD ROAD crosses the Reuss by the *Vordere*, or *Häderli-Brücke* (3720'). On the left are the railway-bridge and the N. end of the great tunnel. Here, ¼ M. beyond Göschenen, begins the sombre rocky defile of the \*Schöllenen (2½ M. long), bounded by lofty and almost perpendicular granite rocks, at the base of which dashes the Reuss. The road ascends by numerous windings, most of which may be cut off by footpaths or the old bridle-path passing the dilapidated *Lange Brücke* (a little above are the Göschenen water-works, with a considerable waterfall), and crossing the (1 M.) *Sprengibrück* (4048'). The road in the Schöllenen is much exposed to avalanches, and at one of the most dangerous points is protected by a gallery, 60 yds. long, at the farther end of which is the bull's head of Uri.

The road next crosses (3 M. from Göschenen) the (1½ M.) \*Devil's Bridge (*Teufelsbrücke*, 4593'), amidst wild and grand rocky scenery. The Reuss here falls in a picturesque cascade into an abyss 100' below, bedewing the bridge with its spray. The wind (aptly called 'Hutschelm', or 'hat-rogue', by the natives) sometimes comes down the gorge in violent gusts, and endangers the hats of the unwary. The new bridge, built of granite in 1830, has a single arch of 26' span. The old bridge, 20' below, fell in 1888. Bloody contests between the French and the Austrians, and the French and Russians under Suvoroff took place here in Aug. and Sept. 1799, with the result that the former were compelled to retreat to the Lake of Lucerne.

Beyond the Devil's Bridge (cabaret; good collection of St. Gott-hard minerals) the road winds upwards, passing a chapel and a new fort (see below), to the (¼ M.) Urner Loch (4642'), a tunnel 70 yds. long cut through the rock in 1707, originally broad enough for a bridle-path only. Prior to 1707 a hanging chain-bridge, called the *Stäubende Brücke*, conducted the traveller round the *Teufelsstein*, through a constant shower of spray. Both above and below the Urner Loch, as well as at Andermatt and Hospenthal, strong fortifications have recently been erected; while new roads have been made from the Devil's Bridge to the *Bätzberg* and from the Oberalp to the top of the *Musch*, two points commanding fine views.

The Valley of Urseren, upon which the road emerges from the dark Urner Loch, presents a striking contrast to the wild region just traversed. This peaceful valley (p. 116), with its green pastures









watered by the Reuss, is about 8 M. in length and  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 M. in breadth, and is surrounded by lofty and barren mountains partially covered with snow. Corn grows here but scantily, and trees are scarce. Winter lasts nearly eight months, and during the short summer fires are often necessary. —  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. —

**4 M. Andermatt.** — Hotels: \*Hôt.-PENS. BELLEVUE, a large house, in an open situation,  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. from the village, R., L., & A. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , lunch 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 5 fr. (Engl. Church Service); adjacent, Hôtel-Restaurant du Touriste, moderate; opposite, Hôt.-Pens. Nager, small; GRAND HÔTEL ANDERMATT & PENS. OBERALP, at the upper end of the village; \*ST. GOTTHARD, R., L., & A. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 4 fr.; \*DREI KÖNIGE, R. & A. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ , D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; \*KRONE, R., L., & A. 2 fr.; SONNE.

Andermatt (4738'; pop. 711), or Urseren, Ital. *Orséra*, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. from the Devil's Bridge, the principal village in the valley, is a winter resort of invalids. Adjoining the church is a charnel-house adorned with skulls bearing inscriptions. At the exit of the Urner Loch, beside the cliffs to the left, is a much older church said to date from the time of the Lombards (recently restored and embellished with ceiling-frescoes representing the spread of Christianity in the Urseren valley). The *Mariahilf* chapel affords a good survey: to the W. rises the barren grey Bäzberg, in the background the Furka with its inn, to the left the Muttenhorn; a few paces beyond the chapel, the Six-Madun, or Badus (see below), is visible; to the E. in long zigzags ascends the road over the Oberalp (p. 367). St. Gotthard minerals sold by *Frau Meyer-Müller*.

From Andermatt over the Oberalp to Coire, see R. 94; over the Furka to the Rhone Glacier, see R. 33.

The **Badus**, or **Six-Madun** (9615'), the huge outpost of the Alps of the Grisons, is ascended from Andermatt in 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. (toilsome; guide 15 fr.; from Tschamut easier and shorter, p. 367). The summit, which consists of blocks of gneiss, commands numberless peaks of the Alps of the Grisons, Bern, and the Valais, and the whole of the Vorder-Rheinthal. The descent may be made to the *Toma See* in the valley of the Rhine (to Sedrun, 4 hrs., comp. p. 367). — The *Gurschenstock* (9423'; 4 hrs.; guide 15 fr.) and *Gamsstock* (9728'; 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; guide 12 fr.) are also fine points of view (guide necessary). — Over the *Unteralp Pass* to Airolo (8 hrs.), see p. 106.

Between Andermatt and Hospenthal we observe the *Glacier of St. Anna*, high above the brow of the mountain to the left.

**5 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. Hospenthal** (4800'; \*Meyerhof, R., L., & A. 3-4, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , lunch 3, D. 4-5, pens. 7-12 fr.; \*Goldner Löwe, R., L. & A. 2, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ , D. 3 fr.; Post; Schäfli, unpretending) was formerly the seat of the barons of Hospenthal, of whose castle the ancient tower on the hill is a relic. Eng. Ch. Service in summer. The *Furka Road* (R. 33) diverges to the right beyond the village.

The St. Gotthard road ascends in numerous windings through a bleak valley, on the left bank of that branch of the Reuss which descends from the Lake of Lucendro (see below). A short-cut diverges to the left by the second house beyond the Reuss bridge. Pleasant prospects of the Urseren-Thal and the jagged peaks of the Spitzberge (p. 116), as far as the Galenstock to the W. To the left of the bleak (3 M.) *Gamsboden* opens the abrupt *Guspis-Thal*,

at the head of which are the *Guspis Glacier* and the *Pizzo Centrale* (see below). At a bend in the road ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) is the first *Cantoniera* (5876'; closed), at the foot of the *Winterhorn*, or *Piz Orsino* (8747'). The road enters Canton Ticino, passes the dilapidated second *Cantoniera*, and crosses the Reuss for the last time, near its outflow from the *Lake of Lucendro* (to the right; not visible), by the (3 M.) *Rodont Bridge* (6620').

To the <sup>a</sup>*Lake of Lucendro* (6835') a digression of  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. only. The path diverges below the Rodont Bridge (on the left bank), leads over masses of rock to the (15 min.) beautiful green lake, environed with snow-peaks and glaciers, and skirts its N. bank. To the S. rises *Piz Lucendro* (9708'), to the W. the *Ywerberhörner* (9265'), *Piz dell' Uomo* (8820'), etc. — The path crosses the Reuss at its exit from the lake, and rejoins the St. Gotthard road near the top of the pass.

On the (1 M.) **Pass of St. Gotthard** (6935') the road passes between several small lakes.

The St. GOTTHARD is a mountain-group, 160 sq. M. in area, with a number of different peaks, extensive glaciers, and about thirty small lakes. The pass is a barren depression, destitute of view, bounded on the E. by the precipitous *Sasso di S. Gottardo* (8235'), and on the W. by the rocks of the *Fibbia* (8995') and the *Pizzo la Valletta* (8334'). The chief peaks of the St. Gotthard are: E., the *Prosa* (8983') and *P. Centrale* (9850'; see below); W., the *Piz Lucendro* (9708'), *Ywerberhörner* (9265'), *Piz dell' Uomo* (8820'), and *Winterhorn* or *Piz Orsino* (8747'); then, more to the W., the *Leckihorn* (10,070'), *Multenhorn* (10,184'), *Pizzo Pesciora* (10,250'), *Pizzo Rotondo* (10,490'), *Kühbodenhorn* (10,080'), etc.

13 $\frac{3}{4}$  M. **Albergo del S. Gottardo** (6867'),  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the S. of the culminating point, is a 'dépendance' of the *Hôtel du Mont Prosa* which stands opposite (telephone to Airolo). The latter is adjoined by the *Hospice*. On a rock a little to the S. is the old *Mortuary Chapel*.

EXCURSIONS (guides for the shorter ascents at the hotel). — *Pizzo Centrale*, or *Tritthorn* (9850'; 3½ hrs.; guide 10 fr.), not difficult. Beyond the hospice we cross the brook to the left, and ascend the slope of the *Sasso San Gottardo* over detritus to the entrance of the *Sella Valley*, through which the route leads. To the left *Mte. Prosa* (see below). We skirt the slope high above the *Sella Lake* (7320') and ascend snow-fields to the base of the peak, which consists of crumbling hornblende. The <sup>a</sup>View is one of striking magnificence, embracing almost all the highest mountains in Switzerland (Panorama by A. Heim). The ascent may also be made from Hospenthal in about 5 hrs., viâ the *Gamsboden* and the *Guspishal* (see above). — *Monte Prosa* (8983'; 2½ hrs.; guide 7 fr.), less interesting. By the hut above the *Sella Lake* (1¼ hr.) we diverge to the left from the *Pizzo Centrale* path, and ascend across poor pastures and patches of snow to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) saddle (8520') between the *Prosa* and *Blauberg*. Thence to the left, up the arête, and lastly over sharp rocks to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) the summit. The W. peak, 41' higher than the E., is separated from it by a chasm 20' deep.

The *Fibbia* (8995'; 2½ hrs.; guide 7 fr.), a gigantic rock which commands the St. Gotthard road on the W. and descends suddenly to the *Val Tremola*, is fatiguing. Excellent survey of the St. Gotthard group, the valley of the *Ticino*, and the *Ticino Alps*. — <sup>a</sup>*Piz Lucendro* (9708'; 3½ hrs.; guide, 10 fr., unnecessary for the experienced), a fine point, free from difficulty. From the *Lucendro Lake* (see above) we ascend by the *Lucendro Alp* and the depression between the *Ywerberhörner* and the *Pizzo la Valletta* to the *Lucendro Glacier* and gradually mount to the rocky summit. — *Leckihorn* (10,070'), see p. 113. — *Pizzo Rotondo* (10,490'), the highest peak of the St. Gotthard, from the Hotel *Prosa* 7-8 hrs. (guide 30 fr.), difficult. We follow the *Lecki Pass* route (see p. 113) past the *Piz*

Lucendro to the *Wyttewasser Glacier*, ascend to the left to the *Wyttewasser Pass* (9365') and skirt the precipitous slopes of the Pizzo Rotondo to the *Passo Rotondo* (9515'), whence we climb to the left to the summit (p. 106).

To the *Sorescia* or *Scara Orell* (7350'), a pleasant excursion (1 hr.). We descend the road to the S. to the Ticino bridge, and beyond it ascend a narrow path to the left. Fine view, especially of the Ticino Alps, the Cristallina, Campo Tencia, Basodino, etc. Descent to the Sella valley unadvisable, there being no bridge over the Ticino.

**PASSES.** OVER THE ORSINO PASS TO REALP, not difficult ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; adepts need no guide). We ascend either from the *Rodont Bridge* (p. 112) across the stony *Rodont Alp* and past the *Orsino Lake* (7515'), or from the Lucendro Lake to the N.W. over grassy slopes, past the *Orsirora Lake* (8058'; to the left) to the *Orsino Pass* (about 8530'), S.W. of Piz Orsino (p. 112); striking view (S.) of the St. Gotthard group from the Furka to the Fibbia, (N.W.) of the Finsteraarhorn and Agassizhorn, and (N.) of the Galenstock and Dammastock range as far as the Sustenhörner and Titlis. Descent over the pastures of the *Eisenmanns-Alp* and through brushwood to Realp (p. 116).

OVER THE LECKI PASS TO THE FURKA (10 hrs., guide 30 fr.), fatiguing, but repaying. From the Lucendro Lake to the *Lucendro Glaciers* see above; thence across the depression to the N. of *Piz Lucendro* (ascent highly recommended, see above) to the *Wyttewasser-Thal* and the *Cavanna Pass* (p. 116). We then traverse the *Wyttewasser Glacier*, pass the *Hühnerstock*, and reach ( $5\frac{1}{2}$ -6 hrs.) the *Lecki Pass* (5555'), lying to the N. of the *Leckihorn* (10,070'); easily ascended from the pass in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.). Descent across the *Muttent Glacier*, past the *Muttenthörner*; then an ascent between the *Thierberg* and *Blauberg* to the small *Schwarze Glacier*, and down to the ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Furka Hotel* (p. 117). — Or we may from the *Wyttewasser Glacier* proceed to the *Wyttewasser Pass* and the *Passo Rotondo* (see above) and thence descend to *All' Acqua* in Val Bedretto (p. 304; 10 hrs. from the *Hotel Prosa*, an interesting expedition for experienced mountaineers).

From the Hospice to Airolo is a walk or drive of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; in the reverse direction 3 hours. In winter and spring the snow-drifts on the road-side are often 30-40' high, and sometimes remain unmelted throughout the summer. Snow-storms and avalanches are most prevalent on the S. side.

About  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S.E., below the hospice, the road crosses that branch of the *Ticino* which issues from the *Sella Lake* (see p. 112), and enters the *Val Tremöla*, a dismal valley into which avalanches often fall, and descends past the *Cantoniera S. Giuseppe* (6010') in numerous windings, avoided by the old bridle-path. Rich Alpine flora. At the *Cantoniera di Val Tremola* (5564') the *Val Tremola* ends and the *Valle Leventina* (p. 108) begins. \*View down to Quinto. To the right opens the *Val Bedretto* (p. 304), from which the main branch of the *Ticino* descends.

22M. **Airolo** (3755'),  $8\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the St. Gotthard Pass, see p. 106.

Travellers going from the St. Gotthard to the *Val Bedretto* need not descend to Airolo, but save an hour by leaving the road below the *Cantoniera di Val Tremola* (see above), at the angle of the first great bend in the direction of the *Val Bedretto*. The path descends to the right, and at *Fontana* (p. 304) joins the road leading from Airolo to *All'Acqua*.

### 32. The Maderaner Thal.

*Comp. Map, p. 62.*

The *Maderaner Thal*, a picturesque valley about 8 M. in length, enclosed by lofty mountains (N., the *Great* and *Little Windgäule*, the *Great*

and Little Ruchen, and the Scheerhorn; S., the Bristenstock, Weitenalpstock, Oberalpstock, and Düssistock), and watered by the turbulent Kärstelenbach, is worthy of a visit. Bridle-path (shaded in the early morning) from Amsteg to the (3 $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.) Hôtel Alpenclub (3030' above Amsteg; horse 12 fr.; porter 6, there and back within two days 12 fr.). Beautiful return-route via the Stafeln (see below), 6-7 hrs., practicable even for ladies.

*Amsteg* (1760'), see p. 104. We diverge from the St. Gotthard road on the left bank of the Kärstelenbach and ascend, passing under the huge railway-bridge, by a good zigzag path to the St. Anton's-Kapelle; then over gently sloping pastures, shaded with fruit-trees, to (50 min.) the hamlet of Bristen (2615'; Café Fedier, with garden, beyond the chapel, to the right). The path descends a little, crosses by an (5 min.) iron bridge to the right bank of the foaming Kärstelenbach, and again ascends. After 7 min. we avoid a bridge to the right, leading to the narrow Etzlithal (see p. 116), in which a fine waterfall is visible. After 20 min. the path recrosses to the left bank and leads to the (5 min.) houses *Am Schattigen Berg*. It then ascends rapidly to (40 min.) the top of the Lungenstutz (3600'; two small inns), and (8 min.) a cross commanding a fine view. Passing through wood at places, we next cross the Griessenbach and the Staldenbach to (1/2 hr.) the chalets of Stössi (3904'). Crossing the Kärstelenbach at a (5 min.) Saw-mill, and passing the houses of Balmwald on the left, in 25 min. more we reach the \*Hôtel zum Schweizer Alpenclub (4790'; R., L., & A. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-10 fr., Engl. Church Service), adapted for a stay of some time. Fine view from the terrace on the W. side of the house. Pleasant wood-walks in the vicinity. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the hotel is the small *Butzli-See*.

To the Hüf Glaciers, an interesting walk (1 hr., guide unnecessary). From the inn a path, at first through wood, ascends the grassy slopes on the N. side of the valley (passing opposite the falls of the Brunnibach, the Stäuberbach, and the Lämmerbach), crosses the Schleierbach, the Seidenbach, and the Milchbach, and ascends to (1 hr.) a rocky height (5230'), overlooking the glacier (which has greatly receded), from which the Kärstelenbach issues. We may now descend to the end of the glacier (guide necessary, 3-4 fr.) and return to the hotel on the left bank of the Kärstelenbach, passing the waterfalls above mentioned, and crossing the Alp Gufera (3-4 hrs. in all).

Beautiful return-route to Amsteg by the \*Stafeln (6-7 hrs.; guide 8 fr.), the lofty pastures on the N. side of the valley. The path first leads to the above-mentioned rock overlooking the Hüf Glacier (1 hr.), and then ascends to the (1 hr.) Alp Gnof (6235'), the (3/4 hr.) Stafel-Alp (6290'), and the (1/4 hr.) Alp Bernetsmatt (6553'; Alpine fare and accommodation), commanding a magnificent view of the Hüf Glacier, Clariden Pass, Düssistock, Tschingel Glacier, Oberalpstock, Weitenalpstock, Crispalt, Bristenstock, Galenstock, Spitzliberg, the Windgällen, and Ruchen. [A still finer view, especially of the conspicuous Windgällen, is commanded by the \*Widderegg (7840'), 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. from Bernetsmatt. with guide.] We then descend rapidly to the pretty Golzern-See (4636') and the (1 hr.) Golzern-Alpen (4583'; excellent drinking-water), and lastly in

zigzags through underwood to the hamlet of (1½ hr.) *Bristen* and (½ hr.) *Amsteg* (to the station ¼ hr. more).

**EXCURSIONS FROM THE HÔTEL ALPENCLUB.** (Guides: *Ambr.*, *Jost*, and *Jos. Zoraggen*; *Jos. Maria*, *Melch.*, and *Jos. Tresch*; *A. Baumann*; *Jos.* and *Melchior Gnos* and others; ordinary excursions, 6 fr. per day.) The ascent of the Düssistock (*Piz Git*, 10,702'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 25 fr.) is difficult and requires experience. The path leads up the *Brunnithal* to the (2 hrs.) *Waltersfirren Alp* (6330'), ascends to the left to the (2 hrs.) *Resti-Tschingel Glacier*, and crosses it; we then clamber over the precipitous rocks of the *Kleine Düssi* (10,280') and ascend the arête to the (2 hrs.) summit. Splendid view. — The *Oberalpstock* (*Piz Tgietschen*, 10,925'; guide 20 fr.) presents no serious difficulty to adepts. We either proceed from the Alpenclub Hotel to the upper part of the (4-5 hrs.) *Brunni Glacier* (see below), and ascend the snowy slopes, to the right, to the summit in 2-2½ hrs.; or cross from *Amsteg* to the upper part of the *Strimthal* by the *Kreuzli Pass* (p. 116), and ascend across the *Strim Glacier*, reaching the summit from the S.E. side (7-8 hrs., from Sedrun 1 hr. less). — *Weitenalpstock* (9870'), 7 hrs., very toilsome. — *Bristenstock* (10,090'), see p. 104. — *Piz Cambriables* (10,590'), 4-5 hrs. from the Hüfi Club-hut (see below), and *Claridenstock* (10,730'; 25 fr.), 5 hrs. from the club-hut, not very difficult for practised climbers. *Kammlistock* (10,787'; 25 fr.), 5 hrs. from the club-hut, laborious. — The *Grosse Windgälle* or *Kalkstock* (10,463'), from the Alp *Bernetsmatt* (p. 114) 5 hrs. (guide 30 fr.) and the *Grosse Scheerhorn* (10,815'), from the Hüfi Club-hut 6 hrs. (guide 25 fr.), both very difficult, require experience and thorough steadiness. — *Grosse Ruchen* (10,295'), less difficult, but extremely fatiguing (from the *Alp Gnof*, 6-7 hrs.; guide 20 fr.). — The *Kleine Windgälle* (9800'), from the Alp *Bernetsmatt* by the arête between the *Kleine* and *Grosse Windgälle* in 3½-4 hrs. (guide 20 fr.), is not very difficult.

**PASSES.** To *STACHELBERG* over the "Clariden Pass" (9843'), 11-12 hrs. from the Alpenclub Hotel, a grand and most interesting expedition, presents no serious difficulty to experts with able guides (35 fr.). The route ascends the slopes of the Düssistock (see above), on the left bank of the *Hüfi Glacier*, to the (2½ hrs.) *Club Hut* on the finely situated *Hüfi Alp* (5905'; spend night). Then a short ascent for a short distance, over the moraine to the (40 min.) *Hüfi Glacier*, and gradually up the *Hüfifirn* and *Claridenfirn* to the (3½ hrs.) *Pass* at the S. base of the *Claridenstock* (10,730'), commanding a fine view of the Tödi, the Rheinwaldgebirge, etc. We then descend the *Claridenfirn*, passing the *Bocktschingel*, a rock with a hole through its middle, and the *Gemsfayrenstock* (p. 62), and through the difficult *Wallenbach Gorge* to the *Altenorenalp*, the *Auengüter* (p. 62), and (5 hrs.) *Stachelberg*. Or from the *Claridenfirn* (keeping to the right before reaching the Clariden Pass) we may cross the *Hüfi Pass* (9645'), between the *Hintere Spitzalpeistock* (9852') and the *Catscharauls* (10,045'), to the *Sandfirn*, and then either descend to the left to the *Upper Sandalp* (p. 63) or to the right by the *Sandgrat* to *Disentis* (p. 365; guide 30 fr.). — Another pass to Stachelberg (12-13 hrs. from the Alpenclub Hotel; guide 30 fr.) is the *Kammlilücke* (9268'), lying between the *Scheerhorn* and the *Kammlistock* (see above). Descent over precipitous ice-slopes to the crevassed *Gries Glacier*, the *Kammi Alp*, and the *Klausen Pass* (p. 64).

To *UNTERSCHÄCHEN* over the *Ruchkehlen Pass* (8790'), 8-9 hrs., laborious (guide 25 fr.). From the *Alp Gnof* (p. 114) we ascend precipitous grass-slopes, rock, and glacier to the pass, between the *Grosse* and *Kleine Ruchen*, and descend steeply through the ice-clad *Ruchkele* into the *Brunnithal* and *Schächenthal* (p. 64). — The *Scheerhorn-Griggeli Pass* (9180') is also toilsome. From the Hüfi Club-hut we mount the *Hüfi Glacier* and the *Bocktschingelfirn* to the pass, between the *Scheerhorn* and the *Kleine Ruchen*, and descend to the *Upper Lammerbach-Alp* and *Unterschächen*.

To *DISENTIS* over the *Brunni Pass* (8875'), 8 hrs., interesting but fatiguing (guide necessary, 25 fr.). We ascend the *Brunnithal* by *Rinderbiel* and *Waltersfirren* (see above) to the (2½ hrs.) *Brunni-Alp* (8990'), cross the *Brunni Glacier* to the (2 hrs.) pass between the *Piz Cavardiras* (9505') on

the left and the *Piz d'Acletta* (9570') on the right, and descend through the *Val Acletta* to *Acletta* and (3½ hrs.) *Dissentis* (p. 365).

FROM AMSTEG OVER THE KREUZLI PASS (7645') TO SEDRUN, 8 hrs., fatiguing. Through the *Etzlithal* to the pass, 5½ hrs.; thence down the *Strimthal* to *Sedrun* (p. 365), 2½ hrs.

### 33. From Göschenen to the Rhone Glacier. The Furka.

*Comp. Map, p. 110.*

25 M. DILIGENCE in summer daily in 6½ hrs. (9 fr. 85, coupé 11 fr. 85 c.); from Göschenen to Realp daily in 12 (Realp to Göschenen 14) hrs., with ½ hour's halt at Tiefenbach, and dining at the Rhone Glacier (20 fr. 65 c., coupé 25 fr. 15 c.). — PEDESTRIANS should allow the following times from Göschenen: to Andermatt 1¼, Realp 2, the Furka 3½ (return 2½), Rhone Glacier 2 (return 2½) hrs. — HORSE from Realp to Tiefenbach 5, Furka 8 fr. — CARRIAGES: with one horse from Göschenen to Realp, 10 fr.; with two horses from Göschenen to Andermatt or Hospenthal 10-15, the Furka 40-50 fr. (incl. fee), Gletsch 65, Fiesch 85, Brig 125 fr.; from Andermatt to Realp 15, the Furka 40, Rhone Glacier 60, Fiesch 90, Brig 125 fr.; from Hospenthal to Realp, with one horse 6, two horses 10, to Furka 20 (there and back 25) and 35, Rhone Glacier 30 and 50, Fiesch 50 and 90, Brig 70 and 120 fr.; from Realp to the Furka, with one horse 12, two horses 20 fr., Rhone Glacier 18 and 25 fr.; from the Rhone Glacier to the Furka 15 fr.

The "Furka Road, constructed chiefly for military purposes, and forming a convenient route to or from the Grimsel and the Bernese Oberland, commands striking views of the Rhone Glacier and the neighbouring mountains, and from Realp onwards should be traversed in an open carriage or on foot.

To (5½ M.) *Hospenthal* (4800'), see pp. 110, 111. At the upper end of the village the road diverges to the right from the St. Gotthard route, ascends a little, and skirts the level bank of the *Realper Reuss* in the bleak *Urserental* (p. 111). On each side rise steep grassy slopes, furrowed by numerous brooks, and overshadowed on the N. by the jagged pinnacles of the *Spitzberge* (10,053'). 2¼ M. *Zumdorf* (4965'), a group of huts with a chapel. Farther on we cross the Reuss and the *Lochbach*, which descends from the *Tiefengletscher* (p. 117), and soon reach (1¾ M.) —

9½ M. **Realp** (5060'); \**Hôt. des Alpes*, plain; '*Beim Hospiz*', with the post-station), a poor hamlet at the W. end of the Urseren Valley.

Over the *Alpigen-Lücke* to (6 hrs.) the *Göschenen-Alp*, see p. 109; *Orsino Pass* to the *St. Gotthard*, see p. 113. — From Realp to *Villa* in the *Val Bedretto* (p. 304) by the *Cavanna Pass* (8565'), between the *Piz Lucendro* and *Hühnerstock*, 5 hrs., uninteresting.

Beyond Realp the road begins to ascend in long windings, which the old road to the right, 50 paces beyond the second bridge, ½ M. from Realp, avoids. (In descending from the Furka we quit the new road a few hundred paces beyond the 50th kilomètre stone, and descend by a few steps to the left.) We soon obtain a fine retrospective view of the broad *Urserenthal*, with the zigzags of the *Oberalpstrasse* in the background (p. 367); on the left are the *Wyttewasserthal* with the glacier of that name, the *Ywerberhörner*, and the *Piz Lucendro*. At the last winding of the road

(*Fuchsegg*, 6595'),  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Realp, stands the small *Hôt.-Pens. Galenstock* (R. 2, D.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. 6 fr.). About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther on, beyond the *Ebneten-Alp*, is *Tiefenbach* (6790'; *Hôtel Tiefengletscher*, well spoken of, D.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. 5-7 fr.), where the diligence halts some time.

By following the slope from this point and crossing the moraine, we reach ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.; guide) the *Tiefen Glacier*, imbedded between the Galenstock and the *Gletschhorn* (10,850'), where beautiful crystals (more than  $12\frac{1}{2}$  tons) were found in 1868 (p. 139). — Over the *Tiefensattel* to the *Rhone Glacier* (*Grimsel*, *Trifthütte*), see p. 128. — Over the *Winterlücke* (9450') to the *Göschenen-Alp* (p. 109), 6 hrs., with guide; descent to the *Winter Glacier* steep.

The road crosses the *Tiefentobel* and ascends, running high up on the N. slope. The old bridle-path (not recommended) follows the *Garschenthal* on the left, far below. On the right lies the *Siedeln Glacier*, the discharge of which forms a fine waterfall; above it rise the pinnacles of the *Bielenstock* (9670'). Before us rises the *Furkahorn* (see below). The (3 M.) —

$17\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Furka** (7990'; \**Hôt.-Pens. Furka*, R., L., & A. 3-5, D. 4-5, pens. 9-12 fr.; post and telegraph office) is a saddle between the *Muttenhörner* on the left and the *Furkahörner* on the right, descending abruptly on both sides. Magnificent view of the Bernese Alps with the imposing *Finsteraarhorn*, to the left of it the *Oberaarhorn*, *Walliser Fiescherhörner*, *Siedelhorn*, and *Wannehorn*, and to the right the *Agassizhorn* and *Schreckhörner*. From the \**Känzli*, about 1 M. from the hotel, we obtain a view also of the upper part of the *Rhone Glacier* and of the Upper Valais and its Alps (*Mischabelhörner*, *Matterhorn*, *Weisshorn*, etc.).

**EXCURSIONS.** \**Furkahorn* (9935'; 2½ hrs.; guide 7 fr., not necessary for adepts), to the N. of the pass, by an easy bridle-path; very interesting. Admirable panorama of the Alps of Bern and the Valais, the Galenstock, St. Gotthard group, etc. Not advisable to descend direct to the *Rhone Glacier*. — \**Muttenhorn* (10,180'; 3 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), to the S. of the Furka, a very fine point, not difficult.

*Galenstock* (11,805'; 5 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), not difficult for adepts under favorable conditions of the snow (axe and rope required). From the Furka to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Rhone Glacier* (see below), skirt its left margin, climb a steep snowy slope to the right, follow a rocky arête, and lastly mount very steep névé to the overhanging snowy summit (caution required). View exceedingly grand.

From the Furka over the *Lecki Pass* to the *St. Gotthard Hospice* (10 hrs., with guide), see p. 113; over the *Trift-Limmi* to the *Trifthütte*, see p. 128.

To THE *GRIMSEL HOSPICE* (p. 176), 5 hrs. (guide 10 fr.; alpenstock and nailed boots requisite). Walkers may descend from the Furka by a good path, diverging to the right from the road  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the inn, to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) upper part of the *Rhone Glacier*, cross it above the ice-fall in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr., ascend the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) \**Nägeli's Grätli* (8470'), affording a splendid view of the Bernese and Valaisian Alps, and descend to the (2 hrs.) Hospice. The path issues at the N. extremity of the small Grimsel lake (p. 176).

The road follows the slope to the right to the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Galenhütten* (7900') and descends to the left in long zigzags, high above the huge \**Rhone Glacier* (p. 303), affording admirable views of its fantastic ice-masses. At the second bend of the road is the small *Hôtel Belvedere* (closed). A path leads hence in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr., over the moraine, keeping to the left, to a point commanding the

upper part of the glacier. In the valley we cross the *Muttbach* (the discharge of the *Gratschlucht Glacier*). The road is joined here on the left by the steep old bridle-path from the Furka. It then gradually descends the slope of the *Längisgrat*, and again describes several long bends, which the old bridle-path, to the right, cuts off. Crossing the infant *Rhone*, we reach the (6 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) —

25 M. \**Rhone Glacier Hotel*, in the 'Gletsch' (5750'; p. 303).

From the *Rhone Glacier* to *Brig*, see p. 304; over the *Grimsel* to *Meiringen*, see R. 52.

### 34. From Lucerne to Altdorf viâ Stans and Engelberg. The Surënen Pass.

*Comp. Map, p. 78.*

STEAMBOAT from Lucerne to Stansstad 8 times daily in 40 min., fare 1 fr. 40 or 80 c. (see p. 92). — ELECTRIC TRAMWAY from Stansstad to (2 M.) Stans in 15 min. (40 or 20 c., there and back 65 or 35 c.). DILIGENCE from Stans to (12 M.) Engelberg twice daily in 3 hrs. 5 min.; fare 4 fr., coupé 5 fr. 40 c.; one-horse carriage 15, two-horse 25 fr. — Walkers may dismiss their vehicle at Grafenort (7 M. from Stans, a drive of 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr., one-horse carr. 7-8, two-horse 12 fr.), beyond which the road is so steep that travellers usually alight and walk. (One-horse carr. from *Beckenried* to Engelberg, the route for travellers from the St. Gotthard, 15-18, two-horse 25-30 fr.; see p. 80.) — From Engelberg to Altdorf over the Surënen Pass, rather fatiguing (bridle-path, 9 hrs.; guide, 14 fr., unnecessary in fine weather; travellers from Altdorf need a guide to the top of the pass only, 8 fr.).

To *Stansstad*, see p. 93. The road (electric tramway, see above) leads round the S. base of the *Bürgenstock* (p. 93), through orchards and pastures.

2 M. *Stans* or *Stanz* (1510'; pop. 2458; *Engel*; *Krone*, R. 1, B. 1 fr.; *Rössli*), the capital of *Nidwalden*, the E. half of Canton Unterwalden, lies in the midst of a vast orchard, on which, however, from 11th Nov. to 2nd Feb. the sun shines for one hour only in the morning, between the *Hohe Brisen* (7890') and the *Stanserhorn* (see below). Adjoining the handsome *Parish Church* is the \**Monument of Arnold von Winkelried* (p. 21), a fine group in marble by *Schlöth*. A tablet by the *Burial Chapel* in the churchyard, on the N. side of the church, commemorates the massacre perpetrated here in 1798 by the French, who were exasperated by the obstinate resistance they met with. The *Town Hall* contains portraits of all the mayors from the year 1521; below them is a collection of Unterwalden flags; also two French banners of 1798; a picture by the blind artist *Würsch*, who perished in 1798; another by *Volmar*, representing Brother Klaus taking leave of his family (p. 123). In the studio of the late painter *Deschwanden* a number of his paintings are exhibited gratis. Fine view from the *Knieri*, above the *Capuchin Monastery*.

The \**Stanser Horn* (6230') is a splendid point of views, scarcely inferior to *Rigi* and *Pilatus*. Cable railway (opened in July, 1893) in 50 min.; 5 fr., return-ticket 8 fr. The line (4265 yards in length: maximum gradient

60:100) is divided into three sections, and carriages are changed twice. Each section has its own power house; the electric motors are supplied from the central station at Buochs. In the middle of each section is a crossing, where the ascending and descending cars pass each other; there is no toothed rail, but safety is warranted by strong automatic brake tongues. — The line ascends gradually (12:100) from the entrance of the village through luxuriant meadows, and farther on more rapidly (27:100) to the (13 min.) station of *Kälti* (275'), where carriages are changed. The second section has a gradient at first of 40:100, afterwards of 60:100; the line ascends a wooded ravine, crosses a torrent, and intersects a deep cutting to the (13 min.) second station of *Blumatt* (4006'), whence it proceeds with the same gradient (3:5) through a tunnel (150 yds.) and over a lofty viaduct to the terminal station (6070'), near the new *Hotel Stanserhorn* (opened in 1893). A good path leads hence to the top (60' higher), which commands an admirable "View of the Bernese Apps (with the Titlis rising in the foreground), the Lake of Lucerne and the hills of N.W. Switzerland.

The road to (12 M.) Engelberg traverses the valley of the *Engelberger Aa*, between the Stanser Horn on the right and the Buochser Horn on the left. In the background rises the snow-clad Titlis. Near (2 M.) *Dallenwyl* we cross the Aa. On a mound of detritus at the mouth of the *Steinbach*, to the right, stands the church of the village.

A good bridle-path, diverging to the left, ascends to (4½ M.; 6 M. from Stans via *Nieder-Büren*; one-horse carr. from Stansstad to Büren in 1 hr., 4 fr.; from Buochs 5 fr.) the finely-situated health-resort of *Niederrickenbach* or *Mariarickenbach* (3830'; \**Kurhaus zum Engel*, pens. 5-7 fr.). Hence to the *Buochser Horn* (5895'), 1¾ hr., repaying; to the "*Steinalp-Brisen*" (7890'), 3 hrs., via the *Ahorn-Alp* and the *Steinalp*, interesting (guide not indispensable for adepts). Another attractive ascent is that of the *Schwalmis* (7373'; 3 hrs.; guide unnecessary), by the *Ahorn-Alp*, the *Bärfalla* (with a cross), and the *Bühl-Alp*, and thence up the E. arête. The descent may be made to (3 hrs.) Isenthal via the *Jochli* (see below). — An interesting pass (4½-5 hrs., with guide) leads from Niederrickenbach by the *Bühlalp* (see above) and the *Jochli* (6925') between the Schwalmis and the Reissendstock, descending by the *Bolgen-Alp* and the *Laueli* to *St. Jakob* in the Isenthal (p. 85).

1¾ M. **Wolfenschiessen** (1710'; \**Eintracht*, unpretending, pens.; *Kreuz*). Beside the church is the hermit-hut (brought hither from Altzellen) of *Conrad Scheuber*, grandson of *St. Nikolaus von der Flüe* (p. 123), whose worship he shares.

From Wolfenschiessen via *Oberrickenbach* and the *Schönegg Pass* (6315') to (5½-6 hrs.) *Isenthal*, see p. 85. Guide advisable, the descent from the pass to the *Sulzthal Alp* being steep and pathless.

Beyond (2½ M.) *Grafenort* (1885'; Inn, good wine) the road ascends through beautiful wood. To the right, far below, flows the brawling Aa. We next pass (4 M.) the auberge 'Im Grünen Wald', below which, in the valley to the right, the brook descending from the *Trübsee* (p. 127) falls into the Aa. After another slight ascent, we turn to the left, and suddenly obtain a view of the *Engelberger Thal*, a green Alpine valley, 5 M. long and 1 M. broad, bounded on three sides by lofty, snow-clad mountains. The *Titlis* with its ice-mantle stands forth majestically, and to the left rise the rocky pinnacles of the *Great* and *Little Spannort* (p. 121); in the foreground is the *Hahnenberg* or *Engelberg* (8566'). Then (1¾ M.) —

**12 M. Engelberg.** — \*HÔTEL SONNENBERG, finely situated, R., L., & A. 4-5, D.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , S. 3, pens.  $8\frac{1}{2}$ -11 fr.; \*HÔTEL TITLIS, R., L., & A.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 4, pens.  $8\frac{1}{2}$ -12 fr.; \*ENGEL, pens. 6-8 fr., rooms separated only by board partitions; \*Apartments at Dr. Cattani's, adjoining, but without board; \*KURHAUS & PENS. MÜLLER, pens.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; \*HÔTEL NATIONAL, 8-10 fr.; \*HÔTEL-PENS. ENGELBERG, 6 fr.; \*HÔTEL DES ALPES, unpretending, board 5 fr.; \*HÔTEL-PENS. HESS, R. 2, B. 1 fr. Rooms at several other houses; usual charges, R.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 1, D. 2 fr.; whey also procurable. Beer at Waser's. — English Church in the grounds of the Hôtel Titlis. — Guides: Karl, Eugen, and Jos. Hess; Jos. Kuster, father and son; Placidus Hess; Jos. Amrhein; Jos. Imfinger; N. Hurschler; C. Waer.

**Engelberg** (3315'; pop. 1973), loftily and prettily situated, and sheltered from the N., is a favourite health-resort, particularly for nervous patients. At the upper end of the village rises the handsome Benedictine Abbey of the name, founded in 1121, named *Mons Angelorum* by Pope Calixtus XI., and rebuilt after a fire in 1729.

The \*CHURCH contains modern pictures by *Deschwanden*, *Kaiser*, and *Würsch* (p. 118). High-altar-piece, an Assumption by *Spiegler*, 1734. In the chapter-house two transparencies by *Kaiser*, the Conception and the Nativity. The LIBRARY (20,000 vols., 210 MSS.), which was pillaged by the French in 1798, contains a good relief of the Engelberg Valley. Permission to visit the monastery is now not very often granted. — The SCHOOL connected with the abbey is well attended. The FARM BUILDINGS, with the labourers' dwellings, are very extensive, and in the cheese-magazine several thousand cheeses are frequently stored at one time. The revenues of the abbey, which formerly exercised sovereign rights over the surrounding district, were considerably reduced by the French in 1798.

Opposite the abbey, to the S., on the left bank of the Aa, are pleasant shady walks, which are reached in 10 minutes.

**EXCURSIONS.** The \*Schwand (4300'; Inn), affording a delightful survey of the valley and the neighbouring mountains, is reached by a good path in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. — The Bergli (4300'; Inn) and the Flühmatt (1355'), each 1 hr., command a magnificent view of the Titlis. — Pleasant walk (brake several times daily, 60 c.) past the favourite coffee garden of *Eierwäldchen* to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) \*Tätschbach Fall, which descends from the Hahnenberg (Inn). (To the left of this path is the End der Welt, a rocky basin at the head of the *Horbisthal*. It may be reached in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.: 10 min. from the church, and beyond the bridge over the Horbisbach, the path ascends to the left by the café 'Zur neuen Heimat'.) Beyond the Tätschbach we may cross the *Fürrenbach*, which also forms several falls, and visit the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) dairy-farm of Herrenrüti (3897'; horse there and back 5 fr.), the property of the Abbey, affording a survey of the Firnalpeli and Grassen glaciers. — The Arnitobel, a gorge with a waterfall,  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. to the W., a pleasant and shady walk; thence to the right to the (1 hr.) Lower Arnialp (4355'; Inn), with a good view of the Engelberger Rothstock, and to (1 hr. farther) the Upper Arnialp (5300'), commanding a beautiful survey of the Engelberg valley. — Fürrenalp (6073';  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.); the path ascends to the left before reaching the Tätschbach Fall, and then skirts the slope above (beautiful view of the Titlis).

**ASCENTS.** Rigidalstock (8515';  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; guide 9 fr.), the last part difficult, fine panorama; Wildgeissberg (8710'; 5 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), rather fatiguing; Widderfeld (7723'; 4 hrs.; guide 8 fr.), less fatiguing. — Hutstock (8790'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), by the Juchli (p. 123), not difficult for mountaineers. — The Hanghorn (8790'), an attractive point, is reached in 6-7 hrs. (guide 12 fr.) by crossing the slope of the Schatiband, in front of the Hutstock. — Engelberg-Rothstock (9250'; 5 hrs.; guide 9 fr.), interesting and not difficult. We ascend by the Alp Obhag and the Plankenalp to the ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) Club Hut on the Ruchhubel (7562'), not far from the *Griessengletscher*; thence below the Rothgrätsli (p. 86) to the top in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. more. — Uri-Rothstock (9620';  $8\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; guide 17, with descent to Isenthal









22 fr.), very interesting. From the club-hut above the Plankenalp to the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) gap (8878') on the S. of the Engelberg-Rothstock; thence across snow to the (1 hr.) *Porta* or *Schlossstocklücke*, adjoining the *Schlossstock* (9055'); then a rather steep descent to the *Blümlisalpfirn*; again an ascent to the arête separating it from the Kleinthal, and lastly up the *Kleinthalfirn* to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) top (comp. p. 85).

The *Gross-Spannort* (10,515') is ascended from the *Spannort Club-hut* (6500'),  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from Engelberg, by the *Schlossberg-Lücke* and the *Glattenfirn* in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; interesting, though toilsome (comp. p. 103; guide 25 fr.). — *Klein-Spannort* (10,380'), from the *Spannort Hut* by the *Spannortjoch* (see below) 6-7 hrs. (guide 35 fr.); difficult, for expert climbers only. — *Schlossberg* (10,280'), from the *Blacken-Alp* (see below) in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., with guide, laborious. The admirable view is scarcely inferior to that from the Titlis. Much Edelweiss.

The *Titlis* (10,627'; 7-8 hrs.; guide 12 fr.) is very interesting, though for novices somewhat trying. It is advisable to go on the previous evening to the *Hôtel Hess* (p. 127;  $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.; horse 10 fr.), in order not to have the steep *Pfaffenwand* (p. 127) to ascend at starting. From this point it is usual to start at 2 a.m., in order that on the return-route the snow may be traversed before the heat of the day. From the *Hôtel Hess* the path ascends over the *Lawbersgrat* to the (2 hrs.) *Stand* (8033'), where a short rest is taken; it then mounts a steep slaty incline in zigzags, over rock and detritus, to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Rotheegg* (9030'), where the glacier is reached. We ascend the glacier, at first gradually, then more rapidly (step-cutting sometimes necessary), and if the snow is in good condition we reach the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs.) summit, called the *Nollen*, without material difficulty. The view, highly picturesque and imposing, embraces the entire Alpine chain from Savoy to the Tyrol, N. Switzerland, and S. Germany. The ascent of the Titlis, though requiring perseverance, is perhaps the least difficult of glacier-excursions. Descent to the *Joch Pass* (Engstlenalp), see p. 126.

**PASSES.** From Engelberg over the *Joch Pass* to *Meiringen* ( $9\frac{1}{2}$ -10 hrs.; guide, unnecessary, to Engstlen 8 fr.), see R. 36; over the *Storegg* (5 hrs.) or the *Juchli* ( $6\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; guide 12 fr.) to the *Melchthal*, see p. 123; over the *Rothgrälli* to the *Isenthal* (10 hrs.; guide 17 fr.), see p. 85.

FROM ENGELBERG TO ERSTFELD (p. 103) via the *Schlossberg-Lücke* (8635') and the *Glattenfirn* (10 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), a fine route, but fatiguing. By spending a night in the *Spannort Hut* (see above; 2 hrs. below the pass) mountaineers may combine the ascent of the *Gross-Spannort* (see above) with this pass. — To Erstfeld across the *Spannortjoch* (9610'; 10-11 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), between the *Gross* and the *Klein-Spannort*, toilsome.

To *WASEN* over the *Grassen Pass* (*Bärengrube*, 8917'), 10 hrs., difficult (guide to Meien 25 fr.). — To the *STEINALP* over the *Wendenjoch* (8695'), 10-11 hrs., fatiguing, but interesting (guide 25 fr.).

The route to the Surenen Pass leads past the Tätschbach Fall to ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Herrenrüti* (p. 120), follows the right bank of the Aa to (25 min.) the frontier of Canton Uri by the *Nieder-Surenen Alp* (4134'), and ascends to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Stäffeli* (4652'). After a steep ascent to the (50 min.) *Stierenbach Fall* (best viewed from below), we cross (5 min.) the brook, and in 40 min. more recross it to the *Blackenalp* (5833'), with its chapel. The path then ascends gradually over snow, which melts in July, to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Surenen-Pass* (7560'), on the S. side of the *Blackenstock* (9587').

The Titlis becomes grander as we ascend, and we observe a long range of peaks and glaciers, particularly the Klein- and Gross-Spannort and the Schlossberg, extending as far as the Surénen. On the other side we survey the mountains enclosing the Schächenthal, on the opposite side of the Reuss, the Windgälle being most conspicuous. On the E. side of the Surenen the snow, which never

entirely melts, is crossed in  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. in the height of summer. Then a steep descent to the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Waldnacht-Alp* (4754'), which is visible in the long valley below. At a stone bridge ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) the road divides. The very steep path in a straight direction leads to ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Altdorf* (p. 102); that to the right, crossing the bridge, to (2 hrs.) *Erstfeld* (p. 103). By the latter we reach the (5 min.) *Bockitobel*, with the picturesque falls of the *Waldnachtbach* (beyond which the guide may be dismissed), descend through wood into the valley, traverse the pastures to the village of *Erstfeld*, and cross the Reuss to the station on the St. Gotthard line (p. 103).

### 35. From Lucerne over the Brünig to Meiringen and Brienz (Interlaken).

*Comp. Maps, pp. 78, 79, 128.*

RAILWAY from Lucerne to (28½ M.) *Meiringen* in 3 hrs. (fares 7 fr. 90, 5 fr. 45, 3 fr. 55 c.); to (36 M.) *Brienz* in  $3\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. (fares 10 fr. 30, 7 fr. 25, 4 fr. 25 c.). From Brienz to *Interlaken*, steamboat in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. — STEAMBOAT (preferable if time permit) from Lucerne to Alpnach-Stad ( $3\frac{1}{4}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; p. 92); the direct trips are timed to connect with the Brünig Railway at Alpnach-Stad.

The \*Brünig Railway, opened in 1888-89, is, as far as (10 M.) *Giswyl*, i. e. about halfway, an ordinary narrow-gauge line, but from that point it surmounts the pass (3295') alternately by means of the 'rack-and-pinion' system and the adhesive system, with a maximum gradient of 18:100. Best views to the right. In point of picturesque beauty, however, the old Brünig Road is superior, and those who visit the Bernese Oberland for the first time may still cross the Brünig to Meiringen on foot, from Giswyl or Lungen.

*Lucerne* (Brünig Railway Station, Pl. E, 4; restaurant), see p. 73. The BRÜNING RAILWAY runs to the S.W. in a wide curve into the broad valley of the *Allmend*, and leaving *Kriens* (p. 77), at the foot of the Sonnenberg, to the right, passes (3 M.) *Horw* (the village with its pretty church lies to the left), and approaches the S.W. arm of the Lake of Lucerne (p. 93).  $5\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Hergiswyl* (\**Rössli*; \**Schweizerheim*), at the foot of *Pilatus* (bridle-path to the *Hôtel Klinsenhorn*, p. 95). The railway now pierces the rocky *Lopperberg* by means of a tunnel  $3\frac{1}{4}$  M. in length, and skirts the Lake of Alpnach to —

8 M. *Alpnach-Stad* (\**Hôtel Pilatus*; *Rössli*; *Stern*), the starting-point of the \**Pilatus Railway*; see p. 94.

Thence the line proceeds through the partly marshy valley of the *Aa* and across the *Kleine Schlierenbach* to (9½ M.) *Alpnach* or *Alpnachdorf* (1530'; *Sonne*; *Schlüssel*). The church of Alpnach with its slender spire was erected with the proceeds of the sale of timber from the forests of Pilatus, which were rendered accessible by a wooden slide, 8 M. long, and were cut down in 1811-19.

Beyond Alpnach the train crosses the broad stony bed of the *Grosse Schlieren* and the *Suarner Aa*, the right bank of which it follows, past *Kägiswyl* (on the right), with its large parquetry-factory, to (11 M.) *Kerns-Kägiswyl* (1620'), the station for the *Melchthal*.

The **Grosse Melchthal**, an idyllic valley, 15 M. long, studded with numerous chalets and watered by the *Melch-Aa*, well repays a visit. From the station a diligence plies daily in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. to the village of Melchthal, viâ ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) Kerns (1865'; "Krone; *Hirsch*; *Rössli*), a considerable village with a pretty church, finely situated at the foot of the *Arigrat* (8920'). At the entrance of the Melchthal, 3 M. from Kerns and  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from Sarnen, is *St. Niklaus* (2752'), or *St. Klaus*, the first Christian church erected in this district. The ancient tower adjoining it is locally known as the *Heidenturm* (heathens' tower). In the ravine of the Melchaa, opposite, is the *Ranft*, formerly a barren wilderness, with the hermitage of St. NIKOLAUS VON DER FLÜE, who is said to have lived here for twenty years without other food than the sacramental elements, of which he partook monthly. After their victory over Charles the Bold of Burgundy in 1482, the confederates assembled at Stans disagreed about the division of the spoil, but through the intervention of the venerable hermit the dispute was soon amicably settled. After his death (1487) he was canonised. His memory is still revered by the people, and there is scarcely a hut in the Forest Cantons that does not possess a portrait of Brother Klaus.

From the hermitage the road proceeds to the (3 M.) village of **Melchthal** (2933'; *Alpenhof*) and the (3 M.) *Alp Stück*, at the foot of the precipitous *Ramisfuh* (6115'), whence a new road, practicable for light vehicles, leads to (6 M.) Melchsee-Frutt (see below). At the *Ohr-Alp* (3975'), 3 M. to the E. of Melchthal, is one of the largest mapletrees in Switzerland, with a girth of  $37\frac{1}{2}$  ft. at about 5 ft. from the ground. From Melchthal (guide Jos. Imdorf) a rough path crosses the *Storegg* (5710') to Engelberg (p. 120) in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; another, more interesting but more difficult (steep descent; guide 12 fr.), leads thither in 6 hrs. over the *Juchli* (7120'). The *Ninalphorn* (*Juchlistock*, 7830'; fine view of the Titlis and the Bernese Alps) may be ascended in 1 hr. from the Juchli. View still finer from the *Hutstock* (8790'), reached by good climbers from the Juchli in 2 hrs. (comp. p. 120). — The basin of the **Melchsee** (6115'; *Höt.-Pens. Frutt*, *Pens. Reinhard*, both unpretending) affords an attractive picture of Alpine life. Rich flora. Interesting excursions may be made to *Boni*, 1 hr.; *Spickerfuh* (6690'),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; *Hohmatt*, 2- $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; "Erzegg (7138'),  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.; "Balmeregg-horn (7280'),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; *Abgshütz*,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr.; "Hohenstollen" (8150'),  $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs., with fine view (comp. p. 171); *Glockhaus* (8320'), 2 hrs., toilsome; *Wildgeissberg* (8710'), 3 hrs. viâ Tannenalp (comp. p. 126); etc. To the E. an easy pass crosses the *Tannenalp* (6500') in 2 hrs. to the *Engsilen-Alp* (p. 126); to the W. an interesting pass leads viâ the *Weit Riss* (about 7700'), to the S. of the Hohenstollen, in 4 hrs. (guide 10 fr.) to *Meiringen* (p. 170).

13 M. **Sarnen** (1630'; pop. 3928; \**Obwaldner Hof*; \**Seiler*, pens. 5 fr.; *Adler*; *Metzger*, moderate; *Pens. Landenberg*, see below; *Pens. Niederberger*, on the 'Boll',  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. to the E.), the capital of *Obwalden*, the W. part of Canton Unterwalden, with its nunnery and Capuchin monastery. The *Rathaus* contains portraits of all the magistrates of Obwalden from the year 1381 to 1824, and one of St. Nikolaus von der Flüe (see above), and a relief model of Unterwalden and Hasli. The large church, on a hill, the cantonal hospital, the poor house, the *Niklaus von Flüe Pensionat* (for students), and the arsenal on the *Landenberg* (1667'; fine view; pension, see above), are conspicuous buildings. The castle of *Landenberg*, destroyed by the Confederates on New Year's Day, 1308, formerly stood on the last-mentioned hill.

At the head of the *Schlieren-Thal*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. to the W. of Sarnen, lies the sequestered *Schwendi-Kaltbad* (4737'), with a chalybeate spring and whey-cure. The road ascends the W. slope of the *Schwendiberg* to (1 hr.) *Stalden* (2614'; refreshments at the cur's), whence a bridle-path crosses the meadows of *Schwendi* and goes on, often through wood, to the (2½ hrs.)

Kaltbad. Thence to the top of the *Feuerstein* (6700')  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; to the *Schimberg Bad*, 2 hrs., see p. 129.

To the *Melchthal* ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  M. to St. Niklaus), see p. 123.

The railway crosses the *Melchaas*, which has been conducted into the *Sarner See* (1552'), a lake 4 M. long, and  $1-1\frac{1}{4}$  M. broad, well stocked with fish, which it continues to skirt. The valley of Sarnen is pleasing, though without pretension to Alpine grandeur. — At (15 M.) *Sachseln* (1598'; \**Kreuz*, moderate; *Engel*; *Rössli*; pop. 1556), a thriving village near the E. bank of the lake, is a large church, erected in 1663, containing the bones of St. Nikolaus and other relics.

Ascending a short distance, from the S. end of the lake, and passing (on the left) the entrance of the *Kleine Melchthal*, the train next halts at (18 M.) *Giswil* (1665'; *Hôtel de la Gare*; *Krone*), partly destroyed in 1629 by inundations of the *Lauibach*. A lake was thus formed, and 130 years later was drained into the Lake of Sarnen. Fine view from the churchyard, beside the highlying church; to the S.W. rise the *Giswiler Stock* (6605') and the *Brienz Rothorn* (7713'). Above the station are the relics of a château of the *Rudenz* family.

The *Giswiler Stock* (6605'), affording a beautiful view, may be ascended in 4 hrs. from Giswil, via *Kleintheil* and *Iwi*. The descent may be made to the *Marienthal* (*Entlebuch*, p. 130). — The *Brienz Rothorn* (p. 172) may be ascended from Giswil in 6 hrs.; path for the first 3 hrs. good, afterwards steep and toilsome. Pedestrians are recommended to walk by the old \**Brünig* Road from Giswil to (3 hrs.) the *Brünig Pass* (3395'; \**Kurhaus Brünig*, p. 125), whence they may descend to ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Meiringen* or (3 hrs.) *Brienz* (p. 172).

At Giswil, where the railway meets its first serious obstacle, the 'rack-and-pinion' system begins. The line ascends the side of the valley at a considerable gradient (10 : 100), traversing wood and crossing two torrents and traversing two rock-cuttings, and at *Bürgeln* reaches the summit of the *Kaiserstuhl* (2305'). From the top the triple peak of the Wetterhorn is visible to the S. over the depression of the *Brünig*. The railway proceeds, high above the picturesque **Lake of Lungern** (2162';  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. long) and through a short tunnel, to —

$22\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Lungern** (2475'). The large village (pop. 1756'; \**Löwe* & *Hôte*. *Brünig*, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Bär*) is, with the adjoining *Ober-Seewies*, the last village in the valley and lies  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the S. end of the lake, half of which was drained into the Lake of Sarnen in 1836, by means of a channel  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. long. — The *Dundelsbach* forms a picturesque fall on the hillside to the W. The *Giebel* (6680'; fine view), to the S.E., may be easily ascended from Lungern in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.

The second steep gradient begins beyond Lungern; picturesque retrospect. The train passes through the *Käppeli Tunnel* (2970'; 150 yds. in length) and ascends the wooded *Brünigmatt-Thal* (above us, to the right, is the road), at a moderate gradient, which be-

comes steeper before ( $25\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Brünig (3295'; \**Rail. Restaurant*, D. incl. W. 3 fr.; \**Hôt.-Pens. & Kurhaus Brünig*, 3 min. from the station, pens. 8-12 fr.), situated on the crest of the saddle, not far from the old Brünig Pass. Fine view; opposite us tower the Engelhörner (p. 170) and the Faulhorn chain (p. 166); to the left we overlook the valley of Meiringen as far as the Kirchet (p. 174); at the foot of the mountains to the S. is the lower fall of the Reichenbach (p. 170); opposite is the fall of the Oltschibach (p. 172); below us flows the Aare, and to the right is part of the Lake of Brienz.

Fine prospect from the *Wyler Alp* (4856'),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the N.W. of the Brünig; more extensive from the *Wylerhorn* (6580'), 3 hrs. from the pass.

FROM THE BRÜNIG TO MEIRINGEN, on foot in 2 hrs., attractive. From the road, about  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. below the station, a footpath diverges to the right, and crossing the railway, runs chiefly through wood to (3 M.) *Hohfluh* (p. 171). Before reaching the inn we turn to the left, take the first turning to the right, and cross the pastures to the right again via *Wasserwendi* and *Golderen* to the *Hôtel Alpbach* and (3 M.) *Meiringen* (p. 170). After Hohfluh we have a continuous and picturesque view of the Wetterhörner and Oberhasli.

The railway has been carried down the steep rocky wall at a considerable gradient (maximum 12:100) by means of blasting, retaining-walls under overhanging cliffs, and cuttings. We cross the brawling *Grossbach*, *Kehlbach*, and *Hausenbach* (charming view at the *Brunnenfluh*), enter the Aarethal, and beyond *Hausen* reach —

$28\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Meiringen* (p. 170). Thence to *Brienz* and *Interlaken*, see R. 50.

### 36. From Meiringen to Engelberg. Engstlen-Alp. Joch Pass.

*Comp. Maps, pp. 104, 120.*

$9\frac{3}{4}$  hrs.: Im-Hof  $1\frac{1}{4}$ , Engstlen-Alp 5 (Lauenen direct from Meiringen  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , Engstlen-Alp  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.), Joch  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , Trübsee  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , Engelberg  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. — Horse from Im-Hof to Engelberg 30, from Meiringen 35 fr.; guide (unnecessary) 16 and 18 fr.; horse from Engstlen-Alp to Engelberg 15, guide 8 fr. — If the traveller can devote two days to this interesting journey (still more attractive in the reverse direction), he should sleep on the Engstlen-Alp, where an afternoon may be pleasantly spent.

From Meiringen to ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Im-Hof* (2054'), see p. 175. Two routes lead thence to the Genthal. We follow the Susten route (p. 127) to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) foundry in the *Mühlethal*; then, beyond the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) bridge over the *Genthalwasser*, ascend to the left through wood to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Wagenkehr* (rustic rfnts., good wine) and the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Genthalalp* (see below). Or we may diverge to the left from the Susten route at *Wyler*, 20 min. from Im-Hof, cross the *Gadmenbach*, turn to the left again after 5 min., and ascend rapidly through pastures and wood. Near the (1 hr.) chalets of *Lauenen* (3800') begins the *Genthalalp*.

A path called the '*Hundschäpfli*', shorter by  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., but very narrow at places, and somewhat dizzy (guide advisable), leads from Meiringen

straight on for  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. beyond the bridge over the brook and then, ascending to the left, skirts the brow of the *Hasliberg*, affording a striking view of the valleys which unite at Im-Hof far below, to the (2 $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.) chalets of *Lauenen* (p. 125).

The path soon approaches the *Genthalbach*, and follows its right bank. On the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Leimboden* (3920') our path is joined on the right by that from Mühlethal above mentioned (small auberge on the left bank). We now gradually ascend the monotonous Genthal. Behind us rise the Wetterhörner and the Hangend-Gletscherhorn at the head of the Urbachthal (p. 175). In 20 min. we pass the *Genthalhütten* (3993'), on the left bank of the brook, and after a slight ascent reach (1 hr.) the *Schwarzenthaldhütten* (4596'; Rfmts.).

The valley now becomes more interesting. From the precipices of the *Gadmer Flüe* (9750') on the right, which become grander as we proceed, falls a series of cascades, varying in volume according to the state of the melting snow, and we at last come to eight of these close together (*Achtelsassbäche*). The *Engstlenbach*, as the brook is named above this point, also forms several considerable falls. The path crosses the stream and ascends, often steeply, through venerable wood, to the (1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) \***Engstlen-Alp** (6033'; \**Inn*, R., L., & A. 3, D. 4, pens. 6 fr.), a beautiful pasture, with fine old pines and 'Alpine cedars'. (Excellent water, temperature 40-42° Fahr.) \*View, to the S.W., of the majestic Wetterhorn; to the left the Schreckhörner; to the right the Blümisalp; to the E. the Wendenstücke and the Titlis. — The *Wunderbrunnen* ('miraculous spring'), near the inn, is an intermittent spring which only flows in wet weather and in spring during the melting of the snow, usually about noon.

**Excursions.** To *MELCHSEE-FRUTT* (2 hrs.; guide, 4 fr., unnecessary; horse 10 fr.). From the inn we walk to the N.W. to the waterfall and ascend rapidly on the right side, soon obtaining a splendid view of the Bernese Alps (among which the Finsteraarhorn comes in view to the left of the Schreckhörner). At the top we round the grassy *Spicherfluh* (6690'), pass a small lake, and reach the (1 hr.) *Tannenalp* (6500'), with its numerous chalets. We next traverse beautiful level pastures, pass two other small lakes, and reach (1 hr.) *Melchsee-Frutt* (6210'; Höt.-Pens. Frutt; Pens. Reinhard), see p. 123.

**ASCENTS.** *Schafberg* (*Gwärtler*; 7950'; 2 hrs.), not difficult; *Graustock* (8737'; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.; with guide), fatiguing; *Wildgeissberg* (8710'; 3 hrs.; with guide, 5 fr.), an admirable point, but rather laborious (comp. p. 120). — *Wendenstock* (9990'; 4 hrs.; with guide), difficult, for experts only; imposing view.

The ascent of the \**Titlis* (p. 121) is shorter from the Engstlen-Alp than from Engelberg. From the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) Joch Pass we ascend to the right over rocks, débris, and snow, and reach the (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.) top after a steep and fatiguing climb. Guide from the inn 15 fr. (charged in the bill) and gratuity (with descent to Engelberg 20 fr.). The start should be made not later than 2 a.m., with lanterns.

OVER THE SÄTTELI TO GADMEN, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs. (guide to the Sätteli 4, Gadmén 10, Steinalp 14, Wasen 21 fr.), a fine route. At the W. end of the Engstlen-See (p. 127) we cross the Engstlenbach to the *Alp Scharmad-läger*, and ascend a narrow path on the slope of the Gadmer Fluh to the (2 hrs.) Sätteli (splendid view of the Gadmenthal, Trift Glacier, and Bernese Alps). Then a long and steep descent to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs.) *Gadmén*

(p. 128). A still finer view is obtained from the *\*Achtelsassgrat* ('Grälli'),  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. beyond the Sätteli and a few hundred feet lower.

For  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. the bridle-path to ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) Engelberg skirts the *Engstlen-See* (6075'), a lake  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. long, abounding in trout, and then ascends, in view of the *Wendenstöcke*, with the *Pfaffen* and *Joch Glaciers*, to the (1 hr.) **Joch Pass** (7245'; view limited). A tolerable path now descends over rock and detritus to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Obere Trübsee-Alp* (Inn), on the S.E. side of the turbid *Trübsee* (5795'), and then leads to the N.E. through the flat and marshy valley (with the *Trübsee* on the left), and across the brook which descends from the glaciers of the Titlis, to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *\*Hôt.-Pens. Hess*, on the margin of the *Pfaffenwand* (5870'). The view hence of the Titlis and the Engelberg Valley is surpassed by that from the *Bitzistock* (6225'; easily ascended in 20 min. from the hotel), which includes also the Schlossberg, Spannörter, and other mountains. Ascent of the *Titlis*, see p. 121.

The path now descends the steep *Pfaffenwand* in zigzags, leads over the *Gerschni Alp* (4125') towards a clump of pines, enters a wood, crosses the *Engelberger Aa* at the foot of the hill, and reaches —  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. *Engelberg* (p. 120).

### 37. From Meiringen to Wasen. Susten Pass.

*Comp. Maps, pp. 104, 120, 110.*

12 hrs.: *Im-Hof*  $1\frac{1}{4}$ , *Gadmen* 3, *Am Stein*  $2\frac{3}{4}$ , *Susten-Scheidegg*  $1\frac{1}{4}$ , *Meien*  $2\frac{3}{4}$ , *Wasen* 1 hr. Horse 35 (or, for two days, 40), guide 18 fr. (unnecessary).

From Meiringen to *Im-Hof* (2055'),  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr., see p. 175. The **SUSTEN ROAD**, constructed by Bern and Uri in 1811, and still tolerably well kept on the Bernese side (practicable for driving as far as the *Stein Inn*), diverges here to the E. from the Grimsel route. It traverses pleasant meadows and wooded slopes, and skirts the winding *Gadmenbach*. At one time the Wetterhorn, Wellhorn, and Engelhörner, at another the Schwarzhorn group form the background towards the W.

The lower valley is called the *Mühlethal*, above which is the *Nessenthal*. Beyond (20 min.) *Wyler* the path to the *Engstlen-Alp* (p. 125) diverges to the left. The road crosses (10 min.) the *Gadmenbach*, and at an ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) old iron-foundry the *Genthalbach*, on the left bank of which a second path (see p. 125) to the *Engstlen-Alp* diverges. At ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Mühlestalden* (3117') the narrow *Triftthal* opens towards the S.E., with the *Trift Glacier* in the background.

*Triftthal* (comp. Map, p. 110;  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. to the club-hut; guide necessary; *Andr. v. Weissenfluh* of *Mühlestalden*, *Joh. Moor* and *Joh. Luchs* of *Gadmen*). The path ascends on the left bank of the *Triftbach* and on the left side of the ice-fall to the (3 hrs.) simple *Windegg-Hütte* (6237'). We now cross the glacier, here tolerably level, and mount the steep rocks of the *Thältistock* to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Trift Hut* of the Swiss Alpine Club (8250'), affording a good survey of the upper basin of the *Trift Glacier*. From the club-hut over the *Trift-Limmi* (10,170') and the *Rhone Glacier* to the

*Furka* (p. 117) or to the *Grimsel Hospice* (p. 176), 9 hrs., fatiguing. — The *Dammastock* (11,910'; splendid view) is ascended without very serious difficulty from the club-hut in 4½-5 hrs. (guide from Meiringen, 40 fr.; descent by the Rhone Glacier and *Nägelisgrätli* to the *Grimsel*, 7 hrs.). — The *Schneestock* (11,667'; 5 hrs.), *Thieralpstock* (11,140'; 5 hrs.), and *Diechternhorn* (11,120'; 4 hrs.) may also be ascended from the *Trift Hut* without difficulty. — Passes to the *Göschenen-Alp* over the *Winterberg Range* (*Maasplankjoch*, *Damma Pass*, *Winterjoch*), 8 hrs., difficult (comp. p. 110). — Over the *Tiefensattel* (about 10,820') and the *Tiefen Glacier* (p. 117) to the *Furka*, 9 hrs., interesting, and in certain states of the snow not difficult. — Interesting passes also cross the *Furtwang-Sattel* (8392') to *Guttannen* (a steep ascent of 3 hrs. from the *Windegg*; descent by the *Steinhaus-Alp* to *Guttannen* in 2 hrs.), and the *Stein-Limmi* (8970') to the *Stein-Alp*. The latter route leads from the *Graggi-Hütte*, opposite the *Windegg* on the right side of the glacier, in 3 hrs. to the col, between the *Giglistock* and *Vorder-Thierberg*, and descends over the *Stein-Limmi Glacier* and round the slopes of the *Thaleggli* to the (2 hrs.) *Stein Inn* (see below). By combining the two last-named passes, a good walker may reach the *Stein Inn* from *Guttannen* in a single day (11-12 hrs.).

The road crosses the *Gadmenbach* and ascends by *Schaftelen* to (1 hr.) *Unterfüren* (3848'), where the beautiful *Gadmenthal* begins, and (20 min.) the village of *Gadmen* (3945'; *Bär*, moderate), consisting of the hamlets of *An der Egg*, *Bühl*, and *Obermatt*. (Path over the *Sätteli* to the *Engstlen-Alp*, see p. 126.) The green valley with its fine old maple-trees contrasts strikingly with the barren *Gadmer Fluh* (see p. 126). To the E., on the slope of the *Uratstücke* (9545'), lies the *Wenden Glacier*.

After a level stretch, the road ascends through wood in numerous windings to the chalets of *Feldmoos* (4935'), and then traverses a wild rocky region ('*Hölle*') to the (2½ hrs.) *Stein Inn* (6122'), at the foot of the huge *Stein Glacier*.

Over THE SUSTEN-LIMMI TO THE GÖSCHENER-ALP, 9 hrs., laborious (guide from Meiringen 35 fr.). We ascend the slopes of the *Thaleggli* (on the W. side of the *Stein Glacier*), cross the *Stein-Limmi Glacier* to the *Thierbergli*, and traverse the névé of the *Stein Glacier* to the *Susten-Limmi* (10,180'), lying to the S.W. of the *Gletscherhorn* (11,457'). Descent over the *Susten Glacier* to the *Kehlen-Alp* (7562') and across the *Kehle Glacier* to the *Hinter-Röthe* and *Göschenen-Alp* (p. 109). — A similar pass is the *Thierberg-Limmi* (about 10,500'): we cross the *Stein Glacier* to the Joch between the *Steinberg* and the *Hinter-Thierberg*, and descend the *Kehle Glacier* to the (9 hrs.) *Göschenen-Alp*. — Ascent of the *Brunnenstock* (11,520'), the highest of the *Sustenhörner*, toilsome, but interesting, in 7 hrs. from the *Stein Inn* (guide 30 fr.).

Over the *Stein-Limmi* to the *Trift Glacier* (5 hrs. to the *Graggi Hut*), see above. Another route crosses the snow-saddle of *Zwischen-Thierbergen* (about 9780'), between the *Vorder-* and the *Hinter-Thierberg*, to the (6-6 hrs.) *Trifthütte* (p. 127). — To *Engelberg* over the *Wendenjoch*, see p. 121.

The bridle-path now ascends above the moraine, describing a long circuit to the right (which a footpath cuts off), and overlooking the grand *Stein Glacier*, environed by the *Sustenhörner*, *Sustenlimmi*, *Gwächtenhorn*, *Vorder-* and *Hinter-Thierberg*, and *Giglistock*, to the (1¼ hr.) *Susten-Scheidegg* (7420'), which affords an admirable survey of the imposing mountains bounding the *Meienthal* on the N. and culminating in the *Spannörter* (p. 121).

The path, now uninteresting, winds down to the *Meienbach*, a brook issuing from the *Kalchthal*, a wild gorge on the right, into

which avalanches frequently fall from the *Stücklistock* (10,855') and the *Sustenhörner* (p. 128). Below us lie the *Susten-Alp* (5767'), on the right, and the (1 hr.) *Guferplatten-Alp* (5725') on the left. The path, now level, traverses the stony valley of the Meien-Reuss, which consists here of several branches, and crosses the brook twice. It next crosses the deep ravine of the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Gorezmettlenbach* (5137'), and passes the *Gorezmettlen-Alp*. Several brooks issue from the *Rüttifirn* on the right.

The first group of houses (20 min.) is *Färnigen* (4787'; Inn, poor); then (40 min.) *Meien* (4330'; *Inn* above the chapel), consisting of several hamlets (*Dörfl*, *Hüs*, etc.). Above Wasen we pass the *Meienschanz* (3600'), an intrenchment erected in 1712 during the Religious War (p. 58), and destroyed by the French in 1799. Descending rapidly for a short distance, and crossing the St. Gotthard Railway, we at length reach (1 hr.) *Wasen* (p. 105).

### 38. From Lucerne to Bern. Entlebuch. Emmenthal.

59 M. RAILWAY in  $2\frac{1}{4}$ -4 hrs. (9 fr. 90, 6 fr. 95, 4 fr. 95 c.).

*Lucerne*, see p. 73. — Near the Reuss bridge the train diverges to the left from the Zürich line (p. 73), and passes through a tunnel under the *Zimmeregg*, 1248 yds. long, into the broad dale of the *Kleine Emme*. 3 M. *Littau*, at the base of the wooded *Sonnenberg* (p. 77);  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Malters* (1693'; *Kreuz*), with a handsome church.

Road hence to ( $3\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Schwarzenberg* (2760'; *Weisses Kreuz*, pens. incl. R.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 fr.; *Kurhaus Matt*, moderate), on the hill to the S., a pleasant summer-resort. About 2 M. above it is the rustic *Kurhaus Eigenthal* (3475'), in a sheltered situation. (Fine view of Lucerne and its lake from the *Würzenegg*.) Hence to (6 M.) *Kriens*, viâ *Herrgottswald*, see p. 78.

From *Schachen* (see below), the old *BRAMEGG ROAD* leads past the (2 M.) *Farnbüthler Bad* (2810'), a well-organised Kurhaus, with a spring impregnated with iron and soda, and over the *Bramegg* (3366') to (5 M.) *Entlebuch*.

Above *Schachen* ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from *Malters*) the valley contracts. The train approaches the Emme, and crosses it near *Werthenstein* (on the left), with its handsome old monastery, now a deaf-and-dumb asylum. Beyond a short tunnel we reach ( $12\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Wohlhausen* (1873'; pop. 1661; *Rössli*; *Kreuz*), a large village, divided by the Emme into *Wohlhausen-Wiggern* on the left bank, and *Wohlhausen-Markt* opposite. — About 6 M. to the W., at the foot of the *Napf* (see p. 130), lies the *Kurhaus Menzberg* (3314'), a health-resort.

We here enter the **Entlebuch**, a valley 15 M. long, with rich pastures. The train recrosses the Emme and ascends the E. side of the valley (several embankments and four tunnels).

$17\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Entlebuch** (2225'); \**Hôtel du Port*; *Drei Könige*; \**Dr. Kägg's Pension*; pop. 2720), a well-built village, picturesquely situated. — Ascent of the *Napf*, see p. 130.

In the *Ententhal*, on the W. side of the *Schinberg* (p. 130), 8 M. to the S., is the *Schinberg Bad* (4677'), with an alkaline sulphur-spring. Road from Entlebuch to (6 M.) the *Entlenbrücke* (*Inn* 'Zur Entlematt'), thence by a good new road to the right (carr. to the bridge, 1-2 pers. 5 fr., to the Baths, 1 pers. 10, 2 pers. 14, 3 pers. 18, 4 pers. 22 fr.) to the

(3 M.) well-equipped \**Kurhaus* (pens. 7-8½ fr.). Close to the house are pleasant wood-walks with charming views towards the N.; and a good path ascends in 1 hr. to the top of the *Schimberg* (5968'), which affords an admirable panorama. Interesting longer excursions to (1½ hr.) *Heiligkreuz* (see below); to the (2½ hrs.) \**Feuerstein* (6700'), with fine view; to the (2½ hrs.) *Schwendi-Kaltbad* (p. 123), etc.

The train crosses the rapid *Entlenbach*, which here falls into the Emme. On the left lies the village of *Hasle*, prettily situated.

22 M. **Schüpfheim** (2388'; pop. 2808; *Adler*; *Rössli*), the capital of the valley. About ½ M. from the station is the *Bad and Kurhaus Schüpfheim*, with a chalybeate spring containing iodine. To the E. (1½ hr.) is *Heiligkreuz* (3700'; rustic Inn), a summer-resort, with a fine view.

A road (diligence twice daily in 1¾ hr.; carriage for one pers. 5, two pers. 7 fr.) leads hence to the S. through the valley of the Kleine Emme, the upper part of which is rocky and narrow, and past the (6 M.) pretty village of *Flühli* (2930'; \**Höt.-Pens. Kreuzbuch*), with a sulphur-spring, to (4½ M.) *Sörenberg* (3812'; \*Inn), in the upper Emmenthal, or *Marienthal*. The \**Brienz Rothhorn* (p. 172) may be ascended hence by a new and easy path in 3 hrs.

We now cross the Kleine Emme, which rises on the Brienz Rothhorn, and ascend the valley of the *Weisse Emme* to —

26 M. **Escholzmatt** (2815'; \**Löwe*; *Krone*), a scattered village (3086 inhab.), on the watershed between the Entlebuch and Emmenthal; then descend to (29 M.) *Wiggen* (2600'; *Rössli*), follow the right bank of the *Ilfis*, and reach (32½ M.) *Trubschachen* (2396'), at the confluence of the *Trubbach* and *Ilfis*, the first village in Canton Bern.

The \**Napf* (4620'; 3½-4 hrs., guide unnecessary; \**Inn* at the top, frequented as a health-resort, pens. 5-6 fr.), to the N. of Trubschachen, deserves a visit. A carriage-road leads viâ (2¼ M.) *Trub* (2675'; *Inn*) to (6 M.) *Mettlen* (3454'; carriage for 1 pers. to this point, 6 fr.), and a bridle-path thence to the (¾ hr.) top of the Napf, whence there is a fine panorama from the *Santis* to the *Dôle*, and a beautiful view of the Bernese Alps. — From Entlebuch (p. 129) a road crosses the Grosse and the Kleine Emme, to the W.; we then either follow the road by *Dopleschwand* to (5 M.) *Romoos* (2592'; *Inn*), or reach it by a direct path in 1 hr.; from Romoos a good bridle-path leads to the top in 2½ hrs. more. — From the Napf a footpath, with an almost continuously fine view, leads viâ the (2 hrs.) *Lusshütte* (rustic inn), the *Lüderen-Gässli* (Hotel zu den Alpen, moderate) and the *Rafräti* (see below) to (4 hrs.) *Langnau* (guide convenient, 5-6 fr.).

35½ M. **Langnau** (2245'; pop. 7644; \**Hirsch*, moderate; \**Löwe*; *Bär*; *Höt. Bahnhof*; *Höt. Emmenthal*), a large and wealthy village, the capital of the **Emmenthal**, a valley about 25 M. long, 10-12 M. wide, watered by the *Ilfis* and the *Grosse Emme*, and one of the most fertile in Switzerland. The cheese of the Emmenthal is much esteemed; the carefully kept pastures, the fine breed of cattle, and the neat dwellings with their pretty gardens bear witness to the prosperity of the natives.

Railway to *Burgdorf*, see p. 17. — The *Bageschwand Höhe*, 1 hr. to the N.W., commands a fine view of the Emmenthal and the Alps; the view from the *Rafräti* (3950'), 2¼ hrs. to the N., is still more extensive (panorama by G. Studer).

Beyond Langnau the train crosses the *Ilfis* and the *Emme*. 38 M.

*Emmenmatt*, 40 M. *Signau* (2090'; Thurm; Bär), 44 M. *Zäxiwyl* (Krone), thriving villages. It then skirts the *Hürnberg* in a wide curve to (46 M.) *Konolfingen*, 3 M. to the S.E. of which is the frequented *Schwendlenbad* (2830'), surrounded by fine woods. 48 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Tägertschi*; 51 M. *Worb* (Löwe; Stern), a large village with an old Schloss. Pleasing view of the Stockhorn chain to the left.

From Worb a carriage-road runs to the E. to (2 M.) the frequented watering-place of *Enggistein* (2264'), situated in a pleasant mountain-valley, and (1 M. farther) the charmingly situated "Rüttihubelbad" (2414'; unpretending and moderate), with a saline chalybeate spring and a good view, especially fine from the *Knörihubel* (3027'; 35 min.). Magnificent views are also afforded by the *Gummegg* (3208'), reached via *Walkringen* in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., and by the *Ballenbühl*, the W. summit of the *Hürnberg*, reached via *Schlosswyl* in 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. (descent to the station at *Tägertschi* in 20 min.).

54 M. *Gümlingen*, junction of the Bern and Thun line (change carriages for Thun, p. 141). Thence to (59 M.) *Bern*, see p. 141.

### 39. From Lucerne to Lenzburg (*Aarau*). The Seethal Railway.

29 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. STEAM TRAMWAY in 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ -4 hrs.; 2nd cl. 4 fr. 85, 3rd cl. 3 fr. 30 c. — This 'Seethal Railway' from *Emmenbrücke* to *Lenzburg* offers a pleasant tour, though dusty in summer. The gauge is that of the ordinary railways, the carriages of which can run on this line.

From Lucerne to (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Emmenbrücke*, see p. 21; here we change carriages for the 'Seethalbahn', which diverges to the right.

4 M. *Emmen* (1410'; Stern), near the *Reuss*, on the right bank of which,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the E., is the old nunnery of *Rathhausen*, now an asylum for poor children. We traverse the fertile *Emmenboden* to (6 M.) *Waldbrück*. The line quits the road, here unsuitable for a tramway, and ascends, affording a fine view of the *Rigi* to the right, to (8 M.) *Eschenbach* (1560'; Rössli; Löwe), with its large Cistercian Abbey and valuable gravel-pits in the vicinity. (Diligence twice daily in 40 min. to *Gisikon*, p. 72.)

Above Eschenbach the line rejoins the road, crosses at (9 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Ballwyl* (1693') the watershed between the *Reuss* and the *Aa*, and descends into the *Seethal*, belonging partly to Lucerne and partly to Aargau, one of the most fertile and attractive valleys in Central Switzerland. This 'lake-valley', 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. long, is bounded on the E. by the long *Lindenberg* (2953') and on the W. by the *Ehrlose* (2670') and the *Homberg* (2595'), and in the middle of it lie the pretty *Baldegg Lake* (or *Obere See*) and the larger *Hallwyl Lake* (or *Untere See*), amidst pastures sprinkled with fruit-trees.

11 M. *Hochdorf* (1653'; \**Hirsch*), a picturesque and prosperous village, with beautiful pine-woods in the vicinity.

EXCURSIONS. On a hill to the E. ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) is the cantonal deaf-and-dumb asylum of *Hohenrain* (2014'), formerly a commandery of the knights of St. John, with a fine view of the Alps. Thence in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to *Schloss Horben* (2625'; p. 22), a health-resort, affording a superb view to the N. and E.; then to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) ruined castle of *Lieli*, another fine point of view, to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Augstholtz* (Hydropathic Establishment), and back to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) Hochdorf. The whole excursion may be made by carriage.

To the W. of Hochdorf roads lead by *Römerswyl* to (4 M.) *Oberreinach*, a ruined castle, with an admirable view of the Seetal and the Jura; by the pilgrimage-shrine of *Hildisrieden* to the (5 M.) chapel commemorative of the battle of *Sempach* (p. 20); and by *Urseryl* to (3½ M.) *Rain*, near which is *Oberbuchen* (2133'), where we obtain a picturesque survey of Pilatus and the Entlebuch Mts.

12½ M. *Baldegg* (*Löwe*) a pretty village with an old castle, now a nunnery and girls' school, lies at the S. E. end of the *Baldegger See* (1532'), a lake 3 M. long. Skirting the E. bank of the lake, we next reach (15 M.) *Gelfingen* (*Stern*), where the culture of the vine begins. On the right is the castle of *Heidegg*, and ¾ M. to the N. is the pretty village of *Hitzkirch* (*Kranz*; *Engel*), once a Teutonic commandery, with a seminary for teachers.

To the N. of Hitzkirch a road leads by *Altwei* and *Aesch* to (5 M.) *Fahrwangen* (*Bär*) and *Meisterschwanden* (*Löwe*; \**Pens*. *Seerose*), two large and nearly adjacent villages, where straw-plaiting is the chief industry (see below); thence by *Sarmendorf*, past *Schloss Hilfikon*, to *Villmergen* and (5 M.) *Wohlen* (p. 22).

Still running towards the N. W., the tramway now intersects the fertile plain between the lakes of Baldegg and Hallwyl. 16¼ M. *Richensee*, with the ruins of the *Grünenburg*, which was destroyed in 1386, standing upon an enormous erratic block. 17 M. *Ermensee*, a well-to-do village on the *Aa*. At (18 M.) *Mosen* the tramway reaches the *Hallwyler See* (1383'), a lake 5½ M. long and 1½ M. broad, and ascends on its W. bank to —

20 M. *Beinwyl* (1700'; 1679 inhab.; *Löwe*), a busy, thriving village with considerable cigar-manufactories, commanding a charming view of the lake.

RAILWAY in 5 min. to (1¼ M.) *Reinach* (*Bär*) and in 9 min. to (2½ M.) *Menzniken* (*Stern*), two industrial villages in the upper *Winenthal*. — A pleasant excursion from Beinwyl is the ascent of the *Homberg* (2895'), ¾ hr. to the N.W.; beautiful view of the Alps and the Jura Mts.

The cars now run high above the lake to (21½ M.) *Birrwyl*, with its large factories, and descend thence to (23½ M.) *Boniswyl* (Rail. Restaurant), a busy wine-trading place.

To FAHRWANGEN diligence twice daily in 1 hour. The road leads past the handsome old château of *Hallwyl*, the ancestral seat of the distinguished family of that name, to (1½ M.) *Seengen* (*Bär*), a large village, with the burial-vaults of the Hallwyl family. About ½ M. to the S. E. is the *Brestenberg* *Hydropathic*, formerly a château of Hans Rudolf v. Hallwyl, built in 1625, prettily situated among vineyards at the N. end of the Lake of Hallwyl. From Brestenberg we follow the E. bank to *Tennwyl*, *Meisterschwanden*, and (2 M.) *Fahrwangen* (see above).

24½ M. *Niederhallwyl-Dürrenäsch*; 25½ M. *Seon* (*Stern*), a large manufacturing village (1794 inhab.).

29½ M. *Lenzburg* (1300'; 2501 inhab.; \**Krone*; *Löwe*), a busy little town on the *Aa*, with the large cantonal prison. On a hill above the town, to the E.. stands the old *Schloss Lenzburg* (1663'; Frau Dr. Wedekind's *Pens*. and restaurant; fine view). Opposite, to the W., rises the *Staufberg* (1710').

From Lenzburg to *Aarau* and *Baden*, see p. 22.

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## 40. Bern.

**Hotels.** — BERNERHOF (Pl. a; C, 5), adjoining the Federal Hall, R. & A. 4-5, D. 5 fr.; — BELLEVUE (Pl. b; D, 5), R., L., & A. 3½-4½, D. 4 fr.; both these command a view of the Alps. — SCHWEIZERHOF (Pl. c; C, 4), near the station, R., L., & A. 3½, D. 4½ fr.; — FAUCON (Pl. d; D, 4), Marktgasse, R. & L. 3½, D. 3½ fr. — HÔTEL DE FRANCE (Pl. g; G, 3, 4), R., L., & A. 3, D. 3 fr.; — HÔTEL DU JURA (Pl. h; B, 4), R., L., & A. 2½-3½ fr.; HIRSCH (Pl. i; C, 4), these three near the station. — In the town: — PFISTERN (*Hôtel des Boulangers*, Pl. k; E, 4), near the clock-tower; — STORCH (Pl. l; C, 4), — LÖWE (Pl. m; C, 4), both moderate; — MOHR (Pl. n; F, 4); SCHMIEDEN (*Marechauz*, Pl. p; D, 4); HÔTEL-PENSION RUOF (Pl. e; C, 4), Waisenhaus-Platz; — STERNEN (Pl. u; C, 3), Aarbergergasse, plain, R. 2-2½, D. 3 fr.; — HÔTEL ZU WEBERN (*Hôtel des Tisserands*; Pl. q; D, 4) and HÔTEL ZU ZIMMERLEUTEN (Pl. t; D, 4), both in the Marktgasse; these last all moderate. — Unpretending: SCHLÜSSEL (Pl. r; E, 4); — BÄR, near the station, R. 2½-3, D. 3 fr.; WILDERMANN (Pl. s; C, 3, 4), Aarberger Str., R. 2, B. 1½, D. 3 fr.; EMMENTHALER HOF, Neue Gasse; KREUZ, Zeughausgasse, moderate. — \*PENS. HEETER (Pl. o; F, 4), well situated, near the cathedral; PENS. SCHANZENBERG, near the Schänzli; — PENS. JOLIMONT, Äussere Enge (1½ M.; p. 140), with fine view (5-6 fr.); PENSION & RESTAURANT SCHLOSS BREM-GARTEN, prettily situated on a peninsula in the Aare. 2¼ M. to the N. (road viâ Felsenau);





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\*PENS. VICTORIA (5-6 fr.), on the Schänzli (p. 140), for invalids; \*PENS. HUG, in the *Mattenhof*,  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. from the town (for surgical cases).

**Cafés and Restaurants.** \*Rail. Restaurant, D.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; \*Café Casino near the Federal Hall, terrace with view of the Alps; \*Restaurant Cassani, in the Museum (p. 138); Café Berna; Café Sternwarte, on the 'Grosse Schanze' (Pl. B, 3); Café du Théâtre; Schwellenmätteli, on the Aare; Mütsenberg, Kesslergasse, moderate. At the W. pavilion on the Münster-Terrasse (p. 137) refreshments are sold after 1 p.m. (Sundays after 4 p.m.); music occasionally in the evening, and on Sun. 11-12 a.m. — Outside the town: Café Schänzli (p. 140), beyond the railway-bridge ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.), on the lofty right bank of the Aare (concert or summer-theatre daily); \*Café in the Enge (p. 140), 1 M. from the Aarberg Gate; Schloss Bremgarten,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the N. (see above). — Beer. Krone, Gerechtigkeitsgasse; \*Café National, Bären, della Casa, Schauptplatzgasse; \*Café Rhyn, Bären-Platz; Café du Pont, Café Sternwarte (see above). Bernese beer: Hahnen; \*Café Cassani, Bären-Platz; Stadtgarten, Neuengasse.

**Confectioner.** G. Stroebel-Durheim, Bahnhofs-Platz.

**Alpine Boots.** Bührer, Spitalgasse; Scheidegger, Waisenhaus-Platz. — COGNAC, MADEIRA, etc. at Demme's, Aarziel.

Zahnd's Museum of Alpine animals, Untere Alpenegg, Enge-Str. 10 (Pl. B, 2; to the left of the railway-bridge, on the way to the Enge), worth seeing (open daily 9-12 and 2-6, 1 fr.; Sun.  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.). — Diorama of the Blümals, Bundesgasse (50 c.).

**Baths.** Bürki Bad (swimming bath) at the Holz-Platz, in the Aarziel (Pl. C, D, 6; cable-tramway, see p. 138). River Baths (Laufenegg Bad) below the small Nydeck Bridge, by the 'Pelikan' (Pl. G, 3), and in the Altenbergbad. Water of the Aare very cold (65-68° F.). Swimming Baths (also warm baths) in the Lorraine, 8 min. from the Schänzli (p. 140; water 77-81° F.). — Warm Baths (Turkish, etc.) at Büchler's; Frickbad, below the Münster-Terrasse.

**Cabs.** One-horse, for  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. 1-2 pers. 80 c., 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 20 c.; each additional  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. 40 or 60 c. Two-horse: same fares as for 3-4 pers. with one horse. Box 20 c., small articles free. From 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., double fares. Whole day, i.e. over 8 hrs., 1-2 pers. 15 fr., 3-4 pers. 20 fr.

Tramway (moved by compressed air) from the Bears'Den through the chief street to the railway station, and thence on to the 'Linde' (Bremgarten Cemetery; fares 10-20 c.) and back. Omnibus from the Käfigthurm to Wahern (p. 140).

**Post and Telegraph Office** (Pl. 15), near the station. Branch-office in the Kramgasse, at the old post-office.

**Theatres.** Schänzli Theater (p. 141), daily in summer, 8 p.m.; 3, 2, 1,  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr. — Stadt Theater (Pl. 19; D, E, 4), closed in summer.

**British Minister,** F. R. St. John, Wallgasse 2; office-hours 11-1. — **American Minister,** James O. Broadhead; Vice-Consul J. E. Hinzen, Hirschengraben 6. — **English Church Service** in the Hall of the Lehrer Schule, Naegelgasse 2 (10.30 a.m.; evening services at 5 p.m. during the summer months and at 4 p.m. in the winter months).

**Official Intelligence Bureau** (*Verkehrsbureau*), Laupen-Str. 1, furnishes information gratis as to sights, excursions, etc.

**Attractions.** Visit the 'Kleine Schanze' and the Federal Council Hall; then the Kirchenfeldbrücke and the Cathedral (Münster-Terrasse and Erlach Monument); follow the Kreuzgasse to the Rathaus; across the Nydeckbrücke to the Bears' Den; return past the Zeitglockthurm to the Corn Market, and cross the Waisenhaus-Platz to the museums; lastly cross the railway-bridge to the Schänzli and then return to the station.

**Bern** (1765'), the capital of Canton Bern, with 47,151 inhab. (including its extensive suburbs), has been the seat of the Swiss government since 1848. Founded by Duke Berthold V. of Zähringen in 1191, the town became independent of the Empire in 1218. By 1288 its powers had so increased that it warded off two sieges by

Rudolph of Hapsburg, and in 1339 the Bernese overthrew the Burgundian nobles at the battle of Laupen (p. 203). In 1353 Bern joined the Confederation, and in 1528 the citizens embraced the reformed faith. In 1415 they conquered part of Aargau, and in 1536 they wrested the Pays de Vaud from the princes of Savoy; but in 1798 they were deprived of these territories.

The city, in a striking situation, is built on a peninsula of sand-stone-rock, formed by the *Aare*, which flows 100' below. Most of the broad principal streets run from E. to W. Those in the old part of the town are flanked with arcades (*Lauben*), which form a covered way for foot-passengers. One of the chief characteristics of Bern consists in its numerous fountains, most of them dating from the 16th cent., adorned with statues of every variety (Samson, Themis, an Archer, a Bagpiper, an Ogre, etc.). In other respects also Bern still retains more mediæval features than any other large town in Switzerland.

The chief artery of traffic is a series of broad streets, called the Spitalgasse, the Marktgasse, the Kramgasse, and the Gerechtigkeitsgasse, which extend from the Obere Thor (Pl. B, 4) to the Nydeck Bridge (Pl. G, H, 4), a distance of nearly a mile. In this street are situated the *Käfigthurm* (Pl. 20), now a prison, and the *Zeitglockenturm* (Pl. 21; E, 4), once the E. gate of the town, but now its central point, rebuilt in 1770, and recently decorated with frescoes. On the E. side is a curious clock, which announces the approach of each hour by the crowing of a cock, while 2 min. before the hour a troop of bears marches in procession round a sitting figure. Being the heraldic emblem of Bern, the bear frequently recurs. Thus, on the neighbouring *Bärenbrunnen* (Pl. 2), Bruin appears with shield, sword, banner, and helmet. Two bears also support a shield in the pediment of the *Corn Hall* (Pl. 12), a handsome building, which down to 1830 always contained a store of corn to be used in case of famine (wine-cellars below, much frequented; the largest cask contains about 8800 gal.). On the first floor is the cantonal *Industrial Museum* (collection of samples and models, open 10-12 and 2-4, Sun. 10-12, gratis). The Kornhaus-Platz is embellished with the grotesque *Kindlifresser-Brunnen* (*Ogre Fountain*; Pl. 3; D, 4); the ogre is about to devour a child, while other innocents protrude from his pocket and girdle.

At the E. end of the opposite Metzergasse are the modern *Old Catholic Church* (Pl. 11), in the Romanesque-Gothic style, designed by Depertes of Rheims, and the cantonal **Rathaus** or **Town Hall** (Pl. 16; F, 4), erected in 1406, and restored in 1868, approached by a handsome flight of steps, and adorned with the arms of the Bernese districts.

In the Postgasse, a little farther to the right, is the interesting 15th century **Chapel of St. Anthony**. The doors on the S. side, the unfinished apse, and the crypt on the N. side, in the Postgasshalde, should be noticed, as also the frescoes in the carpenter's shop on the 1st floor.

The keys may be obtained on application to Mr. Zbinden, Postgasse 66. (If sufficient funds can be raised, it is proposed to restore this chapel as an English church.)

The \***Cathedral**, or *Münster* (Pl. E, F, 4, 5), a fine late-Gothic structure, 93 yds. long, 37 yds. broad, and 76' high, was begun in 1421, completed in 1598, and restored in 1850. Round the whole of the roof runs a beautiful open *Balustrade*, the design of which is different between each pair of buttresses. The *W. Portal* is remarkably fine; the sculptures represent the Last Judgment; in the outer arches are Christ, above, with the Virgin and John the Baptist on the left and right, and the Twelve Apostles; in the inner (smaller) arches are the Prophets and the Wise and Foolish Virgins. The unfinished *Tower*, 134' high, is now to be finished from plans of the German architect Beyer.

**INTERIOR** (adm. 20c.). The Choir contains *Stained Glass* of 1496, one window representing the dogma of Transubstantiation, another the Life of Christ. The *Choir Stalls* (1522) are adorned on one side with Apostles, on the other with Prophets. A monument with the armorial bearings of *Berthold von Zähringen*, the founder of Bern (see p. 135), was erected by the city in 1600. Another in memory of the magistrate *Friedrich von Steiger*, bears the names of the 702 Bernese who fell on 5th March, 1798, at the Grauholz, 6 M. to the N. of Bern, in an engagement with the French. In front of this is a *Pietà* in marble, by *Tschärner* (1870). The organ rivals that of Freiburg (performance four times weekly in summer at 8; tickets, 1 fr., at the hotels or from the verger or 'Sigrist').

The Platz in front of the cathedral is adorned with an *Equestrian Statue* of *Rudolph von Erlach* (Pl. 6), the victor at Laupen (p. 203), in bronze, designed by *Volmar* of Bern, and erected in 1848, with bears at the corners, and inscriptions and trophies on the pedestal.

The \***Cathedral Terrace** (*Münster-Terrasse*; Pl. F, 5), rising abruptly 110' above the Aare, formerly the churchyard, is now a shady promenade with seats, adorned with a bronze statue of *Berthold von Zähringen* (Pl. 7; p. 135), designed by *Tschärner*, with Bruin as a helmet-bearer. The view from this terrace, as indeed from every open space in Bern, is justly celebrated. In clear weather the panorama of the Bernese Alps witnessed here is more extensive than from any other spot in the Oberland.

\***Views.** The most important mountains are marked in the annexed Panorama. From other points (the Münz-Terrasse, Casino-Garden, Bundes-Rathaus, Kleine Schanze, Café Schänzli, and the Enge outside the Aarberger Thor) the following mountains are also visible: — To the right of the Doldenhorn, the *Balmhorn* (12,180') with the *Altels* (11,930'; 37 M. distant), and over the Gurten, the bell-shaped summit of the *Stockhorn* (7195'; 18 M.); also, to the extreme left, the peaks of the *Spannörter* (10,515'; 53 M.) and the *Schlossberg* (10,280'; 54 M.), both in the canton of Uri; the crest of the *Bäuchlein* near Escholzmatt (5810'; 24 M.), and the *Feuerstein* above the Entlebuch (6700'; 30 M.).

These mountains present a sublime spectacle at sunset in fine weather, especially when the W. horizon is partially veiled with thin clouds, and the phenomenon called the *ALPENGLÜHEN* ('Glow of the Alps') is produced. Long after the shadows have fallen upon the valleys, and the lingering rays of the setting sun have faded from the snowy peaks themselves, the mountains begin to glow from their bases upwards, as if illuminated by a bright internal fire.

The **Historical Museum** (Pl. 14; E, 5; Tues. and Sat. 3-5, Sun. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -12; at other times 1 pers. 1 fr.; for 2-5 pers. 50 c. each) contains archaeological and historical collections, including antiquities from lake-dwellings and tombs, Swiss implements of the flint, bronze, and iron periods, ancient weapons from the arsenal of Bern, valuable Burgundian tapestry, the field-altar of Charles the Bold, enriched with gilding and precious stones (captured at Grandson), etc.

Adjoining the museum, on the S., is the **University** (Pl. 22; 5-600 students), founded in 1834; on the N. side is the **Town Library** (Pl. 1; open on week-days 2-4 p.m. to those accompanied by one of the library officials), containing numerous histories of Switzerland; and the **University Library**.

To the S., the **\*Kirchenfeldbrücke** (Pl. E, 5; splendid view), a huge iron bridge built in 1882-83, 751' long, 115' above the Aare, crosses the Aare to the Helvetia-Platz in the **Kirchenfeld**, where a new quarter of the town is being erected. On the S. side of the square the new **Swiss National Museum** is now under construction.

The best view of the bridge is obtained from the **Münzterrasse** (Pl. 13), immediately above it, on the left bank. To the W., in the Inselgasse, is the **New Bundes-Rathhaus** (Pl. D, 5), a palatial building erected in 1888-92 from Auer's designs, resembling the **Altes Bundes-Rathaus**, but of larger dimensions, destined for the departments of war and agriculture.—In the Casino-Platz (Pl. C, 6), to the right, is the **Museum**, a club (introduction by a member), with a façade adorned with statues of celebrated Bernese by Dorer.

In the Bundesgasse, on the left, rises the **\*Federal Council Hall** (**Altes Bundes-Rathaus**, Pl. C, 5), a handsome edifice in the Florentine style, 400' long and 165' broad, designed by Stadler and Studer, and completed in 1857 (porter on the right of the principal entrance; entrance free). The sittings of the two legislative assemblies, usually held in July and Dec., are open to the public. The debates, which are generally very keen, are in German or French. Rulings of the president, motions, resolutions, etc., are announced in both languages. On the third floor is a collection of antiquities from lake-dwellings and another of coins (adm. daily 10-12 and 2-4). The roof (75 ft. high) commands the most extensive **\*View in Bern**.

In front of the Bundes Rathaus is a fountain-figure of *Berna*, in bronze, on a pedestal adorned with figures of the four Seasons.

Between the Council Hall and the Bernerhof is a **Cable Tramway**, 360' long (gradient 3:10), opened in 1885, which descends to the bathing establishments in the **Aarziel** (p. 135). Trains every 5 min.; fare 10 c.

To the W. of this point, passing the Bernerhof, a few paces bring us to the promenades on the **\*Kleine Schanze** (Pl. B, C, 5), which affords a superb survey of the Bernese Alps (comp. p. 137; **Panorama** by Imfeld), with the Aarethal and the Kirchenfeldbrücke in the foreground and the town to the left. In the grounds is a bust of *Niggeler*, the 'Turnvater' (promoter of gymnastics).

The **Kunst-Museum** in the Waisenhaus-Str. (Pl. C, 3), a fine Renaissance building, contains the municipal *Picture Gallery* (50 c., daily 9-12 and 2-5; Sun. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -12 gratis).

On the GROUND FLOOR are two rooms to the left containing sculptures and casts (1st: *Imhof*, Atalanta, Eve, Hagar and Ishmael; *Tschärner*, Piëta; *Lanz*, General Dufour. 2nd: Casts from the antique). — The vestibule of the UPPER FLOOR contains statues of Rebecca, Miriam, Ruth, and David, by *Imhof*; busts of Bianca Capello and of an Arab sheikh, after *Marcello* (p. 204); *Burnand*, Herd leaving the mountain-pasture. On the left, three cabinets with early German, Italian and Netherlandish pictures. — Room I. (left) 241. *Castan*, The first snow on the Oeschinen Lake; 190. *Dieterli*, Children from Oberhasli; 152. *Pixis*, Huss parting from his friends; 246. *Ruedisühi*, Deserted Castle; \*147. *Veillon*, Spring morning on the Lake of Brienz; 167. *Humbert*, Cattle crossing a river; 183. *E. Girardet*, Going to school; *Bocion*, Fishing-boat near St. Saphorin; 175. *D'Orschwiller*, Ape concert; 198. *D. Meyer*, Girl from the Simmenthal; 160. *F. Diday*, Chalet in the Bernese Oberland; *Schrader*, Abdication of Emp. Henry IV.; \*251. *Staebli*, Landscape in the canton of Ticino; 141. *A. de Meuron*, Chamois-hunter; *Massarani*, Interior of a harem; *Steffan*, Alpine lake; 189. *Dieterli*, Children of Iseltwald; *Aerni*, Italian street scene. — II. Room. 202. *Fröhlicher*, Handegg; 226. *Buchsér*, Among the waves; \*153. *Anker*, The examination; \*172. *Koller*, Cow and calf in the mountains; 142. *A. de Meuron*, The dying husband; 157. *A. Calame*, Waterfall near Meiringen; 135. *Moritz*, The husband in the tavern; 204. *Fröhlicher*, Bavarian landscape; 218. *K. Girardet*, Hay-making in the Bernese Oberland; \*165. *Vautier*, Saying grace; 168. *Simon*, On the road; 138. *Ritz*, Engineers among the mountains; 280. *Fanart*, Wooded valley in the Jura; 173. *Preller*, Sea piece; 184. *Anker*, The dead friend. — III. Room. 224. *Zimmermann*, Arolla Glacier; 197. *Harrer*, Olevano; *J. Girardet*, Lake shore; *Jeanmaire*, Pine wood; 146. *K. Girardet*, Battle of Morat; 215. *P. Robert*, Echo; *Castan*, Wood near Colombier; 143. *A. de Meuron*, Summer; 185. *Walther*, Skirmish in the Grauhölz; 145. *Zelger*, Putting in the horses; 174. *Potter*, Evening landscape in Italy; \*161. *Diday*, Valley of Lauterbrunnen; \**Bachmann*, Going to baptism in winter; 195. *Zünd*, Forest landscape in autumn; 199. *Tobler*, Checkmate; *Veillon*, Tombs of the Khalifs; 240. *Giron*, The model; 223. *Frisching*, Iseltwald; *Arthur Calame*, Sunrise near the Lake of Geneva. — Room IV. *Eberle*, Morning at a Bavarian Alp; 193. *Snell*, Fall of the Schmadribach; 158. *Steffan*, Scene near Meiringen; 156. *Al. Calame*, Scene near the Handegg; 131. *E. Girardet*, Love-suit; 164. *Prevost*, Wood near the Great Scheidegg; 200. *Millner*, Bavarian Alp. — CABINET V. (right) 182. *Schuler*, Scene at the siege of Strassburg 1870; 127. *L. Robert*, Italian woman (study); 163. *George*, Landscape near Geneva. — CABINETS VI. and VII. Early Swiss paintings, water-colours, drawings, etc.

Opposite is the **Natural History Museum** (Pl. C, 3; in summer, Tues. and Sat. 2-5, and Sun. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -12, free; on other days, 8-6, adm. 1 fr.; for 2-6 pers., 50 c. each, larger parties 3 fr.).

To the right on the ground-floor is the *Collection of Minerals*, which includes some magnificent crystals (rock-crystal, smoky topaz from the Tiefen Glacier on the Furka, p. 117). Bust of *B. Studer* (d. 1887). To the left, *Fossils*. \*Relief of the Bernese Oberland by Ed. Beck. — On the first floor is the *Zoological Collection*. On the staircase is a group of chamois. In the central saloon, with ceiling-frescoes by Baldancoli, are large ruminants. In the room on the left, birds and eggs. In the room on the right, mammalia. Adjacent a small room devoted to the Swiss fauna. — On the 2nd floor, to the left, amphibia, fish, and marine animals; to the right, conchylia, crabs, and insects.

Adjoining the Museum on the E. is the large new *School Building* (Pl. C, 3), accommodating the Gymnasium and Commercial School. — To the W. of the town, in the Freiburger Strasse, is the new

*Inselspital*, a hospital admirably equipped for the treatment of 330 patients. — In the \**Grosse Schanze*, above the station to the W. (Pl. A, B, 3, 4), with promenades and extensive view, are the *Observatory*, the *Head Offices of the Jura-Simplon Railway*, the *Maternity Hospital*, and a bust of *President Stämpfli* (d. 1879).

Crossing the *Railway Bridge* (p. 17), at the N.W. end of the town, we pass the *Botanic Garden* (Pl. D, 2), with a bust of Albert von Haller, and reach ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) the \**Schänzli* (Pl. D, E, 2; *Café* and *Summer Theatre*, p. 135; adm. for non-customers 50 c.), with a terrace and grounds commanding the finest view near Bern. In the foreground lies the picturesque city; above it rises the wooded Gurten; to the left are the Bernese Alps, and to the right the Stockhorn chain, adjoined by the Freiburg Mts.; to the extreme W. is the Moléson.

The large *Military Dépôt* of Canton Bern, in the *Beundenfeld* beyond the *Schänzli*, erected in 1874-78 at a cost of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  million francs, comprises an arsenal, offices, stables with riding-schools, and a large barrack. The *Arsenal* contains large stores of weapons, and in the 'Antiquitätensaal' are various curiosities (fee).

On the E. side of Bern the Aare is crossed by the handsome *Nydeck Bridge* (Pl. G, H, 5), in three arches, built in 1844 by K. E. Müller. The central arch has a span of 165', and is 100' high. On the right bank of the Aare is the *Bears' Den* (*Bärengraben*), where Bruin is maintained, according to immemorial usage, at the cost of the municipality. Bread and fruit are the only offerings permitted. — From this point the *Thuner Stalden*, a handsome avenue of plane-trees, affording a fine view of the town, ascends to the right, whence we may return to the (20 min.) centre of the town by the *Marien - Strasse*, and the *Kirchenfeldbrücke* (p. 138).

To the N., 1 M. from the *Aarberg Gate*, on the left bank of the Aare, past the *Deer and Chamois Park*, is the \**Enge*, a large peninsula nearly surrounded by the Aare, rising high above it, and commanding an admirable view. The finest point is the *café* (p. 135), surrounded by pleasant shady grounds and adjoined by the beautiful *Bremgarten Forest*.

The view from the \**Gurten* (2825'; *Inn*), a long hill to the S. of Bern, embraces, besides the Bernese Alps (p. 137), the Stockhorn chain, the Freiburg Alps, the Jura for a distance of 100 M., with parts of the Lake of Neuchâtel; and, to the left, the Unterwald and Lucerne Mts. as far as Pilatus. The road from Bern to the (1 M.) Gurten, leads through the *Aarziel* to the *Café Schönenegg* and ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Wabern*, from both of which points paths also ascend to the top. On the hillside are the *Bächtelen* and *Victoria* asylums for deserted children.

Above *Belp* (p. 143), 5 M. to the S. of Bern, lies *Zimmerwald* (2815'; Hüt.-Pens. Beau-Séjour), charmingly situated, and (1 M. farther) *Bütschelegg* (3470'; *Inn*), with an extensive view. — During a longer stay, excursions may be undertaken to the *Bantiger* (3113'; 4 hrs.), to the *Belpberg* (3592';  $4\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.), and to the *Falkenfluh* (3410'; 4 hrs., see p. 141).

## 41. From Bern to Thun.

*Comp. Map, p. 148.*

19½ M. RAILWAY (*Centralbahn*) in 1 hr. (3 fr. 35, 2 fr. 35, 1 fr. 70 c.). View to the right as far as Münsingen; thence to Utigen on the left. — Through-trains from Bern to Interlaken (*Thunersee Railway*, p. 144). Travellers preferring the steamboat journey descend at the station of *Thun-See* (formerly *Scherzigen*), ½ M. beyond Thun, and go on board there. Railway tickets are available for the steamboat and vice versa.

Bern, see p. 134. On the Wylerfeld (p. 17) the train turns to the right, affording an admirable survey of the Alps to the right; to the left is the lunatic asylum of *Waldau*. 3 M. *Ostermundingen*. — 5 M. *Gümlingen* (Hôt. Mattenhof), junction for Lucerne (p. 131). About 2¼ M. to the E. is the finely-situated \**Pension Dentenberg* (2325'). The *Giebel* (¼ hr.) commands a fine view. — 8 M. *Rubigen*; 10 M. *Münsingen*. On the right rise the Stockhorn and Niesen, on the left the Mönch, Jungfrau, and Blümlisalp. 12½ M. *Wichtrach*; 14½ M. *Kiesen*. From this point a road ascends via *Diesbach* in 2½ hrs. to the *Falkenfluh* (3410'), a health-resort with an unpretending \*Inn and a fine view. Near (15½ M.) *Uttigen* we cross the *Aare*. On the right near Thun is a large barrack.

19½ M. Thun. — Hotels. \**THUNER HOF* or *GRAND HOTEL*, beautifully situated on the left bank of the *Aare*, R., L., & A. from 5, B. 1½, D. 4½-5 fr.; \**BELLEVUE*, on the right bank, with extensive grounds, R., L., & A. from 4, B. 1½, lunch 3½, D. 5, pens. 11 fr.; Hôt.-PENS. *BAUMGARTEN*, with garden, R., L., & A. 3-5, D. 4, pens. 6-10 fr.; *FREIENHOF*, by the steamboat-quay, with café-restaurant and garden on the *Aare*, R. & A. 2½-3, D. 3, B. 1¼ fr.; \**FALKEN*, with terrace on the *Aare*, R. 2-3, D. 3 fr.; \**KREUZ*, R. 2, D. 3 fr.; \**KRONE*, adjoining the Town Hall, R., L., & A. 2½ fr.; *SCHWEIZERHOF*, at the station; *OCHSEN*, unpretending. — \*PENS. *ITTEN*, on the Amsoldingen road, 6½ fr.; PENS. *EICHBUHL*, on the lake, near Hilterfingen, 2 M. to the S.E.

Cafés. *Freienhof* (see above); *Café du Casino*, on the way to the *Belle-vue*. Beer at the *Freienhof*, the *Café du Pont*, on the way to the railway-station, and the *Schlüssel*, by the Lauithor. — *KURGARTEN*. Concerts daily 3.30-5 and 8.40 p.m. Adm. 50 c.; weekly ticket 2, monthly 5 fr.

BATHS in the very rapid and cold *Aare*, to the N. of the town, 50 c. Warm Baths at the *Bälliz Baths*. — BOAT on the lake, according to tariff, 3 fr. per hour, 2 hrs. 5 fr., 3 hrs. 7, ½ day 8, whole day 10 fr.; but better terms may sometimes be made. — CARVED Wood at *J. Kofler's*, in the garden of the *Bellevue*. — TERRACOTTAS at *Schoch-Laederach's* (see below).

CAB to or from the station 1 fr. Carriage with one horse the first hr. 4, with two horses 7 fr., each addit. hr. 3 and 5 fr. To Wimmis 6 or 10, to Kandersfig 20 or 38, to Weissenburg 13 or 24, to Zweisimmen 28 or 30, Saanen 35 or 60, Gsteig 40 or 70, Château d'Oex 40 or 70, Aigle 80 or 150, Gurnigel 30 or 50 fr.

ENGLISH CHAPEL in the grounds of the *Bellevue*.

Thun (1844'; pop. 5507), charmingly situated on the *Aare*, ¾ M. below its efflux from the lake, forms a fitting portal to the beauties of the Oberland. The principal street is curious. In front of the houses projects a row of warehouses and cellars, 10-12' high, on the flat roofs of which is the pavement for foot-passengers, flanked with the shops. Thun is the centre of the trade of the Oberland. The *Keramic Museum* (*Schoch-Læderach*) contains a fine exhibition of terracottas, majolica, etc. (for sale).

Near the bridge (to the left) a covered way of 218 steps (and to the right of the bridge, at the Pens. Baumgarten, a road without steps) ascends to the *Church*, erected in 1738. \*View from the churchyard, embracing the old-fashioned town, the two arms of the rapid river, the fertile and partly wooded plain, and the Niesen, beyond which the snow-fields of the Doldenhorn and the Blümlisalp are visible. — Near the churchyard rises the large square tower of the old *Castle of Zähringen-Kyburg* with a turret at each corner, erected in 1182, and within the walls of the castle is the *Amts-Schloss*, or residence of the Bernese bailiffs, erected in 1429. From the 'Schloss-Promenade', beside the tower, we obtain a beautiful view, to the S.W., of the town, the valley of the Aare, and the Stockhorn chain. A road, ending in a covered flight of steps, descends hence to the market-place.

Thun is the seat of the *Federal Military School* for officers and sergeants, chiefly of artillery and engineers, and contains the federal manufactories of ammunition. Military manœuvres take place here annually on the 'Almend', or common.

**Walks.** Above the town on the right bank of the Aare, through the *Bellevue* grounds to the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) \**Pavillon St. Jacques* (*Jakobshübeli*, 2100'), commanding the lake, the Alps, Thun, and the valley of the Aare. Higher up (8 and 10 min.) are two other 'pavillons' (*Obere* and *Untere Wart*), the higher of which affords a charming survey of Thun and the valley of the Aare. — Another walk is by the road on the right (N.) bank of the Aare and of the lake across the *Bächimatt*, with its pretty grounds and Alpine view (Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, Blümlisalp, Doldenhorn, etc.), to the (20 min.) *Chartreuse* (the property of the Parpart family). Here (or by a shorter path 8 min. farther back) we turn to the left, passing the *Bächihölzli*, cross (10 min.) the *Hünibach*, and follow a path through the picturesque *Kohleren Ravine*, where the brook forms several small falls. This path ascends to the *Grüsbergwald* (see below) and the Goldiwyl road ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.).

On the Bern road, 3 M. to the N.W. of Thun, lies *Heimberg*, with extensive potteries. — To the N. of Thun ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.; diligence 5 times daily in 20 min.; carr. with one horse 3 fr.) is the considerable village of *Steffisburg* (brewery), whence we may ascend in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the small *Schnittwöyeyer-Bad* (trout), with its mineral spring. — Charming walk on the *Goldiwyl Road*, which diverges to the right from the Steffisburg road, at the 'Hübeli', a few hundred yards to the N. of the town. (A shorter path ascends to the right at the Pens. Baumgarten, with numerous guide-posts.) The beautifully wooded *Grüsberg*, which the road ascends, is intersected with good paths, furnished with finger-posts. The finest points of view are the *Rappensuh* or *Rabenfluh* (2844'; 1 hr.) and the *Brändlisberg* 2397'; 20 min. from the Rabenfluh or  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from the Hübeli direct), which overlook the town, the valley of the Aare, and the Stockhorn chain. After about  $2\frac{1}{4}$  M. the road divides. The left branch leads to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Goldiwyl* (3155'; Zysset's Inn), which may be reached also by a shorter road (3 M.) from Thun, diverging to the left before the Bächimatt. The right branch leads to ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Heiligenchwendi* (3324'),  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the S. of which is the \**Hallenegg* (3287), affording a magnificent view. A picturesque way back leads through the *Kohleren* (see above; descend to the left at the guide-post near the bifurcation, mentioned above).

The handsomest of the villas on the lake is *Schadau*, the property of M. de Rougemont, a modern Gothic building, charmingly situated between the left bank of the Aare and the lake, and embellished with sculptures in sandstone. On Sundays the garden is open to the public. — Farther distant, on the right bank, is the château of *Hünegg*, in

the French Renaissance style. Beautiful view from the terrace. Apply to the gardener, who lives on the road,  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. nearer Thun.

**Excursions.** *Thierachern* (1867'; Löwe), with fine view, 3 M. to the W.; 3 M. farther W., *Bad Blumenstein* and the *Fallbach*; thence through wood in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the W. of *Blumenstein*, beyond the *Gantrist Pass*), see p. 191. — *Burgistein* (2690'), a village and castle with fine view, 8 M. to the N.W. of Thun. *Amsoldingen* (Roman tombstones),  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S.W., and the ancient tower of *Strättligen* (p. 145),  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S. of Thun, a splendid point of view. The undulating district between the Stockenthal and Thun abounds in beautiful walks and mountain-views. — The *Stockhorn* (from *Blumenstein* or *Amsoldingen*  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.), see p. 191.

To THE GURNIGEL-BAD, from Thun a walk of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (guide desirable), or a drive of 4 hrs. (carr. with one horse 25, with two horses 45 fr.); or from Bern direct (17 M.); diligence twice daily in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; fare 7 fr. 15 c., coupé 8 fr. 60 c.). The road from Bern leads by *Wabern* and *Kehrsatz*, and (leaving *Belp* on the left) follows the W. side of the Gürbetal, soon affording a fine view of the Bernese Alps, to ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Toffen*. At ( $12\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Kirchenthurnen* (1995') it ascends to the right to the large village of *Riggisberg* (2500'; Sonne), beyond which we follow a road to the left to (15 M.) *Rüthi* and ascend steeply through the *Laaswald* to the (17 M.) "Gurnigelbad" (3783'), a favourite health-resort, with a spring impregnated with lime and sulphur, situated on a broad plateau (500 beds, R.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -6, pens. 6-8 fr.). Extensive wood-walks in the environs: to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Seftigschwand* (Inn); past the Laashöfe to the (1 hr.) *Längnei-Bad*; to the (1 hr.) *Obere Gurnigel* (5070'), an admirable point of view; to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Seelibühl* (5750'). — Over the *Gantrist* to *Bad Weissenburg* (5-6 hrs.), see p. 191. — From *Wattenwyl*, 5 M. to the W. of Thun and 3 M. to the S.W. of stat. *Uttigen* (p. 141), a pleasant path, which cannot be mistaken, ascends to Bad Gurnigel in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.

To *Saanen* through the valley of the *Simme*, see R. 57.

## 42. The Niesen.

*Comp. Map, p. 148.*

Two paths lead to the top: on the N. side from *Wimmis* a bridle-path (the best route) in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., and on the E., from the *Heustrich-Bad*, a bridle-path in the same time. The footpath from *Frutigen* is in so bad a condition (entirely destroyed for long tracts) that its use is not recommended. Travellers ascending in the morning should start from *Wimmis*; in the afternoon the path from the *Heustrich-Bad* is better shaded.

Railway or steamboat from Thun to Spiez, see p. 145; thence by *Spiezwyler* to *Wimmis*  $3\frac{1}{4}$  M. (a drive of 40 min.; post-vehicle thrice daily, 85 c.; one-horse carr. 4 fr., two-horse 7 fr., one-horse carr. from Thun 6, two-horse 10 fr.). — To the *Heustrich-Bad* and *Frutigen*, see R. 53.

HORSE to the top of the Niesen and back, from *Wimmis* or *Heustrichbad*, 15 fr. (starting before 10 a.m.); if the start is later, 20 fr.; to *Heustrich* over the Niesen (or in the reverse direction from *Heustrich* over the Niesen to *Wimmis*), 22 and 28 fr. — GUIDE (unnecessary) 10 fr. — Chair-porters 12 fr. (four porters are required for one chair).

From Spiez to ( $3\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Spiezwyler*, see p. 179. The road descends in a wide curve (to the left a direct footpath through wood) to the *Kanderbrücke*, with a fine view of the *Blüm lisalp*, and thence proceeds in a straight direction to ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) —

**Wimmis** (2080'; pop. 1242; \*Löwe), a pretty village in a very fertile district, at the E. base of the *Burgfluh* (5072'), overlooked by a castle which is now occupied by a school and the local authorities.

The church is said to have been founded by King Rudolph II. of Burgundy in 933, but is mentioned in ancient documents as early as 533.

**ASCENT OF THE NIESEN FROM WIMMIS.** The path ascends on the S. side of the Burgfluh. After 35 min. it crosses the *Staldenbach*; 3 min. later, by a gate, it turns to the left (inger-post) and ascends in zigzags through pastures and wood, passing the chalet on the *Bergli*. By the (2 hrs.) chalets of *Unterstalden* (4940') the path crosses to the right bank of the Staldenbach, and winds up the slopes of the Niesen, past the chalets of *Oberstalden* (5883'). The prospect first reveals itself beyond the (1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Staldenegg* (6345'), a sharp ridge connecting the *Beitfluh* (7924') or *Fromberghorn* with the Niesen, where the vast snow-fields of the Blümlisalp and Doldenhorn become visible. Thence to the top 1 hr. more.

FROM THE HEUSTRICH-BAD (p. 179), a good bridle-path ascends the grassy slopes behind the baths in windings (whenever it divides, the steeper branch must be selected), as far as an ancient lime-tree (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.); then through wood (1 hr.) and over pastures, past the chalets of *Schlechtenwaldegg* and the *Hegern-Alp* (6308'), in numerous windings, to the (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.) Niesen Inn. This route affords beautiful and diversified views; milk at the two upper chalets.

WEISSMÜLLER'S INN, with a small terrace, lies 5 min. below the summit (R., L., & A. 4, B. 2 fr.).

The \***Niesen** (7763'), the conspicuous N. outpost of a branch of the Wildstrubel, and like Pilatus regarded as an infallible barometer (see p. 94), rises in the form of a gently sloping pyramid. The rocks at the base are clay-slate, those of the upper part sand-stone-conglomerate. On the top there is room for about 50 persons. The Alps are seen to greater advantage here than from the Rigi. The view vies with that from the Faulhorn; there the Wetterhörner form the foreground; here we are close to the beautiful snow-clad Blümlisalp at the head of the Kienthal.

VIEW (comp. the panorama, p. 148). The most conspicuous snow-mountains are: to the E. the distant Titlis; nearer, the Wetterhörner and Schreckhörner, the Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, Gletscherhorn, Ebnefluh, Mitaghorn, Grosshorn, Breithorn, and Tschingelhorn; to the S. the Blümlisalp with its three peaks (Morgenhorn, Weisse Frau, Blümlisalphorn), the Doldenhorn, Balmhorn, and Altels; to the W., the Wildhorn, appearing between two black peaks; to the left of these the Mont Blanc group; then the Sanetschhorn, the snow-fields of the Diablerets, the Oldenhorn and the two peaks of the Dent du Midi, the last snow-group towards the W. The entire Lake of Thun is visible, and part of that of Brienz, with Interlaken between them. The thickly peopled valleys of the Simme, Engstigenbach, and Kander, and the Kienthal may be traced for a long distance. Towards the N. the course of the Aare, and the hill-country of Bern, as far as the Jura, complete the prospect. Best light towards sunset or in the morning before 10 o'clock.

### 43. From Thun to Interlaken. Lake of Thun.

*Comp. Map, p. 148.*

#### a. Thunersee Railway.

16 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. RAILWAY in 1-1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. (3 fr. 15, 2 fr. 10, 1 fr. 14 c.; from Bern to Interlaken in 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; 6 fr. 50, 4 fr. 50, 3 fr. 20 c.). — The Lake of Thun (1-37'; greatest depth, 709') is 11 M. long, and nearly 2 M. broad. The banks are at first studded with villas and gardens, but farther on the N. bank becomes precipitous. The *Thunersee Railway*, opened in July, 1893, skirts the S. bank of the lake and commands a series of picturesque views of the lake and the Alps. Railway tickets may be also used for the steam-boat journey (comp. p. 155).

*Thun*, see p. 141. —  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Thun-See* (formerly *Scherzligen*), on the left bank of the Aare, which here emerges from the lake; the station is opposite the steamboat-pier (see below). The train skirts the W. bank of the lake, with a view of the Stockhorn chain to the right, and the Bernese Alps from the Wetterhorn to the Blümlisalp to the left, as far as (3 M.) *Gwatt* (*Schäfle*; Post), where the Simmenthal road diverges to the right (p. 190), and then turns towards the S.E. Beyond *Strättligen*, with its old tower (p. 143), we cross the gorge of the *Kander* (p. 191), which here falls into the lake, by a handsome bridge (65 yds. long) and ascend gradually to the station of —

6 M. **Spiez** (2090'; *Rail. Restour.*, with R.), situated high above the village of that name (p. 146), and enjoying a splendid view of the Lake of Thun and its mountains (*Ralligstöcke*. *Sigriswyler Rothhorn*, etc.); in the foreground the picturesque village of Spiez with its château, and to the S.E. and S. the Bernese Alps from the Wetterhorn to the Blümlisalp.

From Spiez to *Frutigen* and *Kandersteg*, see p. 179; to *Wimmis* and ascent of the *Niesen*, see p. 143; to the *Simmenthal* see p. 190. Post and Telegraph Office opposite the station.

Beyond Spiez, the line again descends, past the village of *Faulensee* (p. 146); it then skirts the precipitous slopes of the S. bank close to the lake, passing through three tunnels near *Krattigen*. The next stations are *Leissigen* (*Steinbock*), pleasantly situated among fruit-trees at the foot of the *Morgenberghorn* (p. 153), and *Därligen* (*Pens*. *Seiler*, *Schärz*, *Schwalbenheim*). To the left, near the influx of the Aare, is the ruin of *Weissenau* (p. 151). The train skirts the new Aare Channel, passes along the foot of the *Heimwehfluh* (p. 150), and reaches the W. station of *Interlaken* (p. 148), in the village of Aarmühle,  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. from the beginning of the Höheweg.

### b. Steamboat Journey.

**STEAMBOAT** 4-5 times daily in  $1\frac{1}{4}$ -2 hrs. from *Thun-See* (*Scherzligen*; comp. p. 141) to *Interlaken*; stations *Oberhofen*, *Guntent*, *Spiez*, *Merligen*, *Beatenbucht*, *Leissigen* (the last two not always touched at).

The steamboat starts from the quay near the Freienhof Hotel (p. 141), ascends the Aare, stops at the Bellevue, and then at the rail. station of *Thun-See* (see above). To the left, among the trees, is the *Chartreuse* (p. 142); to the right, where the Aare emerges from the lake, *Schloss Schadau* (p. 142). The Stockhorn (7195'), with its conical summit, and the pyramidal Niesen (7763') rise on the right and left of the entrance to the valleys of the Kander and Simme (p. 191). To the left of the Niesen are the glittering snow-fields of the Blümlisalp; on the right, at the head of the Kandertal, the Fründenhorn, Doldenhorn, Balmhorn, Altels, and Rinderhorn gradually become visible (from left to right). In the direction of Interlaken appear successively (from right to left) the Mittaghorn, Jungfrau, Mönch, Eiger in the foreground, and farther off the Schreckhorn and Wetterhorn.

The steamer skirts the N.E. bank, which is clothed below with villas and gardens and higher up with woods, and passes the pretty village of *Hilterfingen* and the château of *Hünegg* (p. 142). It touches at *Oberhofen* (*Pensions \*Moy, \*Oberhofen; Restaurant Zimmermann*), which has a picturesque château of Countess Pourtalès, and at *Guntens* (*Weisses Kreuz; \*Pens. du Lac, 5 fr.; Hirsch; \*Pens. Graber*, all on the lake; *Pens. Schönberg*, on the hill, 10 min. from the lake, 5 fr.). In the vicinity (1½ M. from the lake) the water of the Guntensbach has worn a curious gorge for itself, with waterfalls (path and bridges at present much damaged).

A road ascends from Guntens to (¾ hr.) *Sigriswyl* (2620'; *Pens. Bär*, unpretending), a prettily situated village. The *Blume* (4577'; fine view) is ascended hence in 2 hrs. via *Schwanen*; the *Sigriswyl-Grat* (*Vorder-Bergli*, 5505'; *Hinter-Bergli*, 6066') by the *Alpiglen Alp* in 2½-3 hrs.; the *\*Sigriswyler Rothhorn* (6737'), the highest point of the Sigriswyl-Grat, in 4 hrs. (with guide). — On the steep slope of the Sigriswyl-Grat towards the *Justisthal* (see below) is the *Schaftoch* (5840'), a grand ice-cavern, reached from the *Obere Bergli* by a giddy path in ¾ hr. (guide, ice-axe, and torches necessary).

The steamer now crosses the lake at its broadest part, towards the S., to *Spiez* (\**Spiezer Hof*, with garden and lake-baths, R., L., & A. 5-6 fr., Eng. Church Serv. in summer; \**Hot.-Pens. Schonegg*, ¾ M. from the lake, near the rail. station, R. 2-4, B. 1¼, pens. 7 fr.; *Pens. Itten*, 3 min. from the station, moderate), a small village prettily situated on the S. bank. The picturesque old château, which formerly belonged to the Erlach family, is now the property of a Berlin gentleman, who has restored it and surrounded it with pretty grounds. From this point two black peaks are visible for a short time towards the E., above the S. bank of the Lake of Brienz; that to the right is the Faulhorn, the broader to the left the Schwarzhorn. Above the village runs the new *Thunersee Railway* (p. 145).

To *Aeschi*, see p. 179; ascent of the *Niesen*, p. 144. Diligence to *Kandersteg*, see p. 179; to *Zweisimmen*, see p. 190. The diligences start from the railway station (p. 145).

The next station is *Faulensee*, above which (1 M.; 3 M. from Spiez) is the \**Faulensee-Bad* (R., L., & A. 4, D. 3½, pens. 9 fr.), with a mineral spring, pleasant grounds and beautiful view. On the N. bank we next observe the abrupt *Sigriswyl-Grat*, with the bold *Ralligöcke* (6066') and the *Sigriswyler Rothhorn* (6737'). On the lake is *Schloss Ralligen*. Beyond stat. *Merligen* (\**Höt. Beatus*, with garden on the lake, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Löwe*), at the mouth of the *Justisthal*, the steamer proceeds to the (¼ hr.) *Beatenbucht* (Restaurant), the station for *St. Beatenberg*.

CABLE RAILWAY TO ST. BEATENBERG, in 16 min. (ascent 2½ fr., descent 1 fr., return-fare 3 fr.). The line, opened in 1889, is 1 M. long and has an average gradient of 1 : 3. The station at the top is 3 min. from the Kurhaus.

**St. Beatenberg.** — Hotels. \**KURHAUS*, at the W. end of the village, near a wood, with 130 beds and 2 'dépendances', R. 3-5, D. 4½, S. 3, pens. 8-12 fr. The following are named in their order from W. to E.: *PENSION EDELWEISS*; \**PENSION BEATRICE*, 4½-6, in July and Aug. 5-7 fr.;

HOT.-PENS. BLÜMLISALP; PENS. WALDRAND; \*HÔT.-PENS. SCHÖNEGGER, in the middle of the village, 4-6½, in July and Aug. 4¾-7½ fr.; FEUZ, village inn; \*HÔT.-PENS. VICTORIA, 7-9 fr.; \*HÔT.-PENS. ZUR POST, 6-8 fr.; \*HÔT.-PENS. BELLEVUE, 7½-9 fr.; PENS. SILBERHORN, 6-7½ fr.; PENS. BALMER; on the other side of the Sundgraben: \*HÔT.-PENS. ALPENROSE, 6-8 fr.; PENS. JUNGFRAU; \*HÔT.-PENS. DES ALPES, 3 M. from the Kurhaus, 5-7 fr. — English Church. — Good wood-carvings at moderate prices.

The village of *St. Beatenberg* (3775'), a favourite health-resort, lies in a sheltered situation on both sides of the *Sundgraben*, which opens towards the Lake of Thun. Admirable view of the Alps, from the Schreckhorn to the Niesen, including the Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, Blümlisalp, Doldenhorn, and Wildstrubel.

A much finer point of view is the \*Amisbühel (4383'; *Inn* at the top), 25 min. to the E. of the Hôtel Alpenrose (not quite 3 hrs. from Interlaken). Walkers from Interlaken diverge from the road to the right by a finger-post, ¾ M. below Beatenberg, and reach the top thence in ½ hr.

Pleasant walk from the Kurhaus to the Waldbrand (25 min.); beautiful pine-wood and charming views.

Ascent of the \*Gemmenalp (6770'), the highest point of the *Güggisgrat*, from the Amisbühel over the *Waldegg-Allmend*, *Leimern*, and *Gemmeralp*, or from St. Beatenberg through the *Rieschenen Valley* in 2½ hrs., not difficult (path marked red and white; guide 4 fr., unnecessary). Superb view, ranging from Pilatus to the Stockhorn chain and the Diablerets; at our feet lies the Justisthal (p. 146), beyond it are the Aare valley, Bern, and the Jura Mts. The Lake of Thun is not visible. — The \*Niederhorn (6445') and *Burgfeldstand* (6780'), each 2½-3 hrs. from Beatenberg, are also fine points of view. On the latter route is the (1½ hr.) *Känzli*, a charming point. By following the arête, all three points may be visited in one excursion.

The *Nase*, a rocky headland, here projects into the lake. High up on the steep bank runs the new road, hewn in the rock at many places (see below). On the lake is the château of *Lerow*, near the *Beatenbach* (see below); farther on, the ravine of the *Sundgraben* (see above) and the *Neuhaus*, at the N.E. end of the lake. On the S. bank lies *Leissigen* (p. 145), then *Dürlichen* (p. 145). The steam-boat enters the new *Aare Channel* (to the left, the ruin of *Weissenau*, p. 151) and stops at the landing place of *Interlaken-Thunersee*, near the W. or principal station of *Interlaken* (p. 148).

THE ROAD ON THE N. BANK OF THE LAKE OF THUN (15 M. to Interlaken) leads from Thun by *Hilterfingen* and *Oberhofen* to (6 M.) *Guntens* (p. 146); then across the *Stampbach* (waterfall) and past the old château of *Raligen* to (2¼ M.) *Merligen* (p. 146), ¾ M. beyond which, at *Beatenbucht* (Restaurant), is the station of the cable-railway to *St. Beatenberg* (p. 146). The road ascends round the *Nase* (see above), passing through two rock-tunnels, skirts the precipitous slopes high above the lake, crosses the *Kruibach-Tobel*, and leads through wood (passing the château of *Lerow*, below, on the right) to the (2 M.) bridge over the *Beatenbach*. A path ascends hence in ¼ hr. to the *Beatushöhle* (2255'), from which the Beatenbach dashes forth with a noise like thunder in spring and after heavy rain. St. Beatus, the first apostle of Christianity in this region, is said to have dwelt in this cavern.

Three more tunnels; then a gradual descent. Beautiful view of the lake, with the Eiger to the right. Crossing the *Sundgraben*, we observe the houses of *Sundlaufen* below us, on the right. Then past the (1½ M.) *Külibad* or *St. Beatusbad* (Engl. Pension) and the *Neuhaus* (on the right), to *Unterseen* and (3 M.) *Interlaken*.

## 44. Interlaken and Environs.

*Comp. Map, p. 162.*

**Railway Stations.** THUNERSEE RAILWAY (p. 145), at the W. end of the town; BERNESE OBERLAND RAILWAY (station *Interlaken-Ost*, pp. 149, 173), at the E. end, 1 M. from the first-named. Hotel-omnibuses and other vehicles at both stations. — Steamboat Piers for the Lake of Thun on the new Aare Channel near the station *Interlaken-West* (p. 147); for the Lake of Brienz opposite the station *Interlaken-Ost*, near the Hôtel du Lac (see below).

**Hotels and Pensions** (omnibus 1 fr.). On the Höheweg, from W. to E.: \*Hôt. METROPOLE (Pl. 1), R., L., & A. 5½-6½, D. 5 fr., pens. from 8 fr.; \*VICTORIA (Pl. 2), with lift, expensive, R., L., & A. from 6½, B. 1½, D. 5, pens. 8-12 fr.; beyond it the small PENSION VOLTZ (Pl. 13), and \*Hôt. HORN (Pl. 30), unpretending; JUNGFRAT (Pl. 3), R., L., & A. from 4½, lunch 5, D. 5 fr.; \*SCHWEIZERHOF (Pl. 4), R., L., & A. from 4, D. 4 fr.; \*BELVEDERE (Pl. 5), R., L., & A. from 4, D. 4 fr.; \*Hôt. DES ALPES (Pl. 6), R., L., & A. 4½, D. 4½ fr.; \*Hôt. DU NORD (Pl. 7), R., L., & A. 4½, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. 7-8 fr.; Hôt. ST. GEORGES, R. 2½ 3 fr., well spoken of; \*Hôt. INTERLAKEN (Pl. 8), R., L., & A. 3½-4, D. 3½, pens. 7-8 fr.; \*Hôt. DU LAC (Pl. 10), R., L., & A. 4, D. 3 fr.

To the W. of the Höheweg, in the direction of the railway-station (all second-class): Hôt. OBERLAND (Pl. 12), R., L., & A. 3, D. 3, pens. 6-7 fr.; opposite to it, CHEVAL BLANC (Pl. 26), moderate; CROIX BLANCHE (Pl. 11), R. 1½-2, D. 3, B. 1¼ fr.; ADLER (Pl. 14); \*Hôt. BERGER (Pl. 28), R., L., & A. 2½-3, D. 2½, pens. 5-7 fr.; \*Hôt.-PENS. KREBS (Pl. 27), R. 2½-3, D. 3 fr.; \*Hôt. DE LA GARE (Pl. 29), the last three near the station; SCHWAN, R. 1-2 fr. — Near the lower bridge over the Aare: \*BELLEVUE (Pl. 15), R. and A. 3, pens. 5½-6½ fr. — On the small island of *Spielmatte*: Hôt. DU PONT OR ALTE POST (Pl. 16), with garden, R., L., & A. 4, D. 3½, pens. 6-8 fr.; \*KRONE. — At Unterseen: \*Hôt. UNTERSEEN (Pl. 17), pens. 6 fr.; \*BEAUSITE (Pl. 18), pens. from 6 fr.; PENS. EIGER, on the Neuhaus road, well spoken of; \*PENSION ST. BEATUS (*Mrs. Simpkin*), near the Lake of Thun.

To the S. of the Höheweg, on the road to the Kleine Rugen: DEUTSCHER HOR (Pl. 20), 2nd class, R., L., & A. 3½-4, B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. from 6½ fr.; \*Hôt. NATIONAL & PENSION WYDER (Pl. 19), R., L., & A. 3½, D. 3½, pens. 7-8 fr.; \*Hôt.-PENS. REBER (Pl. 21), pens. 6 fr.; \*Hôt.-PENS. OBER, or 'Schlössli' (Pl. 23), 6-9 fr.; \*PENS. SCHÖNTHAL, 5 fr. — \*Hôt. JUNGFRABLICK (Pl. 22), on the Kleine Rugen (p. 149), a first-class house, commanding a splendid view, with pleasant grounds; R., L., & A. from 6, B. 1½, D. 5, omnibus 1½ fr.; pens. in July and August 12-16, at other times 10-12 fr. — Hôt.-PENS. MATTHENHOF, prettily situated close to the Kleine Rugen, pens. 6½ fr.; PENS. ZWahlen, moderate.

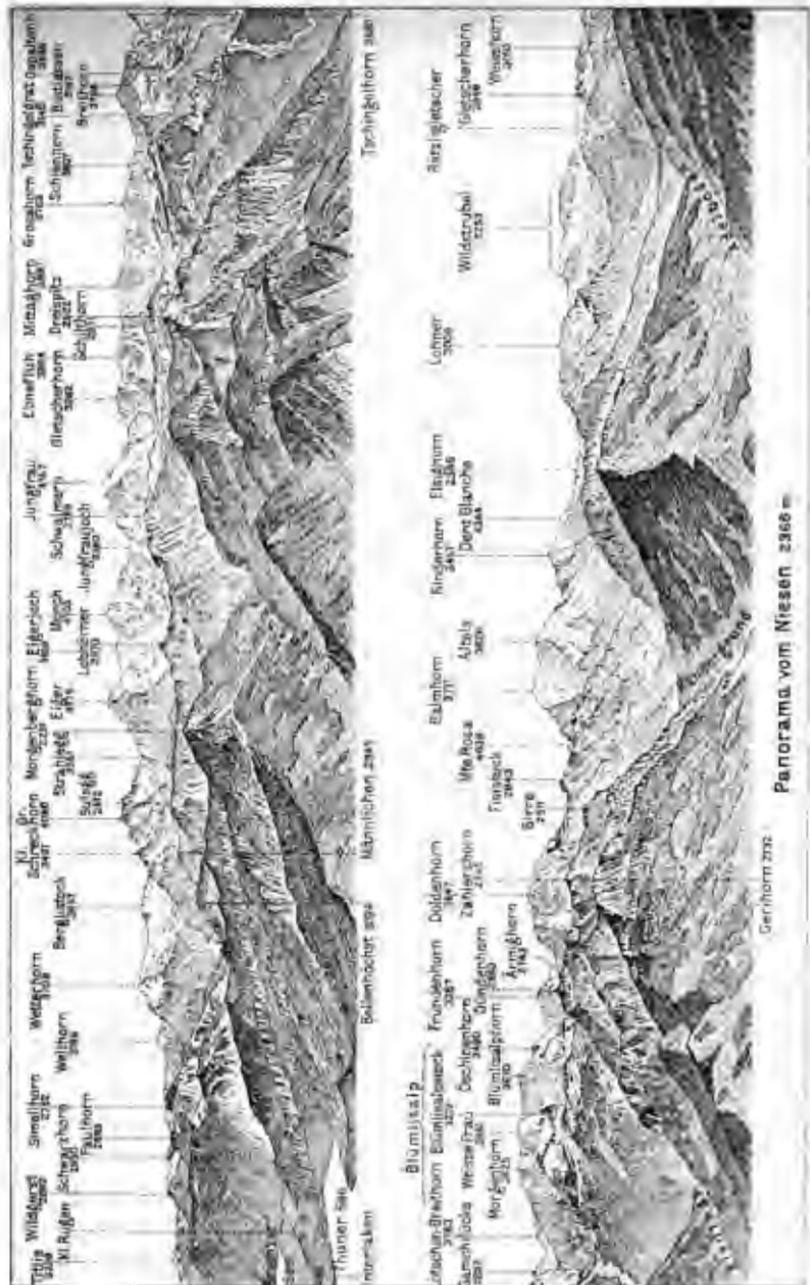
In the ENVIRONS of Interlaken good and inexpensive quarters may be obtained. At Wilderswil (p. 154), 1½ M. to the S.: \*Hôt. SCHÖNBÜHL, in a fine lofty situation, pens. 5-6 fr.; \*BÄR, pens. 4½-5 fr. — On the Brienz road, on this side of the church-hill of Goldswyl, (¾ M.) PENS. FELSENEGG, 5½ fr. — At Bönigen (p. 173) on the S. bank of the Lake of Brienz, 1½ M. to the E. of Interlaken: \*PENS. BELLERIVE, \*Hôt.-PENS. BÖNIGEN, \*CHALET DU LAC, and \*Hôt.-PENS. DE LA GARE (near the steamboat-pier), moderate. — At Beatenberg, see p. 146.

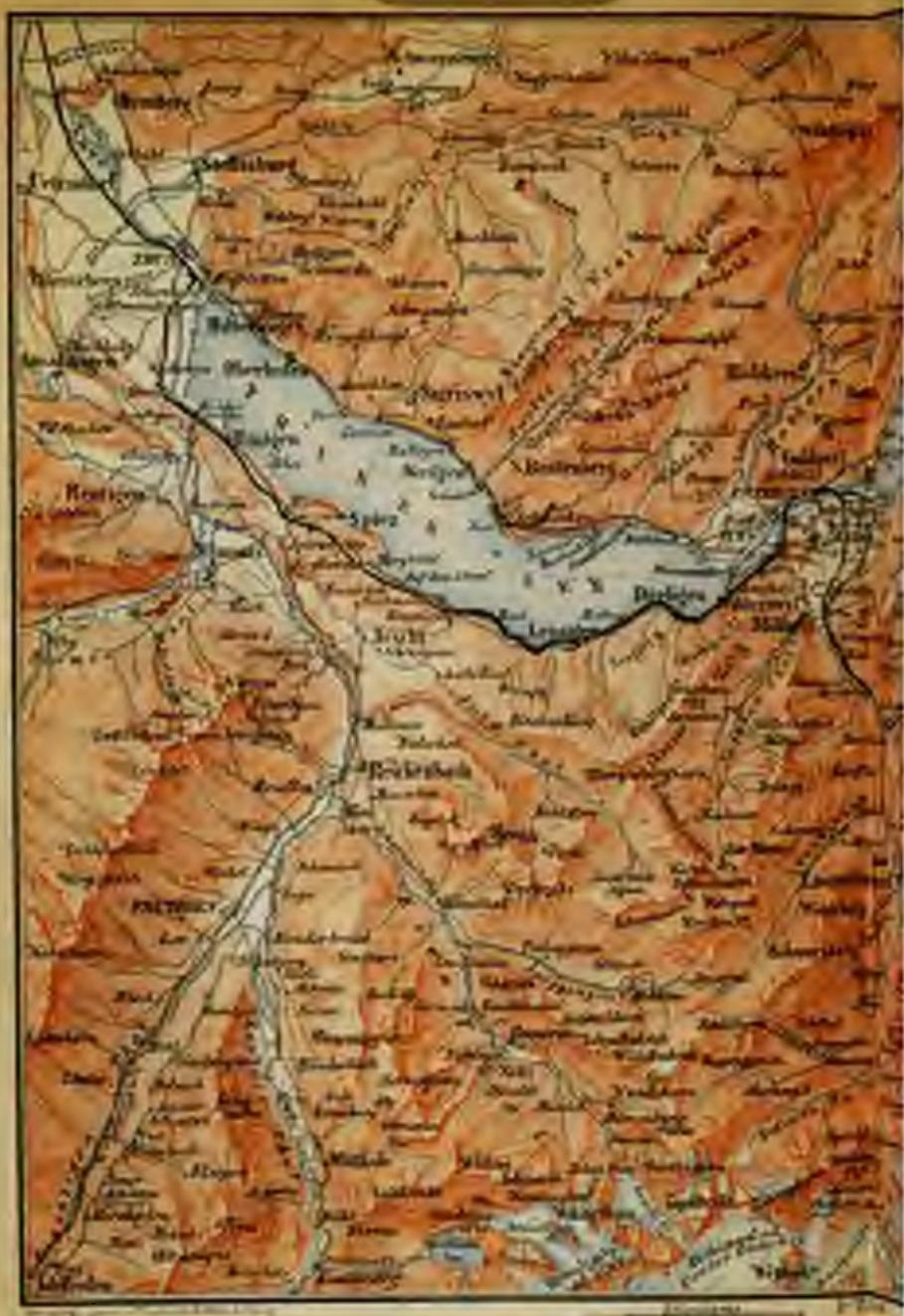
Casino on the Höheweg, with café, reading, concert, and billiard rooma, etc.; music daily 7.30 to 8.30 a.m., and 3.30 to 5 and 8 to 10 p.m.; whey-cure 7-8 a.m.; admission 1 fr., per week 4 fr., month 12 fr.; for extra entertainments higher charges. At the back of the Casino is a whey-cure establishment (open 7-8 a. m.).

Restaurants in the Hôtel Métropole and the Hôtel Victoria. Bäuerische Bierbrauerei, with garden, next to Hôt. Beaurivage; Café Oberland; Hôt. du Pont, on the Aare, with 'Biergarten' and a fine view; Berger and Krebs, by the railway-station. — Confectioners: Seitz, Bahnhof-Str.; Berger, at the entrance to the Kurgarten.

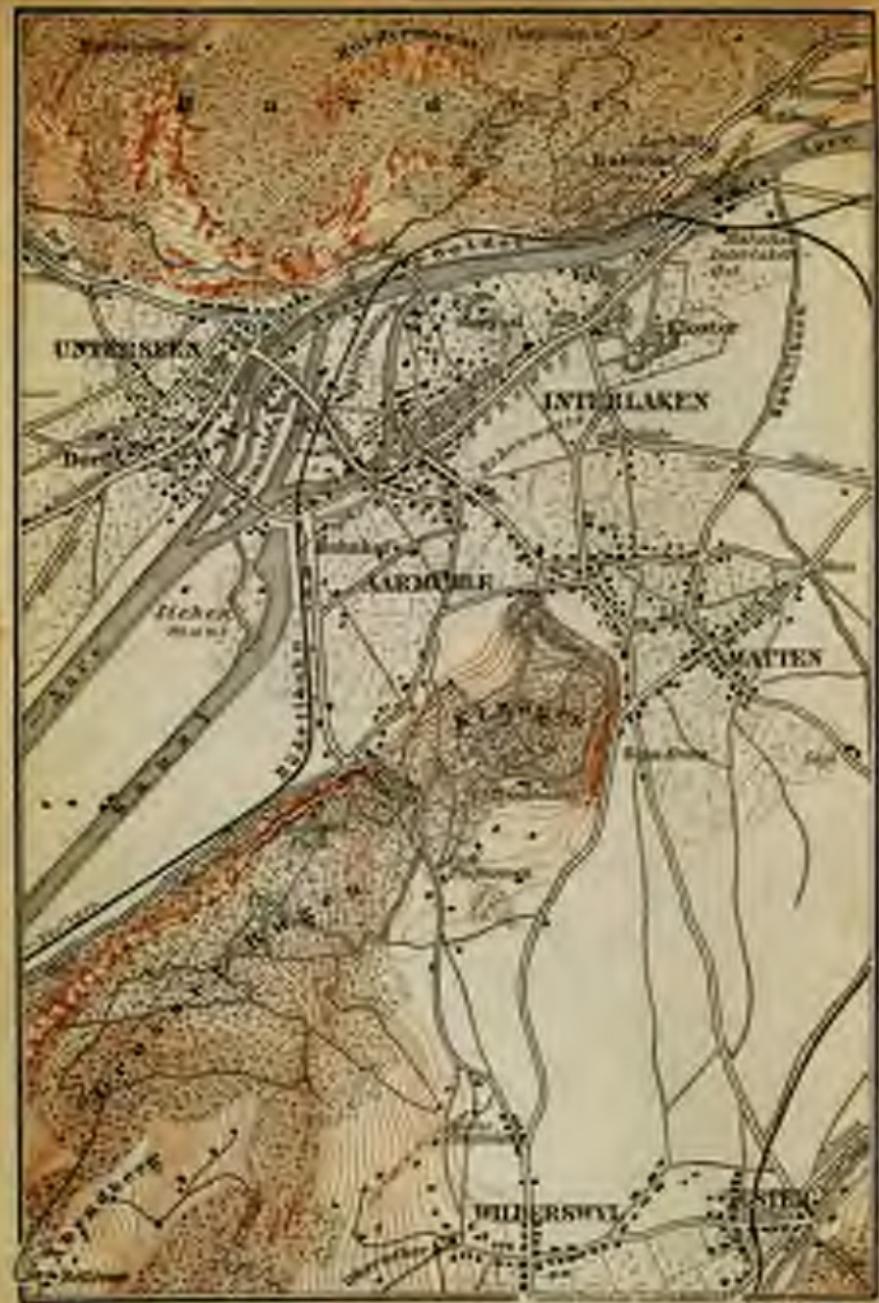
Baths in the Hôt. Métropole, Beaurivage, etc. — Money Changers: Volksbank, Ebersold, both Bahnhof-Str.

Carriage from the station to Interlaken, Unterseen, and Matten 1 fr.









1:250 000

Meter

1:25 000

Kilometer

each person, to Bönigen, Gsteig, Wilderswyl, and Ringgenberg 2 fr. — *Donkeys*, 1½ fr. per hour. — Post and Telegraph Office adjoining the Oberländer Hof.

**English Church Service** in the old Convent Church. Presbyterian Service (Scottish Free Church) in the Sacristy of the Schloss at 11 and 4.

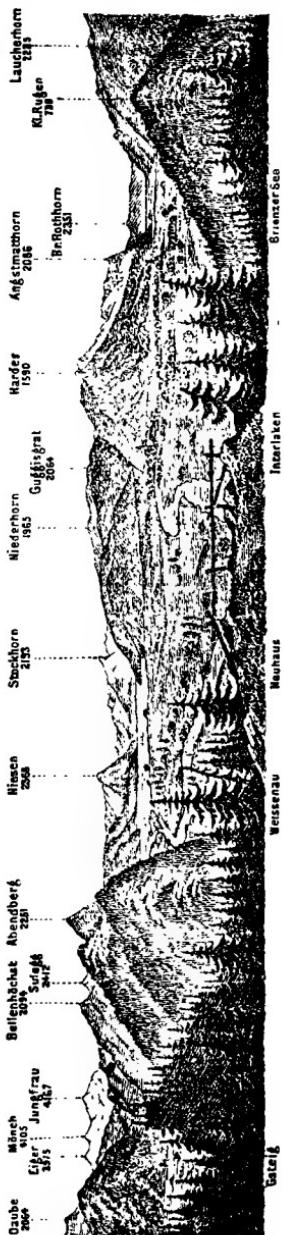
The low land between the lakes of Thun and Brienz, which are 2 M. apart, is called the '*Bödeli*'. These lakes probably once formed a single sheet of water, but were gradually separated by the deposits of the *Lütschine*, flowing into the Lake of Brienz, and the *Lombach*, which falls into the Lake of Thun. These accumulations, first descending from the S., out of the valley of Lauterbrunnen, and then from the N. out of the Habkären valley, account for the curve which the *Aare* has been compelled to describe. On this piece of land, 'between the lakes', lies **Interlaken** (1863'), consisting of the villages of *Aarmühle*, *Matten* and *Unterseen*, and extending nearly as far as the Lake of Brienz (total pop. 5385).

The principal resort of visitors is the \***Höheweg**, an avenue of fine walnuts, extending from the village of Aarmühle to the upper bridge over the *Aare*, and flanked with large hotels and tempting shops. The central part of the avenue, which is open towards the S., commands a beautiful view of the Lauterbrunnen-Thal and the Jungfrau (finest by evening light). On the N. side is the *Casino*, with garden, reading-room, etc. (entrance between the Schweizerhof and Belvedere; music, etc., see p. 148). On the S. side, farther on, rises the old monastery and nunnery of *Interlaken*, founded in 1130, and suppressed in 1528, surrounded by beautiful walnut-trees. The E. wing of the monastery has been used as a hospital since 1836; the rest of the building, with the Schloss added in 1750, is occupied by government-offices. The nunnery has been converted into a prison. The choir of the monastery-church is now an *English Chapel*. A small chapel is used by a French Protestant and a Scottish Presbyterian congregation. The nave of the church is a Roman Catholic place of worship. To the left, at the upper end of the Höheweg, the road to Brienz crosses the *Aare* by a handsome new bridge, immediately above which are the railway-bridge and the station *Interlaken-Ost* of the Oberland Railways (pp. 148, 154).

Towards the W. the Höheweg is continued by the busy street which leads through *Aarmühle*, and past the *Post Office* (see above), to the railway-station. To the right are three bridges (fine view from that in the centre) crossing the island of *Spielmatte* to the small town of *Unterseen* (1995 inhab.), which consists chiefly of wooden houses darkened with age, with a large square and a modern church. Large manufactory of parquetry.

Interlaken is a favourite summer resort, and is noted for its mild and equable temperature. The purity of the air, the whey-cure, and the beauty of the situation attract many visitors, while others make it their headquarters for excursions to the Oberland.

**WALKS.** The \***Kleine Rügen** is a beautiful wooded hill to the



View from the Heimwehfluh. (Heights in metres.)

S. of Interlaken, on the Wilderswyl road. The principal path, provided with benches, ascends by the Hôtel Jungfraublick in a straight direction, leading round the hill to the left, and affording varied views of the Bödeli and the valley of Lauterbrunnen, to the 'Humboldtsruhe' (view of the Jungfrau and Lake of Brienz). In  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. we reach the *Trinkhalle* (Café-Restaurant), commanding the Jungfrau, Mönch, and Schwalmern. [A little before the Trinkhalle a path to the right ascends to the *Tanzboden* (a level spot in the wood) and the (20 min.) *Rugenhöhe* (2424'), a pavilion with a view of the Jungfrau and the lakes of Thun and Brienz.] Beyond the Trinkhalle the main path leads to the left, round the hill, passing the 'Scheffel Pavilion' (with a view of the Lake of Thun), the *Kasthoferstein* (see below), and the reservoir (fed from the Saxetal, p. 153), and back to the Hôtel Jungfraublick ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.). Other paths, with benches in shady nooks and points of view, ramify from the main walk in every direction. About the beginning of the century the hill was planted by the chief forester Kasthofer with specimens of the principal trees of Switzerland. The stone above mentioned bears an inscription to his memory.—Just beyond the Trinkhalle a path diverges to the left, and by a (1 min.) bench descends to the right to the *Wagnérenschlucht* (see below). Another leads straight past the bench, skirting the wood and keeping to the left, to the (10 min.) *Café Unspunnen* (p. 151).

\***Heimwehfluh** (2218'). From

the station, from Aarmühle, and from Matten, roads lead to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) entrance to the *Wagnérenschlucht*, to the W. of the Kleine Rugen. We ascend the ravine for about 300 paces, and, at a block of rock with an inscription in honour of Bernh. Studer (d. 1887), diverge by a path to the right, which ascends rapidly, passing a fine point of view on the right, in 20 min. to the *Restaurant*. The terrace commands a charming view (finest in the afternoon) of the Bödeli and the lakes of Thun and Brienz; and the Jungfrau, Mönch, and Eiger are visible from the small belvedere. — Path from the *Trinkhalle*, see above.

The ruin of \**Unspunnen* (40 min.), with a splendid view of the Lauterbrunnen valley, the Jungfrau, the Mönch, and the Lake of Brienz, is reached through the *Wagnérenschlucht* (at the end of which, on the left, is the \**Café Unspunnen*, with beautiful view), or by the Kleine Rugen (see p. 150).

The ruined castle of *Weissenau* (2 M.) on an island in the Aare near its influx into the Lake of Thun (p. 147), is reached by the old road from Matten, or by the road from Unterseen to Thun.

To the *Hohbühl* (2070';  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.), on the right bank of the Aare, a path, lately restored and provided with finger posts, ascends to the left immediately beyond the upper bridge over the Aare. (The lower path to the left leads to the *Vogtsruhe* on the Aare, a resting-place and spring.) The pavilion commands a fine view, which is more extensive from the grassy slopes of the *Untere* and *Obere Bleicki*, a few hundred paces higher. From here a narrow path, called the *Greierz-Leiter*, descends direct to the *Lustbühl* (see below). Or we may return to the *Hohbühl* and descend thence by steps to the *Vogtsruhe*, skirt the right bank, pass a rifle-ground, and reach the narrow and stony plain of *Goldei*, between the Harder and the Aare, at the base of the *Falkenfluh*, the upper part of which, seen from the proper point of view, resembles an old man's face (the *Hardermannli*). On a rocky hill below the *Falkenfluh* is the *Lustbühl*, a pavilion commanding another fine view. We may now return to Interlaken by the bridge behind the Casino (in all,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.). — The Harder may be ascended by a picturesque and safe route (practicable for riding) which diverges to the right, from the Habkern road, 1 M. to the N.W. of Unterseen, before the road to Beatenberg. We ascend at first through wood (path steep at places) to (2 hrs.) the *Hardermatte* (3988'), which commands a magnificent view of Interlaken and the Bernese Alps. Thence we descend, passing above the *Hardermannli* (see above), to the *Untere Bleicki* and the (1 hr.) *Obere Aarebrücke* at the E. end of Interlaken (see above). The beaten path should not be quitted without a guide, as accidents have occurred owing to the precipitous character of the mountain. — The *Thurmberg*, ascended in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from Goldswyl, beyond *Felsenegg* on the Brienz road (p. 173), overlooks the Lake of Brienz and the small, sombre Faulensee or lake of Goldswyl. — A walk may be taken by the same road to (3 M.) *Ringgenberg*, with a picturesque church built among the ruins of the castle (view), and to the *Schadburg* (2388';  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther), on a spur of the Graggen, an unfinished castle of the ancient barons of Ringgenberg, a still finer point.

**LONGER EXCURSIONS** (comp. the Map, p. 162). To St. BEATENBERG, by railway and steamer to (40-50 min.) *Station Beatenbucht* (p. 146), and thence by cable-train in 12 min. — The direct road from Interlaken to St. Beatenberg (7½ M.; carr. with one horse 13, with two horses 24 fr.; to the Kurhaus 14 and 25 fr.) diverges, 1 M. from Interlaken, to the left from the road into the

*Habkernthal* (p. 153), crosses the *Lombach*, and ascends through wood in windings (avoidable by short-cuts).

From Interlaken to the \**Giessbach* on the Lake of Brienz (p. 173) a steamer plies four times daily in summer (comp. p. 172). *Bönigen* ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.), *Gsteig* ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  M.), with a fine view from the churchyard, and *Gsteigwyl* ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.), with the 'Hohe Steg' over the Lütschine, also afford pleasant walks from Interlaken.

The \**Schynige Platte* (6463') is one of the finest points of view in the Bernese Oberland. RACK- AND -PINION RAILWAY (opened in July, 1893) from station *Wilderswyl-Gsteig* (p. 154; Oberland Railway from Interlaken-Ost in 9 min.; on foot 35 min.) in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.; fare up 8 fr., down 4 fr., return-ticket 10 fr. The line ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. in length; maximum gradient 1 : 4) crosses the Lütschine beyond *Gsteig* (1870') and ascends through meadows to the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Fuchsegg*, where it bends back by means of the *Rothenegg Tunnel* (175 yds. in length). Passing through a rocky gate, it then enters the wood of beeches and pines which covers the slopes of the Schynige Platte, affording pretty glimpses to the left of Interlaken, the Lake of Brienz, etc. At the *Lower Breitlauenen-Alp* it emerges from the wood and reaches (3 M.) stat. *Breitlauenen* (5068'; Kurhaus & Pens.), with fine view of the lakes of Brienz and Thun and the hilly country towards the N.W. Describing a wide curve, it then ascends to the mountain-crest and passes through the *Grütti Tunnel* (164 yds.) to the S. side of the ridge, where a striking scene suddenly opens. The Lauterbrunnen valley lies at our feet, its dizzy abysses descending almost directly to the Lütschine, and to the left towers the majestic Jungfrau. Following the S. slope of the crest, we arrive at the ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) stat. *Schynige Platte* (6463'), overlooking the Grindelwald valley with the Schreckhörner and Wetterhörner. A level path leads from the station along the Platte, an inclined slope of crumbling and 'shining' slate rock, in a few paces to the *Hotel Alpenrose* (R., L., & A.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 2, D. 4 fr.).

In order to enjoy a complete panorama, we skirt the left side of the precipitous *Gummihorn* (6893'; recently made accessible for experts) to the N.W. of the hotel, and ascend the (20 min.) *Daube* (6772'), whence the survey of the lakes towards the N. is particularly fine. To the S. we enjoy a magnificent view of the Bernese Alps: from left to right, the Wellhorn, Wetterhörner, Berglistock, Upper Grindelwald Glacier, Schreckhörner, Lauteraarhörner, Lower Grindelwald Glacier, the Finsteraarhorn peeping over the Eigergrat, the Fiescherhörner, Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, Ebneifüh, Mittaghorn, Grosshorn, Breithorn, Tschingelhorn, Tschingelgrat, Gspaltenhorn, Weisse Frau, Doldenhorn, and numerous nearer peaks; far below is the Staubbach in the valley of Lauterbrunnen. Towards evening the lakes of Neuchâtel and Bienne are seen glittering in the distance; and far to the N.E. Pilatus appears. — Descent from the Platte by *Gündischawand* to *Zweilütschinen*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs., steep at places. At the small pond near the Platte to the right we descend across meadows to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) lower chalets of the *Izellen-Alp* (5116'; guide advisable to this point, 2 fr.); thence through wood, no mistake being possible farther on.

FOOTPATH FROM *GSTEIG* TO THE *SCHYNIGE PLATTE* ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.). We may either cross the bridge by the church of *Gsteig* and follow the road to the right to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Gsteigwyl*; in the middle of the village take the bridle-

path to the left, and very soon to the left again; after 17 min. ascend to the right, through wood; or, shorter, we may ascend from Gsteig to the left, by a path between the church and the inn, turning to the right where the path divides, and in 20 min. reach the bridle-path at the point where it enters the wood. We now ascend by numerous zigzags, crossing the railway twice, to the (1½ hr.) *Schönenegg* (4754') and the (1¼ hr.) *Kurhaus Breitlauenen* (p. 152). We then cross the (50 min.) mountain-crest near its W. extremity and follow the S. slope to the (35 min.) *Alpenrose Inn* (p. 152).

FROM THE SCHYNIGE PLATTE TO THE FAULHORN (4-4½ hrs.; horse 20 fr., guide unnecessary 8 fr.). The bridle-path (lately improved), commanding splendid views, leads to the *Irselten-Alp* and on the S. slopes of the *Laucherhorn* (8333') to the (1 hr.) ridge bounding the *Sägishal* on the S. We then descend slightly to the (¾ hr.) *Sägishal-See*, with its chalet (6258'), skirt its N. and E. banks, and ascend to the ridge between the *Schwabhorn* and the *Faulhorn*. The top of the latter, 2445 above the lake, is gained in 2 hrs. more (see p. 163). — From Interlaken viâ the Schynige Platte, Faulhorn, Great Scheidegg, and Rosenlau to Meiringen, or Imhof in two days, horse 50, guide and porter 25 fr.

The *Habkernthal*, between the *Harder* and *St. Beatenberg*, may also be explored. Road to the village of (6 M.) *Habkern* (3500'); Inn); one-horse carr. there and back 15 fr.

Three fine points of view may be visited hence. The "Gemmenalp-horn" (6778') is reached by crossing the *Brändlisegg*, or by following the *Bühlbach*, in 4 hrs. (or better from the *Amisbühel*, p. 147). The *Hohgant* (7215') is ascended in 4 hrs. viâ *Bohl* (5902') and the *Hagletsch-Alp*, or by the *Alp Bösildgäu* and through the *Karrholen*. To the S.W. of the Hohgant is the *Grünenberg* (6098'), over which a pass leads from *Habkern* to *Schagnau* in the Emmenthal (6 hrs.). The *Augstmatthorn* (*Suggithurm*, 6844'; 3½ hrs.) is ascended viâ the *Bodmi-Alp*.

The \**Abenberg* is reached from Interlaken by a bridle-path in 1½-2 hrs. (horse 8, mule 6 fr.), turning to the right in the *Wagenerenschlucht* (p. 151), and passing mostly through wood. The \**Hôtel Bellevue* (3737'; pens. 5½-7 fr.) commands a splendid view of the valley of *Lauterbrunnen* (*Jungfrau*, *Mönch*, *Eiger*, *Schreckhorn*) and of the Lake of Brienz. A well-trodden path leads from the last hut above the hotel to the right, across grass, to (20 min.) a tall dead fir-tree, known as the *Siebenuhrtanne* (2125'), whence there is a charming \*View of the Lake of Thun, lying far below.

A foot-path leads past the different peaks of the Abenberg to the (3 hrs.) *Rothenegg* (6230'; shortest way from the hotel, 2 hrs.). The next peaks of the range are the *Fachsegg* (6846'), the *Grosse Schiffli* (6674'), the *Kleine Schiffli* (6685'), and finally the *Morgenberghorn* (3883'). The last is very difficult from this side (better from *Saxeten*, by the *Tanzbödeli Pass*, see p. 180). A footpath leads from the Hotel Bellevue to *Saxeten* in 1 hr. (the upper path to the right in the meadow, behind the second chalet).

The *Saxenthal*, between the *Abenberg* and the *Bellenhöchst* (6870'), is reached by a pleasant bridle-path (mule 7 fr.) to *Milinen* and the (7 M.) village of *Saxeten* (3600'; *Kreuz*). About 1¼ M. higher up are the falls of the *Gürben* and *Weissbach*, and the valley is picturesquely closed by the *Schwaltern* (9137').

The *Sulegg* (7915'; 3½-4 hrs.), an excellent point of view, is ascended from *Saxeten*. We ascend by the (35 min.) *Gürbenfall* to the *Untere Nesslern-Alp* (4805'), cross the *Gürbenbach* to the left, and several other brooks descending from the *Sulegg*. Beyond the (1¼ hr.) *Bellen-Alp* (6205'), we turn to the right between the *Bellenhöchst* (6870') and the *Sulegg*, skirt the E. slope of the latter, nearly as far as the *Salsalp*, for ¾ hr., and

reach the top in 1 hr. more. The ascent is easier from *Isenfluh* (see below), via the *Gummenalp* and *Sulsalp* ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; guide 10 fr.). — From Saxeten over the *Tanzbödeli Pass* and through the *Suldthal* to (6 hrs.) *Aeschi*, see p. 180 (interesting; guide not indispensable).

Interlaken may also be made the traveller's headquarters for many of the following excursions.

## 45. From Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen. Staubbach.

*Comp. Maps, pp. 148, 164.*

8 M. RAILWAY from *Interlaken-Ost* (p. 148) in 42 min., fares 3 fr. 25, 1 fr. 95 c., return 5 fr. 20, 3 fr. 15 c.; circular tour from Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald and back to Interlaken, 7 fr. 50, 4 fr. 50 c.; from Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen, Zweilütschinen, and Grindelwald, and back to Interlaken, 10 fr., 6 fr. — The BERNESE OBERLAND RAILWAYS from Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald, opened in 1890, are on the adhesive system (maximum gradient 35:1000), with short sections on the rack-and-pinion system (maximum gradient 120:1000). — *Carriage* from Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen (in fine weather preferable to the railway) and back, including 2 hrs. stay, with one horse 9, two horses 15 fr.; to Trümmelbach 12 and 22, to Stechelberg 14 and 27 fr.

At the *Interlaken-Ost* station (1865'; p. 148; change carriages) the line diverges to the right from the line to Bönigen and describes a wide curve through the fertile plain of Interlaken to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Wilderswyl-Gsteig* (1925'). To the right is the village of *Wilderswyl* (p. 148) at the foot of the *Abendberg* (p. 153); to the left is the church of *Gsteig* (Steinbock Inn; railway to the *Schynige Platte*, see p. 152). The valley contracts; the railway crosses the *Lütschine* and ascends, at times through wood, on the E. side of the valley. Below, to the right, is the *Lütschine*, and beyond it the high road. To the right rises the precipitous *Rothenfluh*, overtopped by the *Sulegg*; in the foreground, to the left, are the *Hunnenfluh* and the *Männlichen*, with the *Mönch* and the *Jungfrau* adjacent. The railway next crosses the *Black Lütschine*, which descends from Grindelwald, near its union with the *White Lütschine*, to (5 M.) *Zweilütschinen* (2150'; *Bär*), junction for the railway to *Grindelwald* (p. 160; change carriages for Lauterbrunnen). To the left, in the background of the *Lütschenthal*, rises the finely-shaped *Wetterhorn*.

Interesting excursion to ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Isenfluh* (3600'; "Pens. Isenfluh, 5 fr.). About  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Zweilütschinen the bridle-path diverges to the right from the Lauterbrunnen road and ascends the steep W. slope of the valley (shade after 3 p.m.); a second path ascends by the *Sausbach* opposite the *Hunnenfluh*, see above; a third ascends from Lauterbrunnen, opposite the Hôtel Steinbock). *Isenfluh* commands a splendid "View of the Jungfrau. A still finer view is obtained from the path FROM *ISENFLUH* TO *MÜRREN* ( $3\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.; guide desirable for novices; from Zweilütschinen to *Mürren* 7 fr.). At the upper end of the village ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) this path turns to the left and ascends to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Sausbach* (5650), and then more steeply for 25 min. to the *Flöschalpweid* (5603'). Here we turn to the left and proceed to the chalets of *Alpligen* (5792'), where we descend. The path, which commands a fine view of the Jungfrau and its neighbours, next traverses the *Pletschen-Alps*, crosses the *Pletschbach* and the *Spissbach*, and reaches ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the station of *Grütsch-Alp* and (35 min.) *Mürren* (p. 156). — Ascent of the *Sulegg* (7915'),  $\frac{3}{4}$  hrs., see above.

The \***Valley of Lauterbrunnen** begins at the *Hunnenfchl*, a rock resembling a gigantic round tower, and is bounded by precipitous limestone rocks, 1000-1500' in height. It derives its name (*lauter Brunnen*, 'nothing but springs') from the numerous streams which descend from the rocks, or from the springs which rise at their bases in summer. The railway crosses to the left bank of the White Lütschine and ascends its wooded valley, close to the high road, crossing the *Sausbach*, by means of two rack-and-pinion sections (984 and 550 yds. long) to —

**8 M. Lauterbrunnen.** — HÔTELS: \**Steinbock*, near the station, R., L., & A. 3½-4, B. 1½, D. 3½-4 fr.; \**Hôtel Staubbach*, with view of the Staubbach, R., L., & A. 3-4, D. 4 fr.; \**Hôtel-Pension Trümmelbach* (see below), R. 3, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. 7 fr. — GUIDES: *Christ.*, *Joh.*, *Ulrich*, and *Peter Lauener*, *Heinr.* and *Fritz v. Almen*, *Fritz Graf*, father and son, *Friedr. Fuchs*, *Ulrich Brunner*, etc. — Carved wood good and cheap here.

**Lauterbrunnen** (2615'), a pretty, scattered village, lies on both banks of the Lütschine, in a rocky valley ½ M. broad, into which in July the sun's rays do not penetrate before 7 a.m., and in winter not till noon. The snow-mountain to the left, rising above the lower mountains, is the Jungfrau; to the right is the Breithorn.

From the rocky heights in the environs are precipitated some twenty brooks, the best known of which is the \***Staubbach** ('dust-brook'), 5 min. to the S. of the *Hôtel Staubbach*. This brook, which is never of great volume, and in dry summers is disappointing, descends from a projecting rock in a single fall of 980', the greater part of it, before it reaches the ground, being converted into spray, which bedews the meadows and trees far and near. In the morning, in sunshine, it resembles a transparent, silvery veil, wafted to and fro by the breeze, and frequently tinted with rainbow hues. By moonlight also it presents a beautiful appearance. The best point of view is in a meadow in front of the fall, to the left of a seat indicated by a flag (20 c.).

Even finer than the Staubbach is the \***Trümmelbach Fall** (1¼ hr.'s walk, there and back; one-horse carr., incl. stay, 4 fr.). We follow the Stechelberg road (p. 159) on the right bank of the Lütschine for 1½ M. to the charmingly situated \**Hôtel-Pension Trümmelbach* (see above), and diverge to the left, to the (7 min.) entrance of a narrow gorge (rendered accessible by steps and railings on both sides; adm. 50 c.), where the copious *Trümmelbach*, fed by the glaciers of the Jungfrau, is precipitated into a round water-worn cauldron. During sunshine three rainbows are formed in the spray, one above, another opposite, and the third below the spectator, a beautiful scene. In 1890, two higher points of the imposing Trümmelbach gorge were also made accessible (steps and rails), and deserve a visit.

Through the *Trümelen-Thal* to the *Wengern-Alp* (p. 161), 3 hrs., with guide, somewhat trying but highly interesting. — To the *Roththal-Hut*. see p. 160.

## 46. Upper Valley of Lauterbrunnen. Mürren. Fall of the Schmadribach.

*Comp. Maps, pp. 148, 164.*

RAILWAY (cable and electric railway, opened in 1891) from Lauterbrunnen to Mürren in 55 min. (fares 3 fr. 75 c., there and back 6 fr.). — Distance on foot: from Lauterbrunnen to Mürren  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , Trachsellauenen 2, the Schmadri Fall and back 2 (from Mürren over the Upper Steinberg to Trachsellauenen  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.), Lauterbrunnen  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. — The excursion from Lauterbrunnen to \*Mürren and thence into the upper Lauterbrunnen Valley (*Schmadrifall, Upper Steinberg Alp*) is strongly recommended (easily accomplished in a day by using the railway as far as Mürren). The views from Mürren and the Upper Steinberg are among the grandest in Switzerland.

The station of the CABLE RAILWAY is 2 min. from the station of the Bernese Oberland Railway (p. 155), above the road. The railway mounts straight uphill (maximum gradient 60 : 100) through meadows and wood to the upper terminus on the *Grütsch Alp* (4975'). Here we change carriages for the electric railway, which continues to follow the slope, high up, crossing the *Pletschbach* or *Staubbach* and then the *Spissbach* and *Mürrenbach* to ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Mürren. To the left, a magnificent \*VIEW of an amphitheatre of mountains and glaciers unfolds: the Eiger and the Mönch, the Jungfrau with its dazzling Schneehorn and Silberhorn, the huge precipices of the Schwarze Mönch rising abruptly from the valley, the wall of the Ebne-Fluh with its conical peak to the left and its mantle of spotless snow, the Mittaghorn, the Grosshorn, the Breithorn (from which the Schmadribach descends), the Tschingelhorn, the Tschingelgrat, and the Gspaltenhorn. This prospect is far grander than that from the Wengernalp, although the view thence of the Jungfrau itself is unrivalled.

THE BRIDLE-PATH FROM LAUTERBRUNNEN TO MÜRREN,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., which is very muddy after rain, ascends rapidly to the right about 200 paces from the Steinbock Hotel, trends to the right, and crosses the *Greifensbach* twice. Beyond the second bridge (20 min.) it ascends through wood, crosses the *Fluhbächli*, the (20 min.) *Lauibach* (fine waterfall), and the *Herrenbächli*, and reaches (25 min.) the bridge over the scanty *Pletschbach* or *Staubbach* (4037'; Rfmts.). In 5 min. more, where the wood has been much thinned, we obtain a beautiful view of the Jungfrau, Mönch, and Eiger, which remain in sight for the rest of the way. Farther up, by ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) a saw-mill (4923'), we cross two branches of the *Spissbach*, in 25 min. more reach the top of the hill (view see above) and then walk alongside the railway to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) Mürren.

**Mürren** (5350'); \**Grand Hôt. & Kurhaus Mürren*, 4 min. from the station, R., L., & A. 5-8, B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , lunch 3, D. 5, pens. in July and Aug. 10-15, at other times 8-13 fr.; \**Gr. Hôt. des Alpes*, similar charges; \**Hôt. Jungfrau*, R., L., & A. 3, pens. 8 fr.; *Hôt. Eiger*, pens. 8 fr., well spoken of; *Engl. Ch. Serv.*) is a magnificently situated mountain village, much frequented as a summer-resort. The Wetterhorn becomes visible to the left, and the Sefinen-Furgge to the extreme right (p. 159).

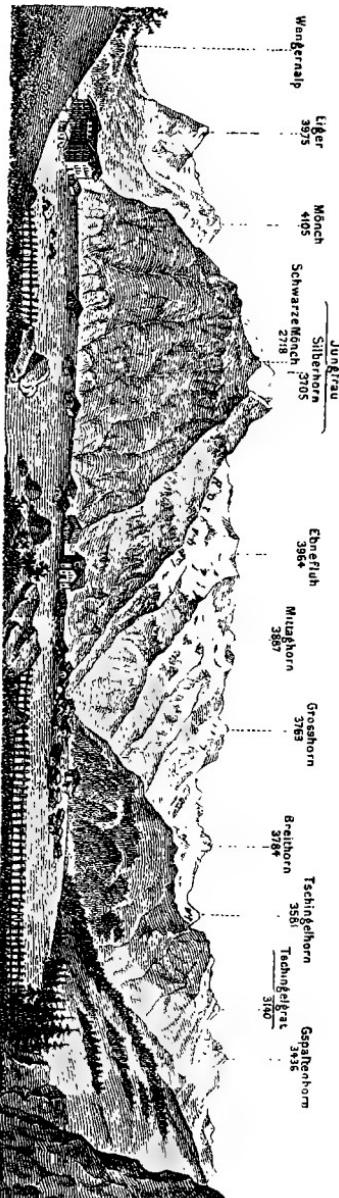
A more extensive view is obtained from the *Allmendhubel* (6358';  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.), a height to the W., above the village, and from the *Obere Winteregg* (5738'),  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the N.W. The path to the latter diverges to the left from the Lauterbrunnen path about 10 min. from the *Hôtel Mürren* (finger-post).

The best point of view is by the upper chalet (to the right). Nothing is gained by ascending the hill to the left.

The "Schilthorn (9747'; 3½-4 hrs., guide\* 8 fr.) is an admirable point of view. The path ascends pastures to the chalets of *Allmend* (on the right is the Allmendhubel, see above), and farther up enters the dreary *Engenthal*, which ends in a rocky basin at the foot of the Schilthorn (to this point, 2½ hrs. from Mürren, riding is practicable; horse 12 fr.). Then a steep ascent over snow, loose stones, and rock, past the monument to Mrs. Arbuthnot, who was killed here by lightning in 1865, to the arête between the *Kleine* and *Grosse Schilthorn*, and without difficulty to the (1 hr.) flattened summit. Magnificent survey of the Jungfrau, the queen of the Bernese Alps, and of the whole chain (including the Blümlisalp, to the S.W., quite near), and of N. Switzerland (the Rigi, Pilatus, etc.); Panorama by Imfeld. Mont Blanc is not visible hence, but is seen from the arête, about 250 yds. to the W., a little below the summit. — The descent through the imposing *Sefinenthal* (see below), by the *Sefinenalp* and the *Teufelsbrücke* (a fine point above Gimmelwald), is longer by 1½ hr. than the direct path, but far more interesting (unsuitable for ladies). A shorter way back leads past the *Gräue Seeli* and down the steep *Schillflüe* (guide advisable), and afterwards through the beautiful pastures of the *Schiltalp*, with views of the Jungfrau, etc. — Another route (interesting; guide advisable) crosses the *Rothe Herd* and the *Telli* (a saddle between the *Grosse Hundshorn* and the *Wild-Andrist*) to the *Dürenberg Chalets* in the *Kienthal* (see p. 159).

From Mürren the path descends to the left; 10 min., we cross the *Mürrenbach*; 25 min., **Gimmelwald** (4545'; *Höt.-Pens*, *Schilthorn*, pens. 5-6 fr., Engl. Church Service in summer), on the brink of the grand *Sefinenthal*, which is enclosed by the *Büttlassen*, the *Gspaltenhorn*, and the *Tschingelgrat*.

To the *Sefinenthal*, an interesting walk (as far as the *Gspaltenhorn* Glacier and back 3 hrs.; guide unnec-



essary). To the W. of the Pension Schilthorn we cross the (5 min.) *Schilbach*, and ascend by a beautiful path on the left side of the Seinen-thal (with the superb Jungfrau behind us); then ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) cross a bridge and enter a pine-wood, and lastly, in a grand basin, with numerous waterfalls, traverse stony débris to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Gspaltenhorn* (or *Kirchpalt*) *Glacier*, at the foot of the Gspaltenhorn. Back by the same route.

We next ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) cross the *Sefinen-Lütschine*, and ascend for 3 min., then descend. In 10 min. more we pass the fine\* Fall of the Sefinen - Lütschine on the left. Beyond a brook descending from the right, 2 min. farther on, the path divides: the branch to the left descends steeply to ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Stechelberg* (see below); that to the right (finger-post) leads to (50 min.) Trachsellauenen (4145'; *Höt. Schmadribach*, R., L., & A.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. 5 fr.), a picturesque cluster of chalets on the left bank of the *Weisse Lütschine*. The path (several finger-posts), still following the left bank, ascends, first to the right and then to the left, round the projecting rocks of the *Nadla* (from the top, a view of the waterfall) and past the chalets of the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Lower Steinberg Alp* (4480'), where it crosses (to the left) the *Thalbach* (two bridges). Ascending the pastures on the right bank, we pass a waterfall, mount the *Holdri*, and reach ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) the *Läger Chalet*, in sight of the grand \**Schmadribach Fall*. The stream must be crossed higher up by those who desire a nearer view, but this takes another hour, and hardly repays the loss of time. — From the **Upper Steinberg Alp** (5795'), which is seen high up on the pastures to the right (ascent  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from Trachsellauenen; guide not indispensable), the \*View is far more imposing; the Tschingel Glacier lies close to us on the right, and we also obtain a good survey of the Schmadri Fall. On the Alp is the small *Tschingel Hôtel* (well spoken of), and 20 min. farther up the \* *Hôtel Ober-Steinberg* (unpretending; pens. from 5 fr.).

A pleasant walk (boy as guide  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 fr.) may be taken from the Upper Steinberg along the *Tschingel Glacier*, and via the *Oberhornalp* to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) \**Oberhornsee* (6822'), a beautiful blue little lake, magnificently situated in the rocky hollow between the Tschingel and Breithorn glaciers.

FROM MÜRREN TO THE UPPER STEINBERG, direct (3 hrs.; guide 7 fr.). At the point where the path to Stechelberg diverges from the road to Trachsellauenen (1 hr. from Mürren, see above) we diverge to the right, and in 20 min. again turn to the right. Passing (20 min.) a deserted shaft, we ascend to the right in zigzags (past a good spring) to (25 min.) a cattle-shed, and cross a precipitous gorge. The enclosure opposite marks the beginning of the Obere Steinberg-Alp. In 40 min. more we reach the *Inn* (see above), and enjoy a superb view. Descent across pastures and through wood (*Wilde Eck*); then through a narrow ravine, stony and steep, and under two timber-slides, to (1 hr.) the chalets of *Unter-Steinberg*.

From Trachsellauenen to Lauterbrunnen, 2 hours. At (25 min.) *Sichellauenen* we cross the *Lütschine*, which dashes wildly down its rocky bed, and follow the lower road running close by the stream. At the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Bridge of Stechelberg* (3025'; Von Allmen's Inn, pens. 5 fr.) we reach the bottom of the valley and the carriage-road. Near ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Matten*, a fall of the *Mürrenbach* to the left. At the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Dornige Brücke* we keep to the right. We pass ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) a waterfall of the *Rosenbach*, and in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. more the picturesquely situated

\*Hölt.-Pens. Trümmelbach (about  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the right, the Fall of the Trümmelbach, see p. 155).—Then ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Lauterbrunnen (p. 155).

Passes (comp. Map, p. 180). From LAUTERBRUNNEN OVER THE SEFINEN-FURGGE TO THE KIENTHAL, not difficult, and on the whole attractive (10-11 hrs. to Reichenbach; guide 25 fr.). From ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) Mürren (p. 156) the path ascends via the *Alp Boganggen* to the (3 hrs.) Sefinen-Furgge (8583'), between the *Grosse Hundshorn* (9620') and the *Büttlassen* (10,490'; p. 180). (The path by Gimmelwald and through the Sefinenthal is easier, but 1 hr. longer.) Descent (fine view of the *Wilde Frau* and *Blümisalp*) past the chalets of *Dürrenberg* (6545'), and of *Steinenberg* (4856'; night-quarters) to the huts of *Görneren*, by the *Bärenpfad* to the (2 hrs.) *Tschingel-Alp* (3783') and down the Kienthal to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Reichenbach* (p. 180).—From the Steinenberg-Alp over the *Gamchilücke* to the *Tschingelfirn*, see p. 180.

From LAUTERBRUNNEN TO KANDERSTEG OVER THE SEFINEN-FURGGE AND THE HOHTHÜRLI, a long and fatiguing walk (14 hrs.; guide necessary, 30 fr.). The night may, if necessary, be passed at the *Dürrenberg* chalets or in the *Frauenbalm* Hut. Over the *Sefinen-Furgge* to the Kienthal, see above. Before the path reaches the *Steinenberg-Alp* we descend to the left, cross the *Pochtenbach* (the discharge of the *Gamchi Glacier*, p. 180), ascend to the *Lower* and *Upper Bundalp*, and traverse pastures, stony slopes, and snow to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from the Furgge) the *Hohthürl* or *Dünden Pass* (8875'), a depression of the *Oeschinengrat* between the *Schwarzhorn* (9150') and the *Wilde Frau* (10,693'), affording a superb view of the *Blümisalp*, *Doldenhorn*, etc. (To the left of the pass is the *Frauenbalm Club Hut*, p. 181.) We now descend over loose stones and the rocky ledges of the *Schafberg* (with the *Blümisalp Glacier* quite near us on the left) to the *Upper Oeschinen-Alp* (6470'), and by steep steps cut in the rock, to the *Lower Oeschinen-Alp*, pass round the N.W. side of the *Oeschinen-See* (5223'), and reach (4 hrs.) *Kandersteg* (p. 180).

\*From LAUTERBRUNNEN TO KANDERSTEG OVER THE TSCHINGEL PASS (14 hrs.; 6-7 hrs. on snow and ice; guide 30, porter 25 fr.), a grand route, fatiguing, but for tolerable mountaineers free from difficulty. A night had better be spent at (2 hrs.) *Trachsellauenen* or on the *Upper Steinberg* (see p. 158). We now follow the W. slope of the valley to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Lower Tschingel Glacier*, cross it, and toil up the left lateral moraine to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) base of the W. rocks, the ascent of which is very steep at first; a nearly perpendicular part, called the *Tschingeltritt*, is about 13' high. Farther up (40 min.) we come to turf (pleasanter; a halt usually made here; superb view). Then again across débris in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the upper *Tschingelfirn*, an immense expanse of snow; for 20 min. we follow the left moraine, and then take to the glacier, where the rope becomes necessary. A gradual ascent of  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. brings us to the top of the *Tschingel Pass* (9267'), where a view of the mountains of the *Gasterntal* is disclosed; behind us towers the most majestic *Jungfrau* with her S. neighbours, and to the left is the *Eiger*. On the right are the furrowed *Gspaltenhorn* (p. 180) and the *Gamchilücke* (9295'; pass to the Kienthal, p. 180). An additional hour may be devoted to visiting the latter, which affords a striking survey of the Kienthal, the *Niesen*, and the Bernese plain. To the left of the *Tschingel Pass* rises the *Mutthorn* (9978'). The descent across the snow is easy. (The W. arm of the glacier, bounded on the right by the rocky walls of the *Blümisalp* and the *Friündenhorn*, and on the left by the *Petersgrat*, is called the *Kanderfirn*.) After  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. we quit the snow for the left lateral moraine. The route descends steeply, over loose stones and then over grass, to the *Gasterntal*, passing a spur which overlooks the magnificent ice-fall of the *Kander Glacier* (which has receded greatly of late). We then for a considerable time follow the narrow crest of a huge old moraine, which descends precipitously on the right to the former bed of the glacier, 170-200' below;  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., bridge over the *Kander*; 6 min., the first chalet (coffee, milk, and two beds);  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr., *Selden*; 2 hrs., *Kandersteg* (p. 180).

\*From LAUTERBRUNNEN TO THE LÖTSCHENTHAL OVER THE PETERSGRAT (from *Trachsellauenen* to *Ried* 10-11 hrs.), trying, but very grand (guide

40 fr.). From Trachsellauenen to the (3½-4 hrs.) upper *Tschingelfirn*, see above. On the glacier we ascend to the left, between the *Muttihorn* and the *Tschingelhorn*, to the (3 hrs.) *Petersgrat* (10,515'), a lofty snow-*arête* commanding a superb view of the Alps of the Valais. Then a steep descent over snow, rocky slopes, and turf, either through the *Ausser Fäfér-Thal* to the *Fäfér Alp* (at the Chalé Seiler refreshm. and 2 beds), or through the *Tellthal* to *Blatten* and (3½ hrs.) *Ried* (p. 186). — The *Wetterlücke* (10,365'), between the *Tschingelhorn* and *Breithorn*; the *Schmadrijoch* (10,863'), between the *Breithorn* and *Grosshorn*; and the *Mittagjoch* (12,150'), between the *Grosshorn* and *Mittaghorn*, are difficult (guides 45-50 fr.).

FROM LAUTERBRUNNEN TO THE EGGISHORN over the *Lauinenthal* (12,000'), a difficult and hazardous expedition (18 hrs., the night being spent in the *Roththal* Hut; guide 100 fr.), through the wild *Roththal*, across the huge rock-*arête* connecting the *Jungfrau* (13,670') and *Gletscherhorn* (13,064'), and down the *Kranzberg-Firn* and the *Great Aletsch Glacier* to the *Concordia Hut* and the *Eggishorn Hotel* (p. 305). — Over the *Roththal-Sattel* (12,330'), close to the *Jungfrau* (p. 162), also very difficult and dangerous (19-20 hrs. to the Eggishorn). — Over the *Ebnefuhjoch* (12,300'), between the *Ebnefuh* and *Mittaghorn*, very laborious, but without danger to experts (15-16 hrs.). — It will repay a good walker to go as far as the *Roththal Hut* (8860'; 6 hrs. from Lauterbrunnen, crossing the *Stufenstein-Alp*), and to return the same way (a good day's walk; for experts only; guide 15 fr.).

## 47. From Interlaken to Grindelwald. Wengernalp.

*Comp. Maps, pp. 148, 164.*

12 M. OBERLAND RAILWAY (comp. p. 154) in 1 hr. 12 min. (fares 5, 3 fr., return 8 fr., 4 fr. 80 c.). CARRIAGE from Interlaken to Grindelwald and back in one day, one-horse 13, two-horse 25 fr., in two days 28 or 45 fr. — Far preferable is the journey via Lauterbrunnen and thence by the new "WENGERNALP RAILWAY to Grindelwald (from Lauterbrunnen to Grindelwald, 11 M., in 2½ hrs.; 2nd class 14 fr. 40 c., 3rd cl. 9 fr.). — PEDESTRIANS still often prefer the beautiful WALK over the Wengernalp to Grindelwald; bridle-path to the Wengernalp 3 (descent 2), Little Scheidegg ¾ (descent ½), Grindelwald 2½ hrs. (ascent 3½); in all 6¼ hrs. from Lauterbrunnen.

1. OBERLAND RAILWAY. From Interlaken to (5 M.) *Zweilütschin* (2150'), see p. 154. The railway to Grindelwald diverges to the left from that to Lauterbrunnen, and beyond the hamlet of *Gündischwand* approaches the *Black Lütschine*. It then ascends the left bank of the stream, traversing a tunnel and a snow-shed, in the finely wooded and populous *Lütschenthal*. The road runs on the other bank, beneath the slopes of the *Schynige Platte* (p. 152). Beyond the station of (7½ M.) *Lütschenthal* (2355') the railway also crosses to the right bank and ascends the *Stalden* by means of a rack-and-pinion section (1935 yds. long; gradient 12 : 100) to (9 M.) *Burglauenen* (2915'). In front appear the *Wetterhorn* and the *Berglistock*. Farther on we pass through the defile of the *Ortweid*, after which a view of the beautiful valley of Grindelwald is suddenly disclosed: to the right is the massive *Eiger*, adjoined by the *Jungfrau* with the *Schneehorn* and the *Silberhorn*; in the middle distance are the *Mettenberg* and the *Schreckhörner*, farther off the *Finsteraarhorn* and the *Grosse Fiescherhorn*; and to the left the graceful *Wetterhorn*. The railway finally ascends another toothed rail section (1420 yds.) to (12 M.) *Grindelwald* (p. 163). The station (3400') is at the W. end of the village, 1 ¼ M. from the *Bär Hotel*.

**II. FROM LAUTERBRUNNEN TO GRINDELWALD OVER THE WENGERNALP.** The \*WENGERNALP LINE (rack- and -pinion railway on Riggienbach's system) skirts the left bank of the Lütschine, turns to the left above the village, and crosses the river opposite the Staubbach (p. 155). It then rapidly ascends the steep slopes below the village of Wengen, where it passes over several viaducts and bridges. To the left we overlook the lower Lauterbrunnen Valley; high up is the village of Isenfluh, and farther back the Sulegg (p. 153). Ascending through meadows interspersed with trees, and describing a wide curve, the train arrives at the ( $\frac{1}{2}/3$  M.) station of **Wengen** (4190'), situated above the scattered village of that name, much visited as a summer and health resort (\**Pens. Alpenrose* and \**Hôt.-Pens. Mittaghorn*, pens. 5-6 fr., nearest to the station; \**Pens. Wengen*, 5- $\frac{1}{2}$  fr., 20 min. to the S.; 20 min. lower down still, on the Lauterbrunnen path, the small *Hôt.-Pens. Silberhorn*, see below). — Farther on, we gradually ascend towards the S., enjoying a continuous view of the grand mountains and glaciers of the upper Lauterbrunnen Valley, dominated by the Breithorn. We pass along the base of the precipitous *Tschuggen* (p. 163) and below the slopes of the *Lauberhorn* (p. 163), and, skirting the *Galtbachhorn* (7608') to the left by a lofty embankment, reach the ( $\frac{4}{2}$  M.) station of **Wengernalp** (6158'; \**Hôt. Jungfrau*, R., L., & A. 4-5, B. 2, D. 4 fr.; carved wood by A. Zurflüh), situated on a sloping meadow. To the W. we obtain a good survey of the valley of Lauterbrunnen, with the Staubbach (p. 155) reduced to a mere thread, its upper fall, and the windings of the brook before its final leap. High above the valley are the large hotels of Mürren.

**BRIDLE-PATH FROM LAUTERBRUNNEN TO THE WENGERNALP (3 hrs.).** From the station, we descend to the left past the *Hôtel Steinbock*, cross the Lütschine, and ascend straight on, soon joining the path from the Staubbach *Hôtel*.  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. *Hôt.-Pens. Silberhorn*, with a pavilion which affords a beautiful view of the Lauterbrunnen Valley. Farther up, where (20 min.) a finger-post shows the way to the right to the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Pens. Wengen*, we keep to the left to the (8 min.) *Hôt.-Pens. Mittaghorn*, and next reach the (3 min.) *Pens. Alpenrose* (above, to the left, is the *Wengen* station; see above). We then ascend straight on towards the precipitous *Tschuggen* (p. 163), at the base of which ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; cantine) the path turns to the right; it then passes a second cantine (famous echo), skirts the slopes of the *Lauberhorn*, and enters a pine-wood (marshy at places). On quitting the wood (40 min.) we avoid the broad path in a straight direction (which leads to the Mettlenalp, p. 162), and ascend to the left, rapidly at first, to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Hôtel Jungfrau* (see above).

The \***Jungfrau** (13,670'), with her dazzling shroud of eternal snow, flanked by the *Silberhorn* (12,155') on the right, and the *Schneehorn* (11,205') on the left, now appears in all her majesty. The proportions of the mountain are so gigantic, that the eye in vain attempts to estimate them, and distance seems annihilated by their vastness. The highest peak, farther S., is not visible hence or from Lauterbrunnen. The base, as far as it is seen, is precipitous.

**Avalanches.** These terrible and magnificent phenomena are caused by the accumulation of vast masses of snow and ice on the upper parts of the

mountains, from which, as the warmer season advances, they slide off by their own weight with irresistible force. On the Wengernalp the traveller will have an opportunity of witnessing the *ice-avalanche*, or fall of portions of the glacier detached under the influence of the summer's sun. Seen from a distance the falling ice, breaking into fragments in its descent, resembles a rushing cataract, and is accompanied by a noise like thunder. These avalanches are most numerous shortly after noon, when the sun exercises its greatest power. Except that the solemn stillness which reigns in these desolate regions is interrupted by the echoing thunders of the falling masses, the spectacle can hardly be called imposing. The apparently insignificant white cascade, however, often consists of hundreds of tons of ice, capable of sweeping away whole forests and villages, but fortunately descending into the uninhabited *Trümleten-Thal*, a deep gorge between the Jungfrau and the Wengernalp.

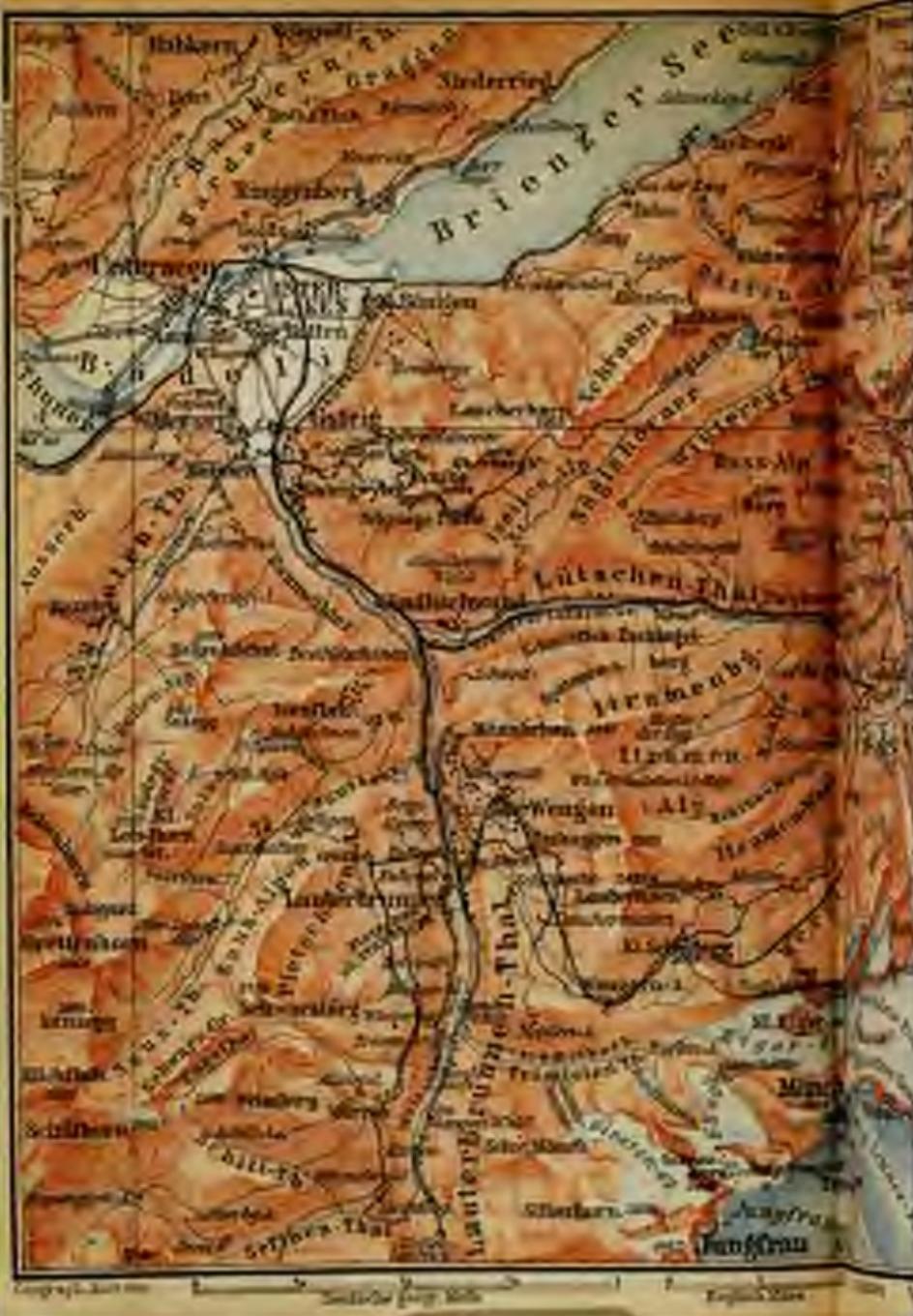
Between 1811, when the Jungfrau was scaled for the first time by the two Meyers of Aarau, and till 1856 the ascent was only accomplished five times; but it has since been undertaken frequently, and though extremely fatiguing, is unattended with danger to experts (guides 80fr. each; with descent to the Eggishorn, 100 fr.; porter 60 and 80 fr.). The ascent from Grindelwald is much facilitated by spending a night in the *Berglhütte* (p. 166), 8-9 hrs. from Grindelwald; thence over the *Mönchjoch* and the *Jungfraufirn* to the *Roththal-Sattel* (p. 160) 4-1/2 hrs., and to the top in 1 1/4 hr. more. — Travellers ascending from the Eggishorn Hotel spend the night in the *Concordiahütte* (p. 305), 5 hrs. from the hotel; thence to the summit 6-7 hrs. — The ascent from Lauterbrunnen by the *Roththal-Sattel* is very hazardous and has now been practically abandoned. In 1885 the Jungfrau was ascended by a new route from the *Roththal Hut* (p. 160), leaving the Roththal to the right (5 1/2-7 1/2 hrs., a steep rock climb, but not dangerous for climbers with steady heads; guide 80, with descent to the Eggishorn 100 fr.). — The *Silberhorn* (12,155') was ascended for the first time, in 1863, by *Ed. v. Fellenberg* and *Karl Baedeker* (from the Wengern-Scheidegg by the *Eiger*, *Guggi*, and *Giessen Glaciers*, in 12 1/2 hrs.; difficult and trying; guide 50 fr.). The ascent by the W. arête was first performed in 1887 by *Mr. Seymour King* with the guides Ambr. Supersax and L. Zurbrücken.

The *Mettlenalp* (5580'), on the N. side of the *Trümleten-Thal*, also affords a noble survey of the Jungfrau. From the bifurcation of the path, 2 hrs. from Lauterbrunnen and 3/4 hr. from the Hôtel Jungfrau (p. 161), we reach the Alp in a straight direction in 3/4 hr.; the Jungfrau is here visible from base to summit. From the Mettlenalp we may either ascend to the Wengernalp in 3/4 hr., or walk round the head of the *Trümleten-Thal* to the (1 hr.) *Biglenalp*, with the *Kühlauenen Glacier*. From the Biglenalp to the Wengernalp 3/4 hr.

A visit to the *Guggi Club-Hut* (7970'), at the N.W. base of the Mönch, between the *Eiger* and *Guggi Glaciers*, is recommended to good walkers with steady heads (3-4 hrs. from the Wengernalp or the Kleine Scheidegg, with guide, 5 fr.). The passage of the crevassed Eiger Glacier, which has advanced considerably of late years, and forms a beautiful archway of ice with a lofty waterfall at its lower end, takes 1 1/2-2 hrs. (step-cutting being necessary from the middle onwards); then a steep climb of 1 1/2 hr. over rock, débris, and patches of snow to the Club Hut, grandly situated. Steep descent over the ridges of rock below the Guggi Glacier to the (1 1/2 hr.) upper end of the *Bandlauinenwand*, and a somewhat difficult clamber down this slope to the *Biglenalp* (see above).

A gradual ascent of 10 min. by rail brings us to the (5 3/4 M.) station *Scheidegg*, on the summit of the pass, called the **Little Scheidegg**, *Lauterbrunnen-Scheidegg*, or *Wengern-Scheidegg* (6788'; \**Hôtel Bellevue*, R., L., & A. 4-5, B 2, D. 4 fr.; wood-carver *Jean Zurflüh*). This ridge, which descends abruptly on both sides, affords a striking view of the valley of Grindelwald, bounded on the N. by







1:250,000

0 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometer

Kümmerly &amp; Frey AG, Zürich



the mountains which separate it from the Lake of Brienz (to the extreme left is the blunt cone of the Faulhorn with its inn). On the S., a splendid view of the Mönch, Eiger and Jungfrau, with the Silberhorn and Schneehorn.

The "Lauberhorn (8120'), a peak rising from the ridge which runs to the N. from the Scheidegg to the Männlichen, may be ascended from the Scheidegg in 1 hr., or from the Wengernalp in 1½ hr. This ascent is chiefly recommended to those who have not visited the Faulhorn. View extensive and imposing. Travellers from Grindelwald add only 1½ hr. to their walk by taking the route from the Scheidegg to the Hôtel Jungfrau over the Lauberhorn. Guide hardly necessary. — The Tschuggen (8278'; ascent more fatiguing), which rises to the N. of the Lauberhorn, commands a more extensive, but less picturesque view. — Or the traveller may walk from the Scheidegg along the E. slope of the Tschuggen to the (2½-3 hrs.) "Männlichen (7695'), the N. summit of this ridge (p. 165). In this case the walk from Lauterbrunnen to Grindelwald will take 9-10 hrs. The Männlichen may also be ascended direct from Wengen (steep but not difficult; guide 6 fr., to Grindelwald 10, from Lauterbrunnen to Grindelwald 12 fr.). — The Fallbodenhubel (7136'), reached in ½ hr. by ascending the pastures to the S. of the Scheidegg, affords a good survey of the Eiger and Guggi Glaciers. — A fine new ice grotto has been hewn into the *Eiger Glacier* (bridle-path, 1hr. from the Scheidegg). — To the *Guggi Club Hut*, see p. 162; ascent of the *Eiger* and *Mönch*, see p. 162 *Silberhorn*, see p. 165.

We descend, at first high above the bridle-bath, over the stony slopes and scanty pastures of the *Wergisthal-Alp*, at the foot of the Eiger, to (8 M.) station *Alpiglen* (5287'; \*Hôtel des Alpes, pens. 5-6 fr.), on a commanding terrace. [The direct path hence to the 'Eismeer' (p. 165) is interesting and repaying, but should be attempted only by experts with guides, ice-axes, and ropes.] Then a steep descent into the valley of the *Black Lütschine*, to (10½ M.) stat. *Grund* (3103'), whence the train backs out, crosses the Lütschine, and re-ascends to the Oberland Station at (11 M.) *Grindelwald* (p. 160).

**Grindelwald.** — \*BÄR, at the W. end of the village, rebuilt in 1893, R., L., & A. 4-5 fr.; \*SCHWARZER ADLER, at the E. end, with a pleasant garden, R., L., & A. 4-5, B. 1½, D. 4-4½, pens. 10 fr.; HÖT. EIGER, in the middle of the village, R., L., & A. 3½, D. 4, pens. 6-7 fr.; \*HÖT. DU GLACIER, outside the village, to the W., R. from 2½, B. 1½, D. 4, A. 1, pens. 8 fr.; HÖT.-PENS. GRINDELWALD, R. 3 fr.; HÖT.-PENS. BURGNER, R. 2½, B. 1¼, pens. 6-7 fr.; PENSION SCHÖNEGG, by the post-office, with garden, pens. 5 fr. — GUIDES: Peter Baumann ('am Guggen'), Christ. and Ulrich Almer, Chr. Jossi, Rud. Kaufmann (Obmann), Peter Baumann-Tufibach, Peter Schlegel, Chr. Bohren-Trychelegg, Peter Kaufmann ('Grabenpeter'), Rud. Kaufmann-Bohren, Chr. Roth, two Hans Kaufmanns, Hans Baumann, Gott. Meier, Hans Bernet, Ul. Rubi, the brothers Jossi, Joh. Heimann, and many others. — Tariff mentioned in the description of each excursion.

**Grindelwald** (3468'; pop. 3087), properly *Gydisdorf*, a large village of widely scattered houses, is an excellent starting-point for mountain excursions, and also a favourite summer-resort, the situation being sheltered and healthful. A large portion of the village was burned down on 18th Aug. 1892, during a violent Föhn, but the reconstruction is rapidly advancing.

Grindelwald chiefly owes its repute to its two **Glaciers**, which, however, are inferior to the Rhone Glacier and many others in

Switzerland. Three gigantic mountains bound the valley on the S., the *Eiger* (13,040'), the *Mettenberg* (10,197'), which forms the base of the *Schreckhorn*, and the *Wetterhorn* (12,150'). Between these lie the two glaciers, which form the source of the *Black Lütschine*.

To visit the \***Upper Glacier** (horse there and back 8 fr.) we follow the Great Scheidegg path (p. 168) as far as the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Hôtel Wetterhorn* (4040'; R.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , pens.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 fr.; cannon-shot 50 c.), near which we pass a memorial to *Dr. A. Haller* of Burgdorf and two guides, who perished on the Lauteraar Glacier in 1880. Here we diverge to the right, cross the Lütschine and the moraine, and in 10 min. reach the artificially hewn *Ice Grotto* (adm. 50 c.; a small fee is also usually given).

Another way back to Grindelwald (guide not indispensable) is by a path diverging before the bridge over the Lütschine, and ascending the left moraine to the *Chalet Milchbach* (auberge; visible from below; also reached by a direct but rather giddy path from the grotto), which affords a good view of the ice-fall. The path then enters the wood to the right, where it is ill-defined, passing between the Mettenberg and the *Halsegg*, and then, becoming well marked, descends on the left bank of the Lütschine and across the *Sulz* to ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) Grindelwald. — From the Chalet Milchbach we may, by means of ladders (not recommended to novices; guide necessary), ascend several rocks on the N.E. slope of the Mettenberg, pass through the *Milchbachloch* and a natural tunnel formed by an old glacier-stream (sometimes barred by the ice), and reach the glacier opposite the *Schlupf*. We may return by the same route; or we may cross the glacier and the *Enga* at the N.W. angle of the Wetterhorn, and reach the Great Scheidegg or regain the *Hôtel Wetterhorn* by a dizzy path ( $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. in all; guide 12 fr.).

The *Eisboden* ('Ischbode'; 4400'), a beautiful pasture, 20 min. E. of the Hôtel Wetterhorn, and close to the base of the Wetterhorn, affords a noble survey of the glacier, the Mettenberg, Schreckhörner, Eiger and the Grindelwald Valley.

To the \***Lower Glacier** (horse 8 fr.) a footpath descends to the right at the notice-board above the Hôtel Eiger and crosses the Lütschine, and then ascends to the right through underwood and over débris. (The path straight on leads to the Bäregg; see p. 165.) The road forks a few min. farther on beside a refreshment-stall; we follow the right branch. The retrogression of the glacier has exposed to view an interesting *Gorge of the Lütschine*, which has been rendered accessible by means of wooden galleries and steps ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from Grindelwald; 50 c.). A bridle-path ascends the left lateral moraine to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) upper part of the glacier, where there is an artificial *Ice Grotto* (50 c.). Interesting excursion thence across the crevassed glacier to the Bäregg (p. 165; guide, rope and ice-axe necessary). If we turn to the left at the above mentioned refreshment-stall and ascend the right side-moraine, we reach (15 min.) a wooden bridge, affording an interesting view of the gorge (50 c.), and in 10 min. more a hut whence another artificial *Ice Grotto* is accessible (50 c.). From this point we may also ascend direct to the Bäregg path (see below). — In returning from the gorge of the Lütschine we may follow the left bank and cross the lower bridge to (25 min.) Grindelwald.

A visit to the lower \*Eismeer ('sea of ice'), the large basin of névé in which the glacier accumulates before it descends to the valley, is interesting. A narrow path (guide necessary for the inexperienced; to Bäregg 7, Zäsenberg 9 fr.; horse to the Weissenfluh,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. below Bäregg, 10 fr., not advisable) ascends the slope to the left to the (2 hrs.) small *Inn* on the *Bäregg* (5412'; dear), commanding a fine survey of the glacier, to which a steep flight of wooden steps descends. (Fee of 1 fr. for the use of the path, whether the glacier itself is visited or not.)

**GLACIER EXPEDITION.** The following easy walk will make the traveller more familiar with this icy region. We cross (1 hr., with guide) the Eismeer to the stone chalet of Zäsenberg (6050'), surrounded by pastures, and occupied by shepherds in summer. Vegetation soon disappears. On every side tower huge and wild masses of ice, and the view is bounded by the imposing summits of the Eiger, Schreckhörner, Fiescherhörner, etc. If the traveller does not go beyond the middle of the Eismeer (sufficiently far), the whole excursion may easily be accomplished from Grindelwald and back in 5 hrs. — The ascent of the \*Zäsenberghorn (7687'; magnificent survey of the glaciers) takes  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from the Zäsenberg (guide 12 fr.). — The *Eigerhöhle*, a grotto visible from the Zäsenberg (2 hrs.; fatiguing; with guide) may also be visited. — Lastly, an interesting trip may be made from the Bäregg to the Zäsenberghorn, *Fiescherfirn*, and *Eigerhöhle*, and back by the *Kalti* (p. 166; 5-6 hrs.; guide 20 fr.).

The \*Männlichen (7695') is ascended from Grindelwald without difficulty in 4 hrs. (horse 18 fr.; guide 10 fr., unnecessary). Our path diverges to the right from the Little Scheidegg path, after the Lütschine is crossed, and ascends by the *Ittramen Alp*. Admirable panorama, from the Uri Rothstock and Titlis to the Blümlisalp. About 20 min. below the summit, on the depression between the Männlichen and Tschuggen (p. 163), is the small \**Hôtel Grindelwald-Rigi* (R., L., & A.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4, B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 4 fr.). — From the Little Scheidegg (p. 162) we may ascend the Männlichen by skirting the E. slope of the Tschuggen ( $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.; with guide). From Wengen (p. 161) a steep path ascends in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.

The Mettenberg (*Mittelberg*, 10,197') is recommended to mountaineers (laborious, 4 hrs. from the Bäregg Inn; guide 30 fr.). Most imposing view of the Schreckhorn, rising in the immediate vicinity, and of the Finsteraarhorn; also a striking survey of the Eismeer and the valley of Grindelwald.

Ascent of the *Jungfrau*, p. 162; *Finsteraarhorn* (from Grindelwald viâ the *Agassizjoch*, dangerous as a descent on account of falling stones), p. 177; *Wetterhorn*, p. 168. — *Gross-Schreckhorn* (13,835'; from the *Schwarzegg Club-hut* 7-8 hrs.; guide 80 fr.), ascended for the first time by Mr. Leslie Stephen in 1861, very difficult. — *Klein-Schreckhorn* (11,475'), from the Schwarzegg Club-hut 4-6 hrs., or from the Gleckstein Hut (p. 168) 5-6 hrs., interesting and for experts not difficult (guide 60 fr.). — *Mönch* (13,465'; first scaled by Dr. Porges of Vienna in 1857), ascended either from the *Bergli-Hütte* by the *Mönchjoch* (p. 166) in  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs., or from the *Guggi-Hütte* (p. 162) by the *Guggi Glacier* and the *Jungfrauojoch* in 7-8 hrs. (guide 70-80 fr.). — *Eiger* (13,040'; first ascended by Mr. Ch. Barrington in 1858), from the Little Scheidegg by the *Eiger Glacier* and up the W. arête,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ -7 hrs. (guide 80 fr.). All these are for thorough adepts only.

**Passes.** To the GRIMSEL HOSPICE over the \**Strahlegg* (10,995'; 14 hrs.; two guides, 40 fr. each), a grand, but toilsome route. The night is passed in the *Schwarzegg Club-hut* (8200') on the upper Eismeer, 5 hrs. from Grindelwald. Thence a steep ascent over ice and rock to the (3 hrs.) pass, lying between the Gross-Lauteraarhorn and the Strahlegghörner; descent over the *Strahleggfirn* and the *Finsteraar* and *Unteraar* Glaciers to the (3-4 hrs.) *Pavillon Dollfus* (p. 177) and the (3 hrs.) *Grimsel Hospice* (p. 176). In the reverse direction (especially if a night be spent in the Pav. Dollfus) the route is less trying and more interesting. — *Finsteraarjoch* (11,025'; 15-16 hrs.; guides 40 fr. each), between the Strahlegghörner

and the Finsteraarhorn, very trying, with splendid views of the Finsteraarhorn, etc. — Lauteraar-Sattel (10,855'; 16-17 hrs.; guides 50 fr. each), between the Schreckhörner and the Berglistock, a fatiguing pass, but without serious difficulty to proficients. The night is spent in the *Gleckstein-Hütte* (p. 168); thence we ascend the *Upper Grindelwald-Firn* in 5-6 hrs. to the pass, which affords a grand survey of the Gross-Schreckhorn, Lauteraarhorn, etc. We then descend a steep snow slope to the *Lauteraarfirn* (sometimes guarded by a wide 'Bergschrund' or chasm) and the (3 hrs.) *Pav. Dollfus* (p. 177). — Over the *Bergli-Joch* to the *Urbachthal*, see p. 175.

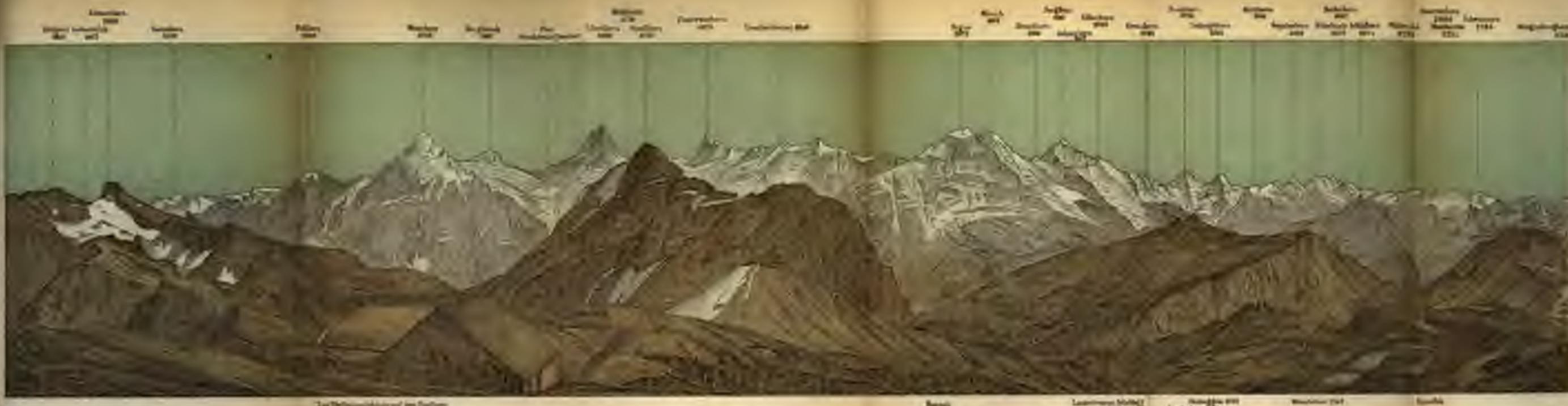
PASSES FROM GRINDELWALD TO THE EGGISHORN (p. 305), for experts only, with able guides. The *Jungfraujoch* (11,090'; two guides, 100 fr. each), between the Jungfrau and Mönch, leading from the Wengernalp to the Eggishorn Hotel in 16½ hrs., is very difficult and trying. The night is spent in the *Guggi-Hütte* (p. 162), and the *Guggi Glacier* is then ascended. — The passage of the *Mönchjoch* (11,910'; guides 60 fr. each), 15 hrs. from Grindelwald to the hotel, also difficult, is facilitated by spending a night in the *Bergli-Hütte* (see below), or when the journey is made in the reverse direction, in the *Concordia-Hütte* (p. 305). This is comparatively the easiest and finest of these glacier expeditions. From the Bäregg we cross the lower Eismeer to the opposite moraine, and ascend the precipitous *Kalli* for 2½ hrs.; then cross the much crevassed *Grindelwald-Fiescher Glacier* to the (3 hrs.; 8-9 hrs. from Grindelwald) *Bergli-Hütte* (10,825'), commanding a grand though not extensive view of the Fiescherwand, Schreckhörner, Eiger, etc. From the hut a steep climb of ¾ hr. over rock and glacier to the *Unter-Mönchjoch* (11,810'), between the Mönch and Fieschergrat; thence either to the right over the *Ober-Mönchjoch* (11,930'), between the Mönch and Trugberg, to the *Jungfraufirn* (p. 162) and down to the *Great Aletsch Glacier* and (5-6 hrs.) *Eggishorn Hotel*; or to the left, over the vast *Ewigschneefeld* to the Aletsch Glacier (the two routes unite at the *Concordia Hut*). — The *Eigerjoch* (11,875'; guides 100 fr.), between the Eiger and Mönch, 22 hrs. from the Wengernalp to the Eggishorn, a night being spent in the *Guggi-Hütte* (see p. 162), whence the Eiger Glacier is ascended, is very difficult. — The *Fiescherjoch* or *Ochsenjoch* (about 11,700'), E. of the *Kleine Fiescherhorn*, or *Ochs* (12,812'), 22 hrs. from Grindelwald to the Eggishorn, is very toilsome and lacks interest.

## 48. The Faulhorn.

*Comp. Map, p. 162.*

Ascent of the Faulhorn from Grindelwald 4¾ (descent 3) hrs.; from the Faulhorn to the Great Scheidegg 3 (ascent 4) hrs.; from the Scheidegg to Grindelwald 2 (ascent 3) hrs. — Ascent of the Faulhorn from Interlaken by the Schynige Platte (p. 152) 8 hrs.; to the Platte 4 hrs. (descent 2½), thence to the Faulhorn 4 (descent 3) hrs. — Guide (10 fr. from Grindelwald and back; if a night be spent at the top, 13 fr.) unnecessary. Chair-porters 6 fr. each; if they pass the night on the top, 12 fr. (three generally suffice; a bargain should be made beforehand). Horse from Grindelwald and back 20 (or with one night out, 25) fr.; to the top and back by the Great Scheidegg 30, with descent to Meiringen or Im Hof 40 fr.; from Interlaken by the Schynige Platte and the Faulhorn to Grindelwald 40 fr.; from Meiringen to the Faulhorn in 1 day 30 fr., to the Faulhorn and Grindelwald 36 fr. — \*Inn on the summit (unpretending, R. 5, L. & A. 1½, B. 2, D. 5 fr.).

The \***Faulhorn** (8803'), rising between the Lake of Brienz and the valley of Grindelwald, and composed of black, friable, calcareous schist (the name being probably derived from *faul*, 'rotten'), is a very favourite point of view, as it commands an admirable survey of the giants of the Bernese Oberland (see Panorama). To the N., at our feet, lies the Lake of Brienz, with its surrounding mountains,



Panorama vom Faulborn.

Panorama vom Faulborn im Berner Oberland.

Panorama im Faulborn.



from the Augstmatthorn to the Rothhorn; part of the Lake of Thun, with the Niesen and Stockhorn, is also visible; to the N.E. are parts of the Lakes of Lucerne and Zug, with Pilatus and the Rigi; then the Lakes of Morat and Neuchâtel. The prospect does not, however, embrace the hill-country of N. Switzerland, which so greatly enhances the beauty of the view from the Rigi.

The PATH FROM GRINDELWALD TO THE FAULHORN ( $\frac{4}{3}$  hrs.) leads for  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. through enclosed meadows and past detached houses. From the Bär Hotel we cross the road and ascend round the house in front, to the left. After 3 min., to the right; 10 min., at a cross-way, straight on; 5 min., to the right; 2 min., to the left past a cottage; then generally towards the E. The footpath soon unites with the bridle-path;  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., a gate, then a wood, which we quit in 10 min.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr., the *Hertenbühl* (5157'), a large pasture with several chalets, in the middle of which the path turns sharply to the left, ascending past a little cabaret into (10 min.) wood; 10 min., to the right, past a small pond; 20 min., the path divides for persons descending (who here keep to the left); a little farther, a gate; 25 min., *Waldspitz* (6200'; \*Hôt.-Pens. Alpenrose, unpretending), with a splendid view. This point is nearly half-way, the other half is less steep. To the left (20 min.) a pretty fall of the *Mühlbach*, which we cross near the chalets of the *Bach-Alp* (6496'). Good drinking-water issues abundantly from the rock, 10 min. farther. Then a moderate ascent of  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. to the *Bachalp-See* (7428'), in a stony basin, bounded on the left by the *Röthihorn* (9052') and *Simelihorn* (9030'), and on the right by the *Ritzengrälli* (8282'). (By the stone hut the path diverges to the left for travellers descending to the Scheidegg, see below.) The top of the Faulhorn is now in view. The path, indicated by stakes for guidance in fog or snow, ascends rapidly for nearly 1 hr. over crumbling slate and limestone. We pass another stone hut, cross the pastures at the foot of the peak, and reach the top by a zigzag path in  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. more. The *Inn* (see above) lies on the S. side, 35' below the summit.

The PATH FROM GRINDELWALD TO THE FAULHORN by the *Bussalp* is recommended for the return-route to Grindelwald (guide necessary). Admirable view from the '*Burg*' (7247'), which of itself merits a visit from Grindelwald ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.).

The PATH FROM THE FAULHORN TO THE SCHEIDECK (3 hrs.) diverges to the left from the Grindelwald path, near the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) hut on the *Bachalp-See*, traverses the stony slopes of the *Ritzengrälli*, and keeps nearly the same level for some distance;  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., a gate between the *Bach-Alp* and the *Widderfeld-Alp*; 5 min. farther, to the left, not down the bed of the brook; 10 min., the 'First', a ridge affording a magnificent view of the Wetterhorn, Schreckhorn, Finsteraarhorn, Grindelwald-Fiescherhörner, with their glacier, the Eiger, and the valley of Grindelwald; 8 min., we keep to the left and cross the brook; 7 min., we descend to the left over black, crumbling slate, and reach a gate where the *Grindelalp* begins. The path is now lost

at places, but soon becomes more distinct, the direction being slightly to the left of the Wetterhorn;  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr., a small brook is crossed, and the path is now well defined; 5 min., a brook; 10 min., a natural bridge over the *Bergelbach*; 5 min., the *Obere Grindelalp* (6410'), with a spring;  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr., a gate, but we turn to the right on this side of the enclosure, pass through the next gate (12 min.), and make for the top of a hill; 8 min., Scheidegg Inn.

In ascending from the Scheidegg, be careful not to turn to the left at the bridge over the *Bergelbach*; farther on, where the path is lost on the pastures, again avoid turning to the left, follow a direction parallel with a long enclosure lying a little to the left, and make for the slope of the mountain, at the foot of which the path is regained.

The view from the Faulhorn is partially intercepted by the neighbouring group of the *Simelihorn* (9080') and the *Röthihorn* (9052'), rising between the Finsteraarhorn and the Schreckhorn, and, though not without picturesque effect, concealing part of the Alpine chain, the valley of Grindelwald, and the two glacier-tongues. The latter, from which the magnificent view is uninterrupted, is easily ascended from the Bachalp-See in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (guide advisable).

The view is still grander and more extensive from the \**Schwarzhorn* (9613'), which, with the *Wildgerst* (9488'), intercepts the view from the Faulhorn on the E. side. (The lakes of Lungern, Sarnen, Alpnach, and Küssnacht are visible hence, all lying in the same line.) The ascent is made from the Great Scheidegg by the *Grindelalp* and the *Krinnenboden* in  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.; or from Rosenlauí by the upper *Breitenboden-Alp* (6560'), to which there is a bridle-path, and the little *Blue Glacier*, in 5 hrs.; or from Axalp (p. 174) in 4 hrs. (guide 12 fr.).

FROM THE FAULHORN TO THE SCHYNIGE PLATTE (guide, unnecessary for adepts, from Grindelwald 18, horse 35 fr.), see p. 153. In descending from the Faulhorn, the path ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) is easily found if we are shown the beginning of it and follow the direction indicated by heaps of stones. The only doubtful point is 1 hr. beyond the *Sägishthal-See* (p. 153), or 10 min. beyond the top of the ridge bounding the *Sägishthal* on the W., where we keep to the right at the same level, instead of descending to the left.

Ascent of the Faulhorn from the *Giessbach*, 6 hrs. (guide desirable, 18 fr. to Grindelwald), see p. 174.

## 49. From Grindelwald to Meiringen. Baths of Rosenlauí. Falls of the Reichenbach.

*Comp. Map, p. 162.*

$6\frac{3}{4}$  hrs.: from Grindelwald to the Great Scheidegg 3 (descent 2) hrs., from the Scheidegg to Rosenlauí  $1\frac{3}{4}$  (ascent  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ) hrs., from Rosenlauí to Meiringen 2 (ascent 3) hours. Guide (unnecessary) 12 fr.; by the Faulhorn and Scheidegg 20 fr.; horse 20 fr.; from Meiringen to Rosenlauí 10, Scheidegg 15, Grindelwald 15 fr. — Riding practicable the whole way, but the Reichenbach Falls must be visited on foot.

The path (footpath to the right, 1 min. beyond Grindelwald church) ascends gradually through rich pastures, passing the (1 hr.) *Hôtel Wetterhorn* (4040'; path to the *Upper Grindelwald Glacier*, p. 164). In the foreground towers the magnificent and almost perpendicular \**Wetterhorn* (12,150'), with its three peaks.

The W. peak, the *Vordere Wetterhorn* or *Hasli-Jungfrau* (12,150'), and the E. peak (*Rosenhorn*, 12,110') were first ascended in 1841, and the *Mittelhorn* (12,165') the following year. The ascent has often been made since, and is free from serious difficulty, though requiring perseverance and a steady head (guides 60, porters 45 fr. each). The night is spent in the *Gleckstein Hut* (7695'), on the arête descending from the Wetterhorn to

the Upper Grindelwald Glacier,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ -6 hrs. from Grindelwald. Thence over the *Krinnen-Firn* and the *Sätteli* to the W. peak 5-6 hrs. — Descent to the *Dossen Hut* (and Rosenlau or Innenkirchen), see pp. 170, 175. — From the Gleckstein Hut over the *Bergli-Joch* to the *Urbachthal*, see p. 175. — The *Berglistock* (12,000'), to the right of the *Berglijoch* ( $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. from the club-hut; guide 70 fr.), commands a superb view of the Schreckhörner, Wetterhörner, etc.

Avalanches descend in spring from the Wetterhorn in four different directions, the snow sometimes extending to the path at places and remaining unmelted in summer. As travellers pass the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Obere Lauchbühl-Hütte* (5900'), and at various other points of the way, they are greeted with a blast of the Alpine horn, an instrument of bark or wood, 6-8' long, the not unpleasing notes of which are echoed a few seconds later by the precipices of the Wetterhorn. A shot will also be fired for a fee of 50 c.

The ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) **Great Scheidegg** or **Hasli-Scheidegg** (6430'; *Restaur.*, with a few beds), also called the *Eselsrücken*, a ridge 1 M. long and only a few paces broad, commands a striking view towards the W. The smiling valley of Grindelwald, bounded on the S.W. by the pastures and woods of the Little Scheidegg, contrasts picturesquely with the bare precipices of the Wetterhorn, which tower above us to a giddy height. To the S.W. of the Wetterhorn are the Mettenberg, Fieschergrat, Mönch, Eiger, and lastly the Tschingelgrat, Gspaltenhorn, and Blümlisalp. Towards the N. the view is intercepted by the sombre Schwarzhorn and other peaks of the Faulhorn chain. High up on the right, between the Wetterhorn and Wellhorn, lies the *Schwarzwald Glacier*, which has greatly decreased of late.

Travellers from Meiringen who do not wish to ascend the Faulhorn should at least follow the Faulhorn path as far as ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) the *Obere Grindelalp* (p. 168), in order to obtain a grand view of the Schreckhorn, the Upper Grindelwald Glacier, and the Fieschergrat. From the Grindelalp the direct descent to Grindelwald (beyond the well follow the Faulhorn path for 5 min. more, then turn to left) is not longer than from the Scheidegg.

Immediately below the Scheidegg we turn to the left and soon enter a wood. On the right are the precipices of the Wellhorn, with the Schwarzwald Glacier. This part of the route, passing several chalets, is attractive and varied. We next reach ( $1$  hr.) the *Pension zum Schwarzwaldgletscher* (unpretending), finely situated; then cross the *Gemsbach*, and on the *Breitenboden Alp* (4650') reach the *Reichenbach*, where the path divides. The path to the left follows the left bank of the Reichenbach, and leads in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the Gschwandennmad Alp (p. 170); that to the right ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. longer) crosses the Reichenbach, which forms a fine cascade near Rosenlau, and leads on the right bank to the (20 min.) **Baths of Rosenlau** (4363'; \**Hot. & Pens.*, R., L., & A. 4-5, D.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. from 10 fr.).

Before the Baths are reached, at the point where the forest is quitted, a path to the right leads to the *Rosenlau* Glacier, imbedded between the Wellhorn (10,486') and the *Engelhorn* (9133'), and famed for the beauty and purity of its ice. Of late years it has receded so much that an ascent of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs., very rough towards the end, must be made in order

to obtain a survey of it; but the grand rock-scenery will in itself repay the fatigue.

Above Rosenlaui lies the **Dossen-Hütte** (about 8860'; 6 hrs.), grandly situated, an interesting point for good mountaineers (reached also from Im-Hof through the *Urbachthal* in 8 hrs., see p. 175). This is the starting-point for the *Dossenhorn* (10,303'; 1 hr.), the *Renfenhorn* (10,777'; 2½ hrs.), the *Hangend-Gletscherhorn* (10,810'; 4 hrs.), and above all for the *Wetterhorn* (12,150'; 4 hrs.). Descent from the Wetterhorn to the (3½ hrs.) *Gleckstein Hut* and (3½ hrs.) Grindelwald, see p. 168. — From the Dossen Hut we may cross the *Wetterlimmi* (10,449'), the *Gauli Glacier*, and the *Gauli Pass* (10,260') to the *Grimsel*, 10 hrs., fatiguing; with this route the ascent of the *Ewigschneehorn* is easily combined (p. 177).

The path to Meiringen now follows the *Reichenbach*. It leads at first through underwood, and then traverses the **\*Gschwandennad Alp**, a beautiful pasture, enclosed by forest, a favourite resort of artists. (The first bridge must not be crossed; in the reverse direction, we keep to the river, avoiding the shortcut to Schwarzwald, p. 169.) The bare Engelhörner, the grand Rosenlaui Glacier between the Dossenhorn and the Wellhorn, and the snow-clad cone of the Wetterhorn to the right, together with the beautiful foreground, present a picture unsurpassed in Switzerland, and most striking when approached from Meiringen.

At the end of the Gschwandennad Alp, 25 min. from the Baths, the Reichenbach is crossed for the last time. Following the right bank, the path passes (1¼ hr.) a saw-mill and auberge, and soon descends rapidly. Pleasant view of the Hasli-Thal and the mountains surrounding the Brünig and Susten. On the brink of the slope, 1 hr. from Rosenlaui, is the small inn *Zur Zvirgi* (3202'). A path diverges here to the left to a narrow gorge of the brawling Reichenbach, spanned by a wooden bridge (30 c.). Farther on (5 min.), another path, descending in steps, diverges to the left from the bridle-path to the **\*Falls of the Reichenbach**. It leads at first through wood, and then to the left across a meadow, to a hut (adm. 50 c.), the best point for seeing the *Upper Fall* with its beautiful jets. In the morning the sun shines into the gorge and forms innumerable rainbows. The less important *Central Fall* (*Kessel-fall*) is guarded by another hut (25 c.). At the foot of the hill is the *Hôtel Reichenbach* (see below), from which a path leads to the (1¼ hr.) *Lower Fall* (illumination every evening in summer). From the hotel we cross the *Willigenbrücke* to (1¼ hr.) Meiringen.

The falls are seen to the best advantage in the reverse direction, ascending to the left by the Hôt. Reichenbach, and reaching the highest fall in ¾ hr. from Meiringen. Farther on, as Rosenlaui is approached, the Wetterhorn and the Wellhorn form a strikingly beautiful background.

Travellers from Rosenlaui to Im-Hof (the Grimsel, Engstlenalp, etc.), may, omitting the Falls of the Reichenbach and Meiringen, save nearly an hour by following the bridle-path for 5 min. beyond the path to the falls, and then turning to the right by a footpath to the village of (25 min.) *Geissholz* (2628'), hidden among fruit-trees. Here we ascend the pastures, and then rapidly descend the *Kirchet* (p. 174) to (40 min.) *Im-Hof* (p. 175).

**Meiringen.** — *HÔTEL DU SAUVAGE* (*Zum Wildenmann*), with garden, R., L., & A. 5-6½, D. 5 fr.; Hôt. DE L'OURS, Hôt. BRÜNING, both near the

station, new; KREUZ, HIRSCH, unpretending; HÔT. DE LA GARE, opposite the station; *Café-Restaur.* Victoria; *Railway-Restaur.* — HÔTEL-PENSION REICHENBACH, with the 'dependance' *Des Alpes*, on the other side of the Aare, R., L., & A. 3½ (in the dependance 2), D. 4 fr. — English Church Service in the Hôt. du Sauvage. — GUIDES: Melchior, Jakob, Joh., and Peter Anderegg, Joh. and Kaspar v. Bergen, Heinrich Führer Jr., Kaspar and Melchior Blatter, Joh. Tännler, Kaspar Moor, Kaspar Maurer, Franz Glarner, Andreas Urweider, Melchior Zenger, etc.

*Meiringen* (1968'), the chief village of the Haslithal, almost entirely burned down in Oct. 1891, but since largely rebuilt in an improved style, lies on the right bank of the Aare, in a level valley 3 M. in width, surrounded by wooded mountains, above which rise several snowy peaks. The *Mühlebach*, *Alpbach*, and *Dorfbach*, descending from the *Hasliberg* at the back of the village, form considerable waterfalls (illuminated every evening in summer). They often overflow their banks, and cover the whole district with rocks, mud, and the slaty débris of the Hasliberg. In order to afford a better outlet for these torrents the Aare below Meiringen has been converted into a canal, on both sides of which there are still extensive traces of their devastations.

The HASLI-THAL (or *Hasli im Weisstal*) is divided by the *Kirchet* (p. 174) into the Lower and Upper *Hasli*. The inhabitants are generally of a slight, but strong and active frame, and are remarkable for their picturesque costume and pure dialect. According to tradition, they are of Swedish or Frisian descent, and the opinions of several modern Swedish savants in favour of this theory are recorded in a book kept at Meiringen.

\**Gorge of the Aare* (*Aareschlucht*; carriage there and back with stay of 1 hr., 4-5 fr.). A road diverges to the left, beyond the (½ M.) *Willigenbrücke* (see p. 174), on the left bank of the Aare, and reaches (½ M.) a small restaurant at the entrance to the wild and romantic rocky gorge, which affords passage to the Aare through the *Kirchet* (p. 174). The gorge was formerly only passable by means of a raft or boat when the river was very low, but a path (3' wide; 1550 yds. long) has now been constructed, partly hewn in the rock, partly supported on wooden galleries (adm. 1 fr.). The best time to visit this highly interesting ravine is 9-11 a.m. After about 10 min. we pass a pretty waterfall on the left, and after 5 min. more a path diverges by a side-gorge to the right to the *Kirchet*, on the road from Meiringen to Im-Hof (p. 175), by which we may return (from the *Kirchet* via *Geissholz* to the \*Upper Reichenbach-Fall, ¾ hr., path not to be mistaken; comp. p. 170).

The \**Gorge of the Alpbach*, about 1 M. above Meiringen to the N.E., was also made accessible in 1889 by a gradually ascending path protected by iron railings (adm. 80 c.). It contains a waterfall, 260' high, descending between massive crags. At the entrance there is a beautiful view of the valley, with the Engelhorn and Wetterhorn, etc. Small restaurant.

On the *Hasliberg*, ¾ hr. to the N. of Meiringen, is the \*Hôt.-Pens. *Alpbach* (5½-8 fr.), with a charming view, and 1½ hr. farther (good path by *Golderen* and *Wasserwendi*) lies the village of *Hohfluh* (3443'; "Frau Willy's Pension, unpretending), another fine point of view. (*Hohfluh* may also be reached direct from Meiringen by *Unterfluh* in 1½ hr.) From this point the \**Hohenstollen* (8150'; splendid view) may be ascended by the *Balisalp* in 4 hrs. (with guide; from Meiringen 12, from the Hôt. Alpbach 7 fr.), or from Meiringen direct, by the *Mägisalp* and the *Faulenberg* in 5 hrs. Descent to *Melchsee-Frutt*, see p. 123. — To the *Brünig Pass* see p. 124.

From Meiringen by the *Brünig Railway* to *Lucerne*, see R. 35.

## 50. From Meiringen to Interlaken. Lake of Brienz.

*Comp. Maps, pp. 148, 162.*

From Meiringen to Brienz (8 M.) RAILWAY in 25 min. (fares 2 fr. 60, 1 fr. 95, 80 c.). — From Brienz (station) to *Interlaken* STEAMBOAT 4 times daily in 1 hr., fare 2 or 1 fr.; luggage additional, 50 c. for each box.

The railway skirts the right bank of the *Aare*. The beautiful *Otschibach* and other cascades fall from the precipices on the left. Beyond (5 M.) *Brienzwyl* (Hôtel Balmhof), where it crosses the Brünig road, it skirts the geologically interesting *Ballenberg* (2385'), then bends to the right and follows the shore of the Lake of Brienz, via *Kienholz*, to —

8 M. **Brienz-Tracht** (pop. 2531; *Bär*, with a terrace on the lake, R., L., & A. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  fr.; *Weisses Kreuz*, with garden, R., L., & A. 3, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; *Zum Schützen*, plain), a considerable place, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. in length, pleasantly situated on the Lake of Brienz at the foot of the *Brienz Grat*. It is noted for its wood-carving, which employs about 600 hands (Flück's dépôt, etc.).

The *Fluhberg* pavilion,  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. above the *Kreuz*, and the *Church* afford a fine view of the lake, the Faulhorn, the fall of the *Otschibach*, the Sustenhörner, etc., and to the N. of the falls of the *Mühlbach* (often dry in summer).

The "Brienz Rothorn" (7713'), the highest peak of the Brienz Grat, is a famous point of view. RACK-AND-PINION RAILWAY (opened in July 1892) in 1 hr. 20 min.; up 10 fr., down 6 fr., Sun. there and back 10 fr. This line, constructed on Abt's system (4 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. in length; maximum gradient 25:100) attains the highest level of all mountain railways (7288'; Rigi 5741', Pilatus 6768') and affords a pleasant and interesting trip (best views to the left). The station is opposite the Brünig station, 3 min. from the steamboat pier. The train ascends through luxuriant meadows, soon affording a view of the Lake of Brienz, the Giessbach, and the Schwarzhorn range. Beyond the bridge across the *Trachtbach* the ascent becomes steeper; the line approaches the *Mühlbach*, turns to the right by means of the short *Schwarzfuss Tunnel* and mounts to the (1 $\frac{1}{3}$  M.) station of *Geldried* (3360'). To the right, we overlook the valley of Meiringen and the Sustenhörner. Describing a large loop, we pass through the *Stockigraben Tunnel* (130 yds.) and the five tunnels of the *Planalpfuh* (together 317 yds. in length) to the (2 M.) station *Hausstadt* (4415'; refrm.), situated in a wide valley, and commanding a view of the Blümisalp, Doldenhorn, and Wildstrubel. We now proceed on the left bank, and farther up on the right bank of the *Mühlbach* over the pastures of the *Planalp*, past the chalets of *Mittelstaffel* (5023'), and beyond the *Kühnatt-Tunnel* (100 yds.) attain the (3 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) watering station of *Oberstaffel* (5180'). Finally the line sweeps in a wide curve round the uppermost valley, bends back by means of the two *Schönenegg-Tunnels* (39 and 145 yds.) and reaches its terminus at (4 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) station *Rothhorn-Kulm* (7288'), a few paces below the *Restaurant* (also R.; hotel under construction) and 12 min. below the summit. The "View (Panorama at the inn) embraces the chain of the Bernese Oberland, with the Lake of Brienz in the foreground; a glimpse of the Lake of Thun beyond Interlaken; the Haslital from Meiringen nearly to the Grimsel; on the other side the small Ey-See, the Lake of Sarnen, a considerable part of the Lake of Lucerne with the Rigi, part of the Lake of Zug, a long strip of the Lake of Neuchâtel, and even the Lake of Constance.

The **Lake of Brienz** (1857'). 8 $\frac{3}{4}$  M. long, and 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. wide, 500' deep near the Giessbach, and 859' near Oberried, lies 20' higher than the Lake of Thun, with which it is supposed to have been once united (p. 149). It is enclosed by lofty wooded rocks and mountains. To the S.E. in the background are the snow-clad Sus-

tenhörner, to the right the Thierberge. The steamboat starts near the railway station, touches at (5 min.) the village of Brienz, and then crosses the lake to the (10 min.) *Giessbach* (see below). The lowest waterfall only (see p. 174) is visible from the steamer; above it is the hotel, and to the right of the landing-place is the tramway station. Farther along the precipitous S. bank is the small wooded *Schnecken-Insel*, with its little chapel, and near it, on the bank, lies the pretty village of *Iseltwald* (\**Pens. Iseltwald*,  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the W., 5-6 fr., unpretending; *Zum Strand*). The steamer then crosses to *Oberried* and *Niederried*, charmingly situated among fruit-trees at the foot of the *Augstmattthorn* (p. 153). Farther on, to the N., on a wooded promontory, is *Ringgenberg* (*Zur Seeburg*), beside the old castle and church of that name, surrounded by underwood and orchards, and the old tower of the *Church of Goldswyl*, very picturesquely placed on an isolated hill. On the opposite bank is the influx of the *Lütschine*, which descends from the valley of Lauterbrunnen. The lake gradually contracts to a river, which is named the *Aare* and afterwards falls into the Lake of Thun. The steamer stops at *Bönigen* (p. 148) and enters the canalized *Aare*, which it descends to the steamboat-station of *Interlaken-Brienzsee*, at the E. extremity of Interlaken, near the *Hôtel du Lac* and opposite the railway station *Interlaken-Ost* (p. 149).

The ROAD FROM BRIENZ TO INTERLAKEN (12 M.; one-horse carr. 8-10 fr.), on the N. bank of the lake, passes through (1½ M.) *Ebligen*, (2 M.) *Oberried*, and (3 M.) *Niederried*; then, high above the lake, it traverses a rocky tract to (2½ M.) *Ringgenberg*, passes the small *Faulensee* (p. 151), at the base of the hill with the old church-tower, and leads by *Goldswyl* (beautiful views) to the upper *Aare* bridge at (3 M.) Interlaken.

## 51. The Giessbach.

**Hotels.** \*HOTEL-PENSION GIESSBACH, a large new building, with a restaurant on the ground-floor and a pension (the old hotel), R., L., & A. from 5-6, B. 1½, lunch 3½, D. 4½-5, pens. (for not less than 5 days) 8-10, with R. with view, without view 7½, L. & A. extra, music 2 fr. per week; also whey and well-equipped water cure, with electric baths etc. English Church Service, Post, Telegraph, and Railway Ticket Office at the hotel. — \*HOTEL BEAU-SITE,  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. higher, less pretentious, R. & L. 8, D. 3, pens. 6 fr. — Carved wood sold by C. Michel (formerly Kehrl).

\*Illumination of the Falls, with Bengal lights, every evening from 1st June till 30th September (inmates of the hotel 1 fr. each, for the first evening only; other persons 1½ fr.).

Steamboat to Interlaken in 50-60, to Brienz in 15 min., see p. 172.

Tramway from the landing-place (small restaurant) to the hotel (380' long; gradient 28½: 100) in 6 min. (there and back 1 fr.; luggage under 50 lbs. 50 c., over 50 lbs. 1 fr.; articles in the hand free). The two cars, holding 46 passengers each, are connected by a wire cable, running round a wheel at the top of the hill. The one car ascends, while the other descends, the gravitation of the latter, weighted with water, forming the motive power.

The \*Giessbach is one of the prettiest and most popular spots in the Bernese Oberland. The stream, which is copious at all seasons, rises on the N. slope of the Schwarzhorn (p. 168), and

on its way to the lake of Brienz forms a series of seven cascades falling from rock to rock, the highest being 1148' above the lake, and framed in dark green foliage. The terrace in front of the hotel affords a complete view. The falls are crossed by three bridges. Paths ascend on both banks to the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) second bridge, from which to the third ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) there is a path on the right bank only. A wooden gallery enables visitors to pass behind the second fall. Those who have time should ascend to the *Highest Fall*, where the Giessbach, issuing from a sombre ravine, is precipitated under the bridge into an abyss, 190' in depth. (Best view from a projecting rock to the right of the bridge.) Above the highest bridge there is no attraction. About noon rainbows are formed in the falls.

The \*RAUFT (2460'; 20 min. from the hotel), a wooded rock on the N. side of the valley, rising abruptly 600' above the lake, commands a view of the Lake of Brienz, the mouth of the Aare, and the alluvial district of Brienzwyler; opposite are the Brienzer Grat and the Brienzer Rothhorn (p. 172); then, beyond Interlaken, part of the Lake of Thun, overshadowed by the pyramid of the Niesen.

Pleasant walk to the Alpine hamlet of Enge, situated among beautiful pastures. Pretty view at the point ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) where the path reaches the lake. We then descend past the *Näseli* to the *Aare Bridge* and the Meiringen and Brienz road (p. 172). — About  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. above the Giessbach (porter 5 fr.) lies Axalp (5580') a health-resort with an unpretending inn, whence the *Axalphorn* (7635'; 2 hrs.), the *Faulhorn* (p. 166; 5 hrs.), and the *Schwarzhorn* (9610'; 4 hrs.; guide 10 fr.; comp. p. 163) may be ascended. — About 1 hr. from Pens. Axalp ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from the Giessbach) is the *Hinterburg-See* (5000'), charmingly situated in wood at the base of the *Otschikopf*.

ASCENT OF THE FAULHORN (p. 166) FROM THE GIESSBACH, 6 hrs. (guide 12 fr.), fatiguing at places, especially on the *Bättenalp*, which is exposed to the morning sun. To the S. of the Schwabhorn this path joins the bridle-path from the Schynige Platte to the Faulhorn (p. 153).

FROM THE GIESSBACH TO INTERLAKEN ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.). A good, well-shaded path, crossing the first bridge over the falls, and bearing to the right (see finger-posts), leads to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Hochfluh*, a charming point of view. It then runs high above the lake and descends to (1 hr.) *Iseltwald*, from which a road leads to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Sengg*, (3 M.) *Bönigen*, and ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Interlaken*.

## 52. From Meiringen to the Rhone Glacier. Grimsel.

*Comp. Map, p. 110.*

10 hrs. (road as far as Handegg; bridle-path thence to to Rhone Glacier): Im-Hof  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M., Guttannen  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M., Handegg 6 M.; Grimsel Hospice  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., summit of the Grimsel 1, Rhone Glacier  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. (in the reverse direction about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. in all). Diligence to the Handegg twice daily, in 4 hrs. 25 min. (one-horse carr. 18, two-horse 30 fr.). Horse from the Handegg to the Grimsel 10, Rhone Glacier 18-20 fr.; from the Rhone Glacier to the Grimsel 6, to the Hospice 10, Handegg 6 fr.

*Meiringen*, see p. 170. The road crosses the Aare by the *Willigenbrücke* (passing, on the right, the upper fall of the Reichenbach, p. 170), and ascends the *Kirchet* (2313'), a wooded hill, sprinkled with erratic blocks of granite, which divides the valley into the *Lower* and *Upper Haslithal*. At the top ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  M.) is the auberge

'Zur Lamm', where a finger-post indicates the path to the '*Finstere Aarschlucht*' to the left (p. 171; pedestrians should follow the path through the gorge,  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. longer than the road).

The road descends the Kirchet in long windings (short-cuts), traverses the fertile basin of *Hasli im Grund*, and crosses the Aare near ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Im-Hof* (2054'); \**Hôt. Hof*, R. & L. 2- $2\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. 5-6 fr.; *Alpenrose*, at the bridge, poor), the principal village in the parish of *Innertkirchen*, where the Susten (p. 127) and Joch Pass (p. 125) routes diverge to the left.

Travellers from the Grimsel on their way to Rosenlau and Grindelwald may go from Im-Hof direct, by *Geissholz*, to the Upper Reichenbach Fall (comp. p. 170; enquire for the beginning of the path).

The *Urbachthal* (comp. Map, p. 162), opening here towards the S.W., deserves a visit. The path ascends to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) narrow mouth of the valley, is then nearly level for 1 hr., and afterwards mounts steeply to the (2 hrs.) *Alp Schrätern* (4940'; beds), where the path to the *Dossenhütte* diverges to the right (see below), and to the (1 hr.) *Mattenalp* (6102'), at the foot of the huge *Gauli Glacier*. In 1 hr. more we reach the *Urnenalp* (7213'; rustic quarters). Thence over the *Gauli Pass* (10,260') to the Grimsel, combined with the ascent of the *Ewigschneehorn*, 8-9 hrs., fatiguing, but very grand (guide 35 fr.; see p. 177). — Over the *Bergli-Joch* (11,290') to Grindelwald, 16-17 hrs. from Im-Hof, very toilsome and hardly repaying (guide 35 fr.). From the *Urnenalp* (where we pass the night) we ascend the *Gauli Glacier* to the pass, lying between the *Berglistock* (p. 169) and the *Rosenhorn*, and descend the *Grindelwaldjün* to the *Gleckstein Hut* (comp. p. 168). — The *Dossen Hut* (p. 170) is reached in  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. from the *Alp Schrätern* (see above), by the Alps *Ilmenstein*, *Enzen*, and *Fläschen* (guide from Meiringen or Im Hof 20 fr.). Thence to Rosenlau, ascent of the Wetterhorn, and to Grindelwald, see p. 170. All these expeditions are for adepts only, with good guides. (At Innertkirchen, *Joh. Tännler*, *Joh. Moor*, *Joh. & Melch. Thöni*, etc.)

Beyond Im-Hof the road is at first level, and then gradually ascends, on the right side of the picturesque valley, being hewn in the rock at places and passing through two short tunnels. Running high above the rapid Aare, it leads to ( $3\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Innere Urweid* (2464'), and then under overhanging rocks and through another tunnel to ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Im-Boden* (2933'), opposite the hamlet of that name on the left bank. The road then crosses the Aare and continues on the left bank to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Guttannen* (3480'; *Bär*, unpretending), the largest village in the Oberhaslital, lying in a broad basin. The pastures are covered in every direction with heaps of stones, brought down by torrents. (Over the *Furtwang Sattel* to the *Trift Glacier*, see p. 128; guide, *Andreas Sulzer*).

The new road ascends gradually and ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. beyond Guttannen) crosses the wild and foaming Aare by the *Tschingelbrücke* (3733'). The valley contracts, and barren black rocks rise on the right. Huge masses of débris deposited on the less precipitous slopes testify to the power of avalanche and torrent. On the right the *Wissbach Glacier* discharges its waters into the valley. Crossing the Aare by the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Schwarzbrunnenbrücke* (3976'), the road ascends in long windings the *Handegg Saddle*, a pine-clad ridge of rock apparently closing the valley. It passes the (2 M.) *Restaur.*

zum Handeggfall (whence a view point at the bottom of the falls may be visited; adm. 50 c.), and 6 min. farther on crosses the Aerlenbach, immediately above the **\*Handegg Fall**, a cascade of the Aare, which descends amidst a cloud of spray into an abyss, 250' in depth. Next to the falls of the Tosa (p. 308) and the Rhine (p. 26), this is the grandest waterfall among the Alps, owing to its height, its great volume of water, and the wild surroundings. The stream is so rapid that it falls unbroken halfway to the bottom, and in its rebound it forms a dense cloud of spray, in which rainbows are formed by the sunshine between 10 and 1 o'clock. A bridge crosses the Aare to a platform provided with a railing on the right bank, whence the best survey of the grand spectacle is obtained. The silvery water of the Aerlenbach falls from a height to the left into the same gulf, mingling halfway down with the grey glacier-water of the Aare. On the left bank, a few min. above the fall, is the *Hôtel Handegg* (4570'; R. 3, D. 4 fr.).

From the Handegg, where the road terminates, we proceed by a good bridle-path. The sombre pine-forest becomes thinner, and even the dwarf-pines disappear a little above the Handegg. The stony soil is clothed with stunted grass, moss, and rhododendrons. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from the Handegg the path leads over rounded slabs of rock, called the *Böse Seite* and the *Helle* or *Hehle* ('slippery') *Platte*, both worn by glacier-friction. Opposite them the *Gelmerbach* forms a picturesque fall. It descends from the *Gelmersee* (5968'), a lake on the mountain to the left, between the *Gelmerhorn* and *Schauborn* ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. from the Handegg; rough path).

The valley becomes narrower and bleaker. The path frequently crosses the Aare, now a mere brook, and vegetation almost disappears. Between the Handegg and Grimsel the only human habitations are the (1 hr.) two chalets in the *Räterichsboden* (5595'; milk), the last basin below the Grimsel, and perhaps once the bed of a lake.

The rocky but well-made path ascends for a short distance through a wild defile, and then becomes comparatively level. It again crosses the Aare, turns to the left (where persons descending the valley must avoid the turning to the left), and reaches (1 hr.) the **Grimsel Hospice** (6160'; \*Inn, R. & L.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 4 fr.), originally a refuge for poor travellers crossing the Grimsel, and now often crowded with tourists. The small rooms are separated by thin wooden partitions. Carved wood by Hans Abplanalp.

This desolate basin, the **Grimselgrund**, enclosed by bare rocks with occasional patches of scanty herbage or moss, lies 950' below the pass (p. 178). Beyond the gloomy little lake, which is destitute of fish, lies the *Seemättli*, a meagre pasturage, where the cows of the Hospice graze for one or two months only. The jagged mountain to the W., above the ravine of the Aare, is the *Agaassizhorn* (12,630'), the N. pedestal of the *Finsteraarhorn* (p. 177). The latter is visible from a rocky hill 150 paces to the N.

EXCURSIONS from the Grimsel Hospice (comp. Maps, pp. 110, 162; guide, *Caspar Roth*). The "Kleine Siedelhorn (9075'; 3 hrs.; guide 6 fr.) is an easy and attractive ascent. [The *Grosse Siedelhorn* (9450'), an inferior point of view, lies farther to the S.W.] The path diverges to the right at the bifurcation of the Rhone Glacier and Obergestelen routes. The last  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. is fatiguing, as the top of the mountain is covered with fragments of granite. The view is imposing. Gigantic peaks surround us on every side: to the W. the Schreckhorn, the Finsteraarhorn, and the Fiescherhörner; to the N.E. the Galenstock, from which the Rhone Glacier descends; to the S. the Upper Valais chain with its numerous ice-streams, particularly the Gries Glacier; to the S.W., in the distance, the Alphubel, Mischabel, Matterhorn, Weisshorn, etc. (comp. Dill's Panorama). — Travellers bound for *Obergestelen* (p. 304) need not return from the Siedelhorn to the Grimsel Pass, but may descend on the S.E. side of the mountain and there regain the bridle-path (guide advisable; comp. p. 178).

To THE PAVILLON DOLLFUS,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs. (there and back 7 hrs.; guide 10 fr.). The *Aare* is formed, to the W. of the hospice, by the discharge of two vast glaciers, the *Unteraar* and the *Oberaar Glacier*, which are separated by the *Zinkenstücke*. The *Unteraar Glacier* is formed by the confluence of the *Finsteraar* and *Lauteraar Glaciers*, which unite at the foot (8286') of the rock-ärête named '*Im Abschwung*', though for a long way below that point they are separated by a huge moraine, 100' high at places. At the foot of this arête the Swiss naturalist *Hugi* erected a hut in 1827, which in 1840 had descended with the glacier to a distance of 1900 yds. from its original site. In 1841 and several following years the eminent Agassiz of Neuchâtel, with Desor, Vogt, Wild, and other savants, spent a considerable time here, dating their interesting observations from the 'Hôtel des Neuchâtelois', a stone hut erected under a huge block of mica-slate projecting from the medial moraine. These huts have long since disappeared. M. Dollfus-Ausset of Mülhausen in Alsace next erected the *Pavillon Dollfus* (7676') lower down, on the N. side of the *Lauteraar Glacier*, now used as a club-hut (comp. p. 165, and Maps, pp. 110, 162 and 304). A visit to this hut is interesting and free from difficulty. A bridle-path leads from the hospice across the stony *Aareboden* to ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the foot of the *Unteraar Glacier* (6160'). Here we ascend the rocky slope to the right by a narrow path and then traverse the rocks and débris of the terminal moraine. After about 40 min. we take to the glacier, which affords good walking, pass several fine 'glacier-tables', and cross the medial moraine and the *Lauteraar Glacier*, which is here often considerably crevassed. Lastly we ascend a steep slope to the (1 hr.) Club Hut, admirably situated on a rocky height overlooking the *Unteraar Glacier*. Opposite rise the *Zinkenstücke*, *Thierberg*, *Scheuchzerhorn*, and *Escherhorn*; in the background, above the *Finsteraar Glacier*, the *Finsteraarhorn*; and to the right of the *Abschwung* the huge *Lauteraarhörner* and *Schreckhörner*. — We may continue our walk on the glacier as far as ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) the foot of the *Abschwung* (see above), where we enjoy a full view of the majestic *Finsteraarhorn*. In the medial moraine adjoining the *Lauteraar Glacier*, nearly opposite the Pav. *Dollfus*, is a fragment of rock bearing the names of 'Stengel 1844; Otz, Ch. Martins 1845', inscribed there during the scientific observations above referred to. The rock, re-discovered in 1884, was then about 2650 yds. from its original site.

The ascent of the "Ewigschneehorn (10,980';  $4\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.) presents little difficulty to adepts. From the Pav. *Dollfus* across the *Lauteraar Glacier* to the foot of the mountain (8390')  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr., to the *Gauligrat* (10,260') 2 hrs., to the top  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. (comp. p. 175).

The *Finsteraarhorn* (14,025'; guide from Hof or Meiringen 70, from Grindelwald 90, from the Concordia Hut 60 fr.), the highest of the Bernese Alps, was scaled for the first time in 1812, then in 1829 and twice in 1842, and has pretty often been ascended since. Travellers from the Grimsel spend the night in the (7 hrs.) *Oberaarjoch Hut* (see below). The route then ascends to the *Gamslücke* (c. 11,150') between the *Rothhorn* and *Finsteraarhorn*, and skirts the W. flank of the latter to the *Hugisattel* (13,205') and the top (7-9 hrs.).

This is the most advisable route. On the ascent from Grindelwald, the *Schwarzegg Hut* (p. 165) affords night quarters; thence to the top in 9-10 hrs., over the *Finsteraarjoch*, the *Agassizjoch* (12,630'), and the *Hugisattel*. It is by no means advisable to descend by this route, which is dangerous from falling stones. If the Eggishorn be the starting-point, the night is spent in the (5 hrs.) *Concordia Hut* (p. 305), from which we ascend to the summit in 8 hrs. over the *Grünhornlücke* (10,843'), the *Walliser Fiescherfirn*, and the *Hugisattel*. The expedition is for experts only, with first-rate guides. Even when the ice is favourable the ascent is difficult and very trying.

FROM THE GRIMSEL TO THE FURKA DIRECT over the *Nägeligrätli* (470'), 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (guide 10 fr.), a fine walk, preferable to the Grimsel, see p. 117.

FROM THE GRIMSEL TO FIESCH, OR TO THE EGGISHORN (p. 305), over the *Oberaarjoch*, 13 hrs., fatiguing, but interesting (two guides, 40 fr. each, including the Oberaarhorn 50 fr. each). We ascend the *Oberaar Glacier* in 7 hrs. to the finely situated and well-appointed *Oberaarjoch Hut* of the S. A. C. (10,430') on the *Oberaarjoch* (10,625'), lying to the S. of the *Oberaarhorn* (11,953'; which experts may scale from the hut in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.). We then descend the *Studerfirn*, passing the *Rothorn* (11,315'), and then either cross the difficult and sometimes dangerous crevassed *Fiesch Glacier* to the *Stockalp* (p. 305) and to the *Hôtel Jungfrau-Eggishorn* (p. 305; 7 hrs. from the club-hut) or, preferably, descend by the *Grünhornlücke* (see above) to the *Concordia Hut* (p. 305), and thence cross the *Great Aletsch Glacier* to the *Hôtel Eggishorn*. — OVER THE OBERAAR-ROTHJOCH (10,906'), to the S. of the Oberaarjoch, not difficult. — OVER THE STUDERJOCH to Fiesch, 14-15 hrs., difficult. The route ascends the *Unteraar* and *Finsteraar Glaciers* to the *Studerjoch* (11,550'), between the *Oberaarhorn* (see above) and the *Studerhorn* (11,935'); a splendid point of view, easily attained from the pass in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.). Descent over the *Studerfirn* and the *Fiesch Glacier*, as above.

From the Grimsel over the *Strahlegg* and the *Finsteraarjoch* or *Lauterarjoch* to *Grindelwald*, p. 165; over the *Triftlimmi* to the *Trift-Hütte*, p. 127.

From the Hospice the bridle-path, indicated by stakes, winds up the **Grimsel Pass** (7103'), connecting the Haslital with the Upper Valais. After about 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. the road to Obergestelen diverges to the right (see below). Beyond the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) summit (*Hauseck*), the boundary between Bern and the Valais, lies the small *Todtensee*.

In 1799 this 'lake of the dead' was used as a burial-place by the Austrians and French. The former, with the Valaisians, had intrenched themselves on the Grimsel, but were surprised by the French, whom Fahner, a peasant of Guttannen, had guided over the *Nägeligrätli*, and were driven back into the Valais. The French presented their guide, at his request, with the Räterichsboden (p. 176), as a reward for his services, but the government of Bern cancelled the gift a few months later.

Those who have seen the *Rhone Glacier* (p. 303) may descend direct from the Grimsel to (2 $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.) *Obergestelen* (p. 304). The path diverges to the right (see above) 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. before the top of the pass is reached, and continues to ascend over a stony track to the height of 7400', before it begins to descend. Splendid views of the Valaisian Alps and the St. Gotthard group, and also, at the beginning of the descent, of the fall of the Rhone Glacier. (In the reverse direction 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.; guide desirable in foggy weather, 4 fr.). The ascent of the *Kleine Siedelhorn* (p. 177) may easily be combined with this route.

From the pass our path leads to the left, on the N. side of the *Todtensee*, and descends the *Maienwand*, a steep grassy slope 1300' in height, carpeted with rhododendrons and other Alpine plants, in view of the imposing Rhone Glacier and the Galenstock. The (3/4 hr.) *Rhone Glacier Hotel*, see p. 303. Thence to *Brig*, see R. 81; over the *Furka* to *Andermatt*, R. 33.

### 53. From Spiez to Leuk over the Gemmi.

*Comp. Maps, pp. 148, 180.*

14 hrs. DILIGENCE daily from Spiez to (19 M.) Kandersteg in 5½ hrs. (5 fr. 95, coupé 7 fr. 75 c.); also OMNIBUS daily in 5 hrs. (return in 4 hrs.). One-horse carriage to the Heustrich-Bad 5, two-horse 10 fr., to Frutigen 10 and 18, to Adelboden 18 and 32, to the Blaue See 12 and 22, to Kandersteg 18 and 32, with use of the horse for riding to the Gemmi, 30 and 55 fr.

The Gemmi is one of the grandest and most frequented of the Alpine passes. Road to Kandersteg (19 M. from Spiez); thence over the Gemmi to the Baths of Leuk (5½ hrs.) a good bridle-path (guide unnecessary); road from Leuk to the Rhone Valley (2½ hrs. walk down, 3½ up).

**Spiez**, see p. 146; post-office near the rail. station, where carriages also are in waiting. The road, bordered with houses and fruit-trees forks after ½ M., on the hill at the upper end of Spiez, the left branch leading to Faulensee and Interlaken (p. 146), the right to and Kandersteg. The latter (from which a direct footpath to Spiezwyler diverges to the left near the fork) leads via Spiezmoos, where it joins the road to Thun, on the right, and proceeds in a wide curve to (25 min.) Spiezwyler (Bär), where it forks again. To the right is the road to Wimmis (p. 143); to the left to Kandersteg. We cross the ridge between the Lake of Thun and the Kandertal (on the left the Sigriswyler Rothorn and the Ralligstöcke) and proceed high up on the right side of the latter. To the right rises the Niesen, with Wimmis at its W. base, while in front are the snow-mountains of the Kienthal. After ¼ hr. the road to (2 M.) Aeschi (see below) diverges to the left. In ¾ hr. we reach (4 M. from Spiez) Emdthal (Inn), opposite the \*Heustrich-Bad (2303'), on the left bank of the Kander, with saline and sulphur-baths, much frequented (board 3½-6 fr.; ascent of the Niesen, see p. 144). To the left a footpath ascends to (20 min.) Aeschi (see below). The road crosses the Suldbach to (1½ M.) Mülinen (2265'; \*Bär, moderate).

FROM SPIEZ BY AESCHI TO MÜLINEN (5½ M.; one-horse carr. 6, two-horse 12fr.), a much more attractive route than the above. Walkers ascend by a somewhat steep path in 1 hr. (or by the road, 4 M.) to Aeschi (2818'; \*Höt.-Pens. Blümisalp, pension 5-7 fr.; \*Höt.-Pens. Niesen), a village on the height between the Lake of Thun and the Kandertal, with a charming view of the lake, and visited as a health-resort. (The Faulenseebad, p. 146, is 1 M. to the S.E.) Descent to Emdthal or Mülinen, 1½ M. — FROM AESCHI TO THE SAXETENTHAL, a pleasant route (7½ hrs.; guide unnecessary). Road by Aeschi-Ried in the Suldtal to the (6 M.) Untere Suldalp (3418'); then a bridle-path, past a fine waterfall of the Suldbach, to the (1½ hr.) Schlieren-Alp (4675'); ascent to the left to the (1½ hr.) Renggli-Pass or Tanzbödeli-Pass (6168'), between the Morgenberghorn and the Schwalmern; then descend by the Hinter-Bergli-Alp to (1½ hr.) Saxeten (p. 154). The Morgenberghorn (7383') may be ascended from the pass in ½ hr. (guide desirable for the unexperienced), or direct from Aeschi via Aeschi-Allmend, the Sonnenberg, and the Hutmad Alp in 5 hrs. The ascent of the Schwalmern (9137') from the Suldtal is more interesting, but fit for experts only, with guide; descent past the Sulegg (p. 154) to Saxeten or Isenfuh. — FROM AESCHI TO INTERLAKEN by Krattigen (Stern), Leissigen (Steinbock) and Därligen (p. 145), a beautiful walk or drive of 9 M.

The road once more forks, the right branch being the shorter. The diligence passes through (¾ M.) Reichenbach (2335'; \*Bär),

lying to the left, at the mouth of the *Kienthal* (superb view of the Blümlisalp).

A narrow road ascends the attractive *Kienthal*, affording fine views of the Büttlassen, Gspaltenhorn, and Blümlisalp, to the (4 M.) village of *Kienthal* (rustic inn); cart road thence to (3½ M.) the extensive *Tschingel Alp* (3783'), 10 min. from which is the *Pochtenbachfall* with the interesting "Hexenkessel, a kind of 'glacier mill'. Thence over the *Sefinen-Furge* to *Mürren* (8-9 hrs.), and over the *Hohthürli* to *Kandersteg*, see p. 159. To the E. the valley is closed by the crevassed *Gamchi Glacier*, the source of the *Pochtenbach*. Experts with able guides will find it interesting to cross the *Gamchilücke* (9295'), between the Blümlisalp and the Gspaltenhorn, to the *Tschingeljörn* (p. 159). We may then either cross the *Petergrat* to Ried in the Lötschenthal (p. 159), or the *Tschingelpass* to Kandersteg (p. 159), or the *Tschingeltritt* to Lauterbrunnen (p. 159). Distances: from the Tschingelalp to Steinenberg 1 hr., end of the Gamchi Glacier 1½ hr., Gamchilücke 2½, Ried 6-7, Kandersteg 6, Lauterbrunnen 4 hrs. — Ascents from the *Kienthal*: Büttlassen (10,490'; guide 25 fr.), from the *Dürrenberg-Hütte* (2½ hrs. above the Tschingelalp, see p. 159), 3½-4 hrs., toilsome, but repaying. — Gspaltenhorn (11,275'; guide 70 fr.), reached by the *Leitergrat* between the Büttlassen and the Gspaltenhorn, very difficult (first scaled by Mr. Foster in 1869). — Wilde Frau (10,693'), from the *Frauenbalm Hut* (p. 181) and up the *Blümlisalp Glacier*, 3 hrs., laborious.

The road crosses the Kander (fine view of the Kienthal to the left), and beyond (8 M.) *Wengi* reaches —

9½ M. **Frutigen** (2717'; pop. 4021; \*Bellevue, with pretty view, R., L., & A. 2½, B. 1½ fr.; \*Adler; \*Helvetia; Hôt.-Pens. *Bad Frutigen*, well spoken of), a village situated in a fertile valley on the *Engstligenbach* (p. 185), which falls into the Kander lower down. Matches are largely manufactured here. From the church we obtain a beautiful view of the Kanderthal, the Balmhorn, the Altels, etc. and of the Ralligstöcke (p. 146).

A still more extensive view is commanded by the *Ueblenberg* (4780'), to the N.W., 1½ hr. above the village. — The *Gerihorn* (6095'; 3½-4 hrs.; guide not indispensable) is an easy and attractive ascent. — From Frutigen to *Adelboden*, diligence daily in 4 hrs., see p. 185.

Our road crosses the Engstligenbach and turns into the Kanderthal on the right, between the Gerihorn on the left, and the Elsighorn on the right. In front appear the Balmhorn and Altels. At the (1 M.) ruins of the *Tellenburg* we cross the Kander (walkers may follow the left bank almost to the Blaue See), and traverse the pleasant *Kandergrund*, finally ascending to (3 M.) *Bunderbach* (2880'), with the church of the valley.

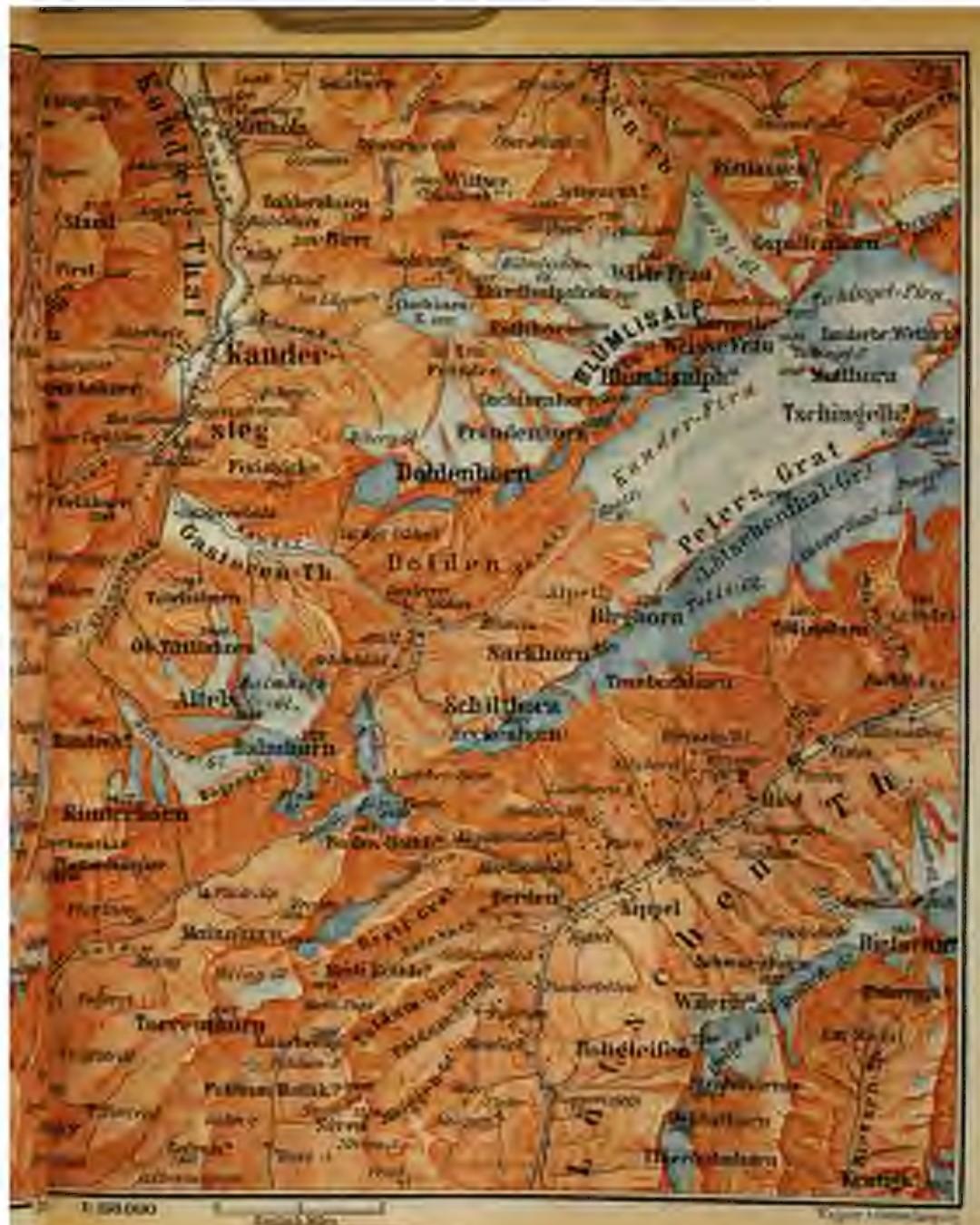
About ¾ M. beyond the Hôtel Altels a road diverges to the right in 8 min. to the "Blauer See", picturesquely embosomed in wood, and remarkable for its brilliant colour (best by morning-light). *Hôtel-Pension* on the bank of the lake (6-7½ fr.). Admission and use of boat 1 fr.

Near (1½ M.) *Mittholz* (3154') we pass the ruined *Felsenburg*; we then ascend the *Bühlstutz* in windings (old road shorter; fine view of the Blümlisalp at the top) to the district of Kandersteg, and passing the (3 M.) *Bühlbad* (3885'; \*Inn, pens. 4½-5 fr.), reach (¾ M.) —

19 M. **Kandersteg** (3840'). — Hôt. VICTORIA, R., L., & A. 3, B. 1½, D. 3½ fr.; \*ALPLNROSE, unpretending; \*Hôt. GEMMI, R., L., & A. 3-4, D. 4 fr., in *Eggenschwand*, 1½ M. farther on, at the upper end of Kander-









steg; BÄR,  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. farther, near the foot of the Gemmi, same charges; \*BÜHL-BAD, see above. — GUIDES (*Jakob Imobersteg*, schoolmaster; *Johann, Fritz and Christian Ogi*; *David Gyger*; *Christian Hari*; *Albr. Müller*; *Joh. Künzi*): to Schwarzenbach (unnecessary; 3, descent 2 hrs.) 5 fr.; to the Gemmi (summit of the pass, 4, descent  $\frac{3}{4}$  hrs.) 7 fr.; to the Baths of Leuk (5 hrs.) 10 fr. — HORSES to Schwarzenbach 10, to the Gemmi 15 fr. (the descent on horseback to the Baths of Leuk is prohibited). CARRIAGES (return-vehicles cheaper): one-horse to Frutigen 10, two-horse 18 fr.; Spiez, 18 or 32; Thun, 22 or 40; Interlaken, 25 or 45 fr.

A grand panorama is disclosed here: to the N.E. is the jagged Birrenhorn; to the E. the glistening snow-mantle of the Blümlisalp or Frau, the beautiful Doldenhorn, and the barren Fisistöcke; to the S.W., between the Ueschinenthal and the Gasternthal, the lofty Gellihorn. On the W. side of the valley is an old moraine.

To the E. lies the interesting OESCHINEN-THAL, containing the beautiful \*Oeschinen-See (5223'), 1 M. in length. The path to it (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; guide 4 fr., unnecessary; horse 8 fr.) diverges to the left by the Hôtel Victoria, ascends for 50 min. on the left bank of the *Oeschinenbach*, partly through wood, then crosses to the right bank, and descends to the lake (new Inn, opened in 1893). Above the lake tower the huge, snow-clad Blümlisalp, Fründenhorn, and Doldenhorn, from the precipices of which fall several cascades. A row on the lake is very enjoyable (to the gorge at the S.E. angle and back 1 hr.). Walkers may proceed round the lake to the left as far as the *Berglîbach*, opposite the glaciers. Thence to the Oeschinenalp and over the Dündenegrat into the Kienthal (guide to Reichenbach, 20 fr.), see p. 159.

The Blümlisalp or Frau, a huge mountain-group, covered on the N. side with a dazzling mantle of snow, and on the S. side descending in bold precipices to the Kanderletscher, culminates in three principal peaks. To the W. is the Blümlisalphorn (12,042'), the highest; in the centre is the snowy peak of the Weisse Frau (12,012'); and to the E. is the Morgenhorn (11,894') with the lower Wilde Frau (10,693'; p. 180), Blümlisalpstock (10,562'), Blümlisalp-Rothorn (10,828'), and Oeschinenhorn (11,450'). The Blümlisalphorn was first ascended by Mr. Leslie Stephen in 1860, the Weisse Frau by Dr. Roth and Hr. E. v. Fellenberg in 1862, and both have frequently been ascended since. (Both toilsome, but very interesting; guide, 50 fr. for each. The night is spent in the *Frauenbalm Hut* on the Dünden Pass; thence up the Blümlisalp Glacier, 4-5 hrs. to the summit.) — The Doldenhorn (11,965'; guide, 40 fr.), first ascended by Messrs. Roth and Fellenberg in 1862 (from Kandersteg by the Biberg Alp in 8 hrs.), is difficult. — The Fründenhorn (11,030'; guide 40 fr.), first ascended in 1871 by Messrs. Ober and Corradi (from Kandersteg by the Alp In den Fründen, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.), is also difficult. — Interesting but toilsome passes lead from the Oeschinenthal to the Kander Glacier, across the Oeschinenjoch (about 10,430'), between the Oeschinenhorn and the Fründenhorn, and across the Fründenjoch (about 10,030'), between the Fründenhorn and the Doldenhorn.

The \*Dündenhorn or Wittwe (9410'; guide 20 fr.), ascended from Kandersteg by the Obere Oeschinenalp in 6 hrs., for experts only, affords a splendid survey of the Blümlisalp group. We may then follow the arête to the *Frauenbalm Hut* (see above), and descend thence to Kandersteg (13-14 hrs. in all).

The wild \*Gasternthal, from which the Kander descends in picturesque falls, deserves a visit (3 $\frac{1}{4}$ -4 hr.). A good path, diverging between the Bär and Gemmi hotels, skirts the left bank and ascends steeply through the *Klus* (p. 188) to the upper part of the valley, bounded on the S. by the precipices of the Tatlihorn and Altels. Splendid fall of the *Geltenbach*. — Other excursions (guide advisable for the inexperienced) may be made from Kandersteg, to the E. to the (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Fisi-Alp* (6448'), and to the W. to the (2 hrs.) *Altmen-Alp* (5574'), both commanding fine views.

From Kandersteg over the Bonderkrinden to Adelboden, see p. 186

(guide 10 fr.); over the *Lötschen Pass* to *Gampel* (in the Valais), see R. 55 (guide 20 fr.); over the \**Tschingel Pass* to *Lauterbrunnen*, see p. 159 (guide 30 fr.; preferable in the reverse direction, as there are no inns in the Gasterntal, and the ascent thence is very long and fatiguing). — Over the \**Petersgrat* to the *Lötschenthal* (11-12 hrs. from Kandersteg to Ried; guide 40 fr.), a very fine route. We follow the *Tschingel Pass* route to the top of the Kanderfirn; then turn to the right and ascend snow-slopes to the pass on the *Petersgrats*, (10,660'; splendid view). Descent through the *Fäfertal* or *Tellithal* to *Ried* (comp. p. 160).

Beyond the *Bär Hotel* (p. 181), the road contracts to a well-kept bridle-path, and ascends. On the right is the *Alpbach*, issuing from the *Ueschinenthal*, with several small falls. The path ascends in windings at the base of the *Gellihorn* (7530'), on a slope which terminates the valley, and then leads through pine-forest high above the *Gasterntal* (p. 188), affording fine views of the *Fisistock*, *Doldenhorn*, etc. On the right, 2½ hrs. from Kandersteg, are the chalets of the *Spitalmatte* (6250'). To the E., between the snowy *Altels* (11,930') and the black rocky peak of the *Kleine Rinderhorn* (9865'); adjoining which is the snow-clad *Grosse Rinderhorn*, 11,372'), lies imbedded the *Schwarz Glacier*, drained by the *Schwarzbach*. We next traverse a stony wilderness, the scene of a landslip, to the (1/2 hr.) *Inn of Schwärenbach* (6775'; R., L., & A. 3⅓, B. 1½ fr.), with its little lake.

The \**Balmhorn* (12,180'), ascended in 5-6 hrs., over the *Schwarz Glacier* and the *Zagengrat* (toilsome, but free from danger; guide 30 fr.), affords a magnificent panorama of the Alps of Bern and the Valais, extending to N. Switzerland. — The *Altels* (11,930') is also interesting (5-6 hrs.; guide 25 fr.; much step-cutting necessary when there is little snow). Those who are not subject to dizziness may combine the *Balmhorn* with the *Altels* (guide 50 fr.). — The *Wildstrubel* (10,670'; guide 25, with descent to Leuk 3½ fr.), ascended from the *Gemmi* over the *Lämmern Glacier* in 4½ hrs., is fatiguing, but repaying (comp. p. 189).

We next reach the (1/2 hr.) shallow *Daubensee* (7265'), a lake 1 M. long, fed by the *Lämmern Glacier* (see below), with no visible outlet, and generally frozen over for seven months in the year. The path skirts the E. bank of the lake, and, 10 min. beyond it, reaches the summit of the pass, the *Daube*, or *Gemmi* (7553'; \**Hôtel Wildstrubel*, R., L., & A. 3-3½, B. 1½, D. 3½-4 fr.), at the base of the *Daubenhorn* (9685'), commanding a magnificent view of the Alps of the Valais (panorama by Imfeld). The mountains to the extreme left are the *Mischabelhörner* (*Balfirnhorn*, *Ulrichshorn*, *Nadelhorn*, *Dom*, and *Täschhorn*); more to the right rise *Monte Rosa*, the *Barrhorn*, the *Brunegghorn*, the huge *Weisshorn*, the *Zinal-Rothhorn*, the *Ober-Gabelhorn*, the blunt pyramid of the *Matterhorn*, the *Pointe de Zinal*, the *Dent Blanche*, the *Bouquetins*, and the *Dents de Véisivi*. To the right of the *Daubenhorn* is the range of the *Wildstrubel*, with the *Lämmern Glacier*. At a giddy depth below lie the Baths of *Leuk*, and beyond them *Inden* (p. 184). Abundant flora.

About 4 min. below the pass is a stone hut, on the brink of an almost perpendicular rock, 1660' high, down which, in 1736-41, the Cantons of Bern and Valais constructed one of the most curious of

Alpine routes. From this point to Leuk it is upwards of 2 M. in length, and nowhere less than 5' in width. The windings are skilfully hewn in the rock, often resembling a spiral staircase, the upper parts actually projecting at places beyond the lower. The steepest parts and most sudden corners are protected by parapets. Distant voices reverberating in the gorge sometimes sound as if they issued from its own recesses. Unprotected as the path appears when seen from below, there is no danger, even to persons inclined to giddiness, if attended by a guide. (Descent to the Baths 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , ascent 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; the descent on horse-back is now prohibited.) In 1861 a Comtesse d'Herlincourt fell from her saddle over the precipice and was killed; a marble cross,  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. from the top, commemorates the accident. From the 'Bläue Fluh' we see on the opposite cliff a ladder (now inaccessible) and other relics of an old guard house, up to the foot of which the gorge was once filled with debris. The openings in the walls of the meadows at the foot of the Gemmi are used for counting the sheep.

**Baths of Leuk.** — \*HÔTEL DES ALPES, R. & A. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. 9-11 fr.; \*MAISON BLANCHE, with its dépendance GRAND BAIN; \*HÔTEL DE FRANCE; \*UNION, R., L., & A. 3, D. 4 fr.; \*FRÈRES BRUNNER, D. 3 fr.; \*BELLEVUE, R., L., & A. 2, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , déj. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; GUILL. TELL, moderate; RÖSSLI, unpretending. — Horse to Kandersteg 20, Schwarzenbach 12, Gemmi 8 fr.; Porter to Kandersteg 10, Schwarzenbach 6, Gemmi 4 fr. — Diligence (from the Hôtel de France) to the Leuk station every forenoon in summer in 2 hrs. (3 fr. 95 c.); one-horse carr. 12-15, two-horse 25 fr. — English Church.

*Bad Leuk* (4630'), Fr. *Loëche-les-Bains*, locally known as *Baden* or *Ober-Baden*, a village consisting chiefly of wooden houses, with 620 inhab., lies on green pastures in a valley opening to the S., and watered by the *Dala*, 2920' below the Daube (Gemmi), and 2590' above the Rhone. In July and August the baths are much frequented by French, Swiss, and Italian visitors. In the height of summer the sun disappears about 5 p.m. The huge, perpendicular wall of the Gemmi presents a weird appearance by moonlight.

The Thermal Springs (93-123° Fahr.), impregnated with lime, about 22 in number, rise in and near the village, and are so abundant that ninetenths of the water flow unused into the *Dala*. They are chiefly beneficial in cases of cutaneous disease. They vary in strength and temperature, the *Lawrence Spring* being the most powerful. Their sanatory properties appear to depend more on the way in which they are used than on their mineral ingredients. The 'cure' takes generally 21-25 days. The patient begins with a bath of half-an-hour, the time of immersion being gradually increased. From the 6th to the 16th day the whole body is usually covered with an eruption, which gradually disappears between the 18th and the 25th day. After three weeks the daily immersion is prolonged to 4-5 hrs., 2-3 in the morning and 1-2 in the afternoon. After each bath the patient usually lies in bed for an hour. In order to avoid the tedium of a long and solitary soaking, most of the patients, clothed in long flannel dresses, sit in a common bath for several hours together, during which the water is not changed. Each bather has a small floating table before him, from which his book, newspaper, or coffee is enjoyed. The utmost order and decorum are preserved. Private baths may also be obtained (2 fr.).

Both the *Old* and the *New Bath House* now contain separate basins for ladies and gentlemen, about 3 ft. deep. Spectators are admitted to the galleries, where they are expected to contribute a

small sum 'pour les pauvres'. The loud and animated conversation of the patients, who appear to enjoy excellent spirits, is chiefly in French. Small tables or trays float upon the water, bearing cups of coffee, newspapers, books, and other means of passing the time. Both houses also contain shower-baths. All the baths are open from 5 to 10 a.m. and from 2 to 5 p.m.

**Excursions.** A walk, partially shaded, and affording a fine view, leads from the 'Kurpromenade' to the foot of a lofty precipice ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) on the left bank of the Dala. Here we ascend by eight rude *Ladders* (échelles), attached to the face of the rock, to a good path at the top, which leads in 1 hr. to the village of *Albinen*, or *Arbignon* (4252'). The fine view obtained from a projecting rock above the second ladder will alone repay the climber; but persons liable to dizziness should not attempt the ascent. The descent is more difficult.

Excursions may also be made to the *Fall of the Dala*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; *Feuillerette Alp* (5850'),  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., with fine view of the Altels, Balmhorn, and Gemmiwand; *Fluh Alp* (6710'),  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; *Torrent Alp* (6345'),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (For longer excursions guides should be brought from Kandersteg.) The 'Torrenthorn' (9852';  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) commands a magnificent view of the Bernese and Valaisian Alps; bridle-path nearly to the summit (horse 15 fr.; guide desirable, 10 fr.). The route may be varied by descending across the *Majing Glacier* (guide indispensable). Travellers from the Rhone Valley save considerably by going direct from the town of Leuk (see below) to Albinen, and thence with a guide by *Chermignon* (6284') to the Torrenthorn, whence they may descend to the Baths of Leuk. The descent by the above-mentioned ladders, which is usually chosen by the guides, should be avoided, especially in wet weather. The *Galmhorn* (8080'), near Chermignon, is also frequently ascended ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from the Baths, by the Torrent Alp). Those who do not care to ascend higher will be repaid by a visit to Chermignon, which affords a capital survey of the Rhone Valley and the Valaisian Alps. — **PASSES:** To the LÖTSCHENTHAL over the *Gitzifurgge*, or to KANDERSTEG over the Gitzifurgge and the *Lötschen Pass*, laborious (comp. p. 187). To the Lötschenthal over the *Ferden Pass*, interesting and not difficult (comp. p. 187). To ADELBODEN over the *Engstligeneral* ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.), repaying (p. 186).

The road to Leuk crosses the *Dala* immediately below the Baths, descends on the right bank to (3 M.) *Inden* (3730'; \*Restaurant des Alpes), and then recrosses the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) torrent by a handsome bridge (\*Restaurant du Pont) affording fine views of the ravine.

Pedestrians effect a great saving by following the old bridle-path to the left from the Restaurant des Alpes. The path rejoins the road before the bridge, and again diverges from it to the right, beyond the shrine of *St. Barbara* (2997'; guide-post),  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. beyond the bridge. By this route the walk from the Baths to the railway-station of Leuk-Susten takes  $2\frac{1}{2}$ /2 (the ascent  $3\frac{1}{2}$ /2) hrs. — A direct carriage-road to SIERRE diverges to the right from the Leuk road,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. below Inden in the Dala ravine, passing through several tunnels, and gradually descending the slope by *Varen* and *Salyesch* (to Sierre 2 hrs.).

The road quits the Dala ravine at a point high above the Rhone Valley, of which a beautiful view down to Martigny is disclosed. About 3 M. from the Dala bridge we reach ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.) —

$7\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Leuk**, or *Loëche-Ville* (2470'; pop. 1548; *Couronne*), a small town on a height  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from the Rhone, with a picturesque old castle. The culture of the vine begins here. The road crosses the railway and the Rhone by an iron bridge, to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) —

9 M. *Leuk Station* (2044'; Restaurant). see p. 297.

## 54. The Adelboden Valley.

*Comp. Map, p. 180.*

From Spiez to (19 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) **Adelboden**, DILIGENCE daily in 6 $\frac{1}{3}$  hrs. (5 fr. 40 c.), at 7 a.m. (from Frutigen at 10.30). Carriage with one horse 18, with two horses 32 fr., from Frutigen 10 and 18 fr. — The verdant **Adelboden Valley**, watered by the *Engstligenbach*, is one of the most attractive upland valleys in the Oberland. The upper end of the valley, shut in by the *Lohner* and the *Wildstrubel*, presents imposing scenery, while the village of Adelboden is a convenient centre for numerous shorter and longer excursions, and is much frequented as a summer-resort.

**Frutigen** (2717'), see p. 180. The new road gradually ascends on the left bank of the *Engstligen*, crossing several impetuous tributary brooks descending from the wooded mountain-slopes on the right, and passes beneath the *Linterfluh* (slate quarries). At (5 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Rinderwald* it crosses to the right bank by means of a bold bridge, and passes the inn of *Steg* and the *Pochtenkessel* (2 min. below the road, see below) to **Hirzboden**, where it returns to the left bank near the *Hospital for the Poor*. It continues to ascend to (4 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.; 10 M. from Frutigen) **Adelboden** (4450'; \*Hôt.-Pens. *Wildstrubel*, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 2-3, pens. 4-7 fr.; *Adler*; *Pens. Hari*; pop. 1579), beautifully situated on a sunny terrace, 400' above the *Engstligenbach*, with interesting old timber buildings and an old church containing mediæval frescoes. Pine-forests in the vicinity.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *G. Fähndrich*, schoolmaster; *Chr. Egger*; *Chr. Bärt-schi*; *Joh. and Sam. Pieren*, *Sam. Fryd*). SHORT WALKS: To the N., through the *Aeusser-Schwand* to the (3/4 hr.) *Bütscheggen* (4480'), at the mouth of the *Tschententhal*, commanding a view of the *Frutig* valley and the *Niesen* chain. The *Hörnl* (4910'), 1/2 hr. farther up towards the *Tschenten-Alp*, commands a still more extensive view. — To the (1 hr.) *Koleren Gorge*, in the *Tschenten-Graben*, with a curious grotto excavated by the *Tschenten-Bach* (entrance from below). — To the (1 1/4 hr.) *Fochtenkessel*, a deep gorge of the *Engstligenbach* near the inn of *Steg* (see above), 2 min. below the road to *Frutigen*. — To the (1 hr.) *Wettertanze* or *Schermtanze* in the *Allenbachthal*, via *Stieglenschwand*, at the foot of the tremendous precipices of the *Albrist* and *Gsür*. — To the *Bonderenthal* and the *Lohner Waterfalls* (2 hrs. to the foot of the cliffs of the *Lohner*), a charming Alpine glade and a beautiful cascade. Farther up towards the *Bonder-Alp* are abundant rhododendrons. — To the (2 hrs.) \**Engstlig-Falls*, a copious waterfall, 490' high, in two leaps (the ascent to the imposing upper Fall not advisable for novices). A fatiguing path (guide advisable, 6 fr.) leads hence to the *Engstlig-Alp* (p. 186). — SHORT ASCENTS: To the *Kunisbergli* and *Höchst* (5380'), 2 1/2 hrs., via the *Bäuert Boden*, a picturesque Alp, with rhododendrons; the *Höchst* commands a view of the *Adelboden* valley (guide 3 fr., not indispensable). — To the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Schwendfeldspitze* (6660'; good view), above the village to the W. (guide 4 fr., not indispensable). — To the (3 1/2-4 hrs.) \**Laveigrat* (7952'; guide 6 fr.), via the *Alp Sillern* and along the *Sillern-Grat*; fine view of the Bernese Alps and the *Vaud* and *Freiburg* mountains. At the W. foot of the mountain are the Baths of *Lenk*.

LONGER MOUNTAIN-TOURS: \**Bonderspitz* (8360'; 4-5 hrs.; guide 8 fr.) and *Elsighorn* (7695'; 5 hrs.; guide 8 fr.), two easy and interesting ascents. On the *Elsigalp* is a small lake, with stone-pines in the vicinity. — \**Albrist* (9065'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), not difficult; fine view of the Bernese and Valaisian Alps. The ascent leads via the elevated *Furrgi-Alp* (6835'), and an attractive descent may be made via the *Hahnenmoos* (guide 15 fr.). — *Gsür* (8895'; 5 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), difficult, for experts only; fine view of

the Bernese Alps. — **Gross-Lohner** (10,020'; 7-8 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), a fatiguing ascent, adapted only for experts; fine view. — **Wildstrubel** (*Gross-strubel*, or E. summit, 10,670'; 8-10 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), an interesting glacier expedition, not difficult for adepts, viâ the *Engstlig-Alp*, where the night is spent, and the *Strubellegg* (9810'). The summit commands an imposing view of the entire chain of the Valaisian Alps, the Mont Blanc group, the Lämmern Glacier, the Plaine Morte, etc. The descent may be made over the crevassed *Lämmern Glacier* to the *Gemmi* (p. 182; guide 40 fr.). — **Felsenhorn** (9175'; 7 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), viâ the *Engstigen-Grat* (see below), a very interesting expedition, with a fine view of the neighbourhood of the *Gemmi*, and the Bernese and Valaisian Alps. — **Männlihu** (8705'), viâ *Kinderwald* and *Ötterngrat* (pass to *Diemtigen*, 7220'), 5½ hrs., also interesting.

**PASSES.** To **LENK** a path, marshy at places, leads over the **Hahnenmoos** (6410'), passing a large dairy establishment near the top, in 4-5 hrs. (guide 8, horse 15 fr.). Beautiful view, during the descent, of the upper Simmenthal, the Wildstrubel, the Weisshorn, and the Rázli Glacier. In the reverse direction 1-1½ hr. longer.

FROM ADELBODEN to KANDERSTEG, an interesting route over the **Bonderkrinden** or the **Allmengrat** (8300'; 6 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), with which the ascent of the *Bonderspits* (see above) may be conveniently combined. — To **SCHWARENBACH**, somewhat fatiguing (8-9 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), viâ the *Bonderkrinden*, *Ueschinenthal*, and *Schwarzgräti* (see below). — To SCHWARENBACH OVER THE **ENGSTLIGENGRAT**, 7-8 hrs., with guide (15 fr.), a fine route. From Adelboden we ascend to the S., passing the *Engstlig Falls* (see p. 185), to the (3 hrs.) *Engstlig Alp* (6360'), a wide Alpine basin at the base of the *Wildstrubel* (see above). We then cross the (2 hrs.) *Engstligengrat*, passing the serrated *Tschingelochtighorn* (8990'), and descend into the *Ueschinenenthal*, with its little lake (far below to the left lies the *Ueschinenenthal*). Then to the left, over the *Schwarzgräti* (see above), to (2 hrs.) *Schwarenbach* (p. 182); or we may traverse the *Ueschinenenthal* Glacier, on the W. side of the *Felsenhorn* (9175'), and descend through the *Rothe Kumme* to the *Daubensee* and *Gemmi Pass*. The route passes through a rich Alpine flora, with abundant Edelweiss.

## 55. From Gampel to Kandersteg. Lötschen Pass.

*Comp. Map, p. 180.*

12 hrs. for good walkers only, in fine weather. Guide from Ferden or Ried to Kandersteg necessary (15, from Gampel 20 fr.). The *Lötschenthal* itself is worthy of a visit. A steep and rough cart-road leads to Goppenstein; thence to Ried and Gletscherstaffel a bridle-path.

From **Gampel** (2756'; *Hôtel Lötschenthal*), on the right bank of the Rhone, 1 M. to the N. of the station of that name (p. 297), the road ascends the *Lötschenthal*, or gorge of the *Lonza*, which is much exposed to avalanches. Mounting rapidly at first, it passes the chapels of (1 hr.) *Mithal* and (½ hr.) *Goppenstein* (4035'). Beyond Goppenstein the bridle-path crosses the (¼ hr.) *Lonza*, where the valley expands, and leads to (1 hr.) *Ferden* (4557'; poor inn) and (¼ hr.) *Kippel* (4514'; bed at the curé's). It then ascends gradually by *Wiler* to (40 min.) **Ried** (4950'; \**Hôt. Nesthorn*, unpretending), finely situated at the N.W. base of the *Bietschhorn* (12,965').

**EXCURSIONS.** (Guides, *Jos. Rubin*, *Jos. Kallermatten*, etc.) The *Hohgleifen* (*Adlerespitze*, 10,828'; 6-7 hrs., with guide) is not difficult. Superb view of the Valaisian Alps from the Simplon to Mont Blanc, the W. Bernese Alps, the Lötschenthal and Rhone Valley, and to the E. in the foreground the huge *Bietschhorn*. — The *Bietschhorn* (12,965'; 9 hrs.,

guide 60 fr.), first ascended by Mr. Leslie Stephen in 1859, is very fatiguing and difficult, and fit for experts only. The night is spent in the *Clubhut* on the *Schafberg* (8440'), 3 hrs. from Ried.

The following ascents may also be made from Ried: \**Lauterbrunnen-Breithorn* (12,400'; 7-8 hrs., guide 3½ fr.), not difficult for experts; \**Hockenhorn* (11,817'; 5½-6½ hrs.; guide 8 fr.), not difficult (see below); *Tschingelhorn* (11,748'); over the *Petersgrat* in 6 hrs.; guide 2½ fr.), not difficult; and *Grosshorn* (12,352'); 8 hrs.; guide 35 fr.), laborious.

**PASSES.** Over the *Petersgrat* (10,515') to *Lauterbrunnen* (12 hrs.; 25 fr.). fatiguing but highly interesting, see p. 180. — *Wetterlücke* (10,365') and *Schmadrijoch* (10,863'), both difficult, see p. 160. — Over the *Lötschenlücke* to the *Eggishorn*, see p. 306; over the *Beichpass* to the *Belalp*, p. 299.

Over the *Baltschiederjoch* (about 11,150') to the Rhone Valley (from Ried to *Visp* 12 hrs., guide 20 fr.), interesting but fatiguing. — The *Bietschjoch* (10,633'), 8 hrs. from Ried to Raron, is a fine route, free from difficulty (guide 12 fr.).

**FROM RIED TO BAD LEUK OVER THE FERDEN PASS,** 8-9 hrs., with guide, a very fine route, and not difficult. At the *Kummenalp* (see below) the path diverges to the left from the Lötschen Pass route and ascends the *Ferdenthal* to the **Ferden Pass** (8593'), between the *Majinghorn* and the *Ferden-Rothhorn*. Descent over long stony slopes to the *Fluhalp* and through the *Dalatal* to *Bad Leuk* (p. 183). — Over the *Gitzifurge* (9613'), 9-10 hrs. to Bad Leuk, an interesting but laborious route. The pass lies to the S.W. of the Lötschen Pass, between the *Ferden-Rothhorn* and the *Balmhorn*. Descent over the *Dala Glacier* to the *Fluhalp* (see above). — **OVER THE RESTI PASS**, 7-8 hrs., also interesting (guide 12 fr.). From Ferden we ascend over the *Resti-Alp* (6926'; two beds) in 4 hrs. to the **Resti Pass** (8658'), between the *Resti-Rothhorn* and the *Laucherspitze* (9400'); easily ascended from the pass in ¾ hr.; admirable view) and descend over the *Bachalp* to the town of Leuk in 3-4 hrs. more. — To Leuk-Susten over the **Faldum Pass** (8675'), between the *Laucherspitze* and the *Faldum-Rothhorn* (9310'), or over the **Niven Pass** (8563'), between the *Faldum-Rothhorn* and the *Niven* (9110'; a fine point of view, ½ hr. from the pass), both easy.

The Lötschen Pass is reached from Ried in 3½ hrs. by *Weissenried*, *Lauchernalp*, and *Sattlegi*. Another route ascends from Ferden (p. 186) to the N.W., through beautiful larch-wood and over pastures, to the (2 hrs.) *Kummenalp* (6808'); then over rock, débris, and patches of snow to the (2 hrs.) **Lötschen Pass** (8840'), commanded on the W. by the steep slopes of the *Balmhorn* (p. 182), and on the E. by the *Schilthorn*, or *Hockenhorn* (10,817'; ascended from the pass in 2½ hrs.; splendid view). We obtain the finest view on the route a little before reaching the pass itself: to the S.E. rises the *Bietschhorn*, to the S. the magnificent group of the *Mischabel*, *Weisshorn*, and *Monte Rosa*; to the N. are the rocky buttresses of the *Doldenhorn* and *Blümlisalp*; to the N.E. the *Kander Glacier*, overshadowed by the *Mutthorn* (9978').

The path descends on the right side of the *Lötschenberg Glacier*; near the end of the glacier it crosses to the left side and leads over the *Schönbühl* to the (1¼ hr.) *Gfällalp* (6036'; milk), overlooking the upper **Gasterntthal**. At the bottom of the valley we cross the *Kander* to (½ hr.) *Gasterndorf*, or *Selden* (5315'), a group of hovels (the first, a small cabaret). The Gasternthal was more thickly peopled at the beginning of the century than now; but indiscriminate felling of timber has so exposed it to avalanches that the inhabitants have to leave it from February to the hay-harvest. Be-

yond a beautiful forest, which for centuries has resisted the avalanches of the *Doldenhorn*, we next reach (1 hr.) *Gasternholz* (4462'), amidst a chaos of rocks. The valley bends here and soon expands, being bounded on the S. by the snow-clad *Altels* (11,930') and the *Tatlishorn* (8220'), and on the N. by the *Fisistöcke* (9200'). Of the various waterfalls that descend the abrupt cliffs to the S., the finest is that of the *Geltenbach*.

At the end of the valley the road enters the (1 hr.) *Klus*, a defile  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. long, through which the Kander forces its way in a series of cascades. In the centre of the gorge we cross to the left bank of the river, and beyond its outlet we reach the Gemmi route, and (1/2 hr.) *Kandersteg* (see p. 180).

## 56. From Thun to Sion over the Rawyl.

*Comp. Maps, pp. 148, 180, 238, 296.*

22 hrs. DILIGENCE from Thun to Lenk (33 M.) twice daily in 8 hrs. (9 fr. 75 c., coupé 11 fr. 80 c.; one-horse carr. 35, two-horse 60 fr.). From Lenk to Sion ( $10\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) a BRIDLE PATH, good on the Bern side, but rough on the other. Guide desirable (to Sion 16 fr.; horse 30 fr.). The Gemmi is far preferable to the Rawyl as a route to the Valais.

To ( $25\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Zweisimmen*, see pp. 190-192. The Lenk road crosses the *Simme* near *Gwatt*, and ascends the *Upper Simmenthal* by *Bettelried*, passing *Schloss Blankenburg* on the right (p. 192), to the prettily situated (3 M.) *St. Stephan* (3297'; *Falke*); then to *Grodei*, *Matten*, at the mouth of the *Fermelthal* (p. 191), and (5 M.) —

$33\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Lenk** (3527'; \**Hirsch*, pens. 5 fr.; \**Krone*, R. & A.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 1 fr. 20 c., pens. 6 fr.; \**Stern*, pens. 5 fr.; *Kreuz*), a village rebuilt to a great extent since a fire in 1878, situated in a flat and somewhat marshy part of the valley of the *Simme*. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S.W. (path in 9 min.), lies the \**Kuranstalt Lenk* (3624'; R., L., & A.  $4\frac{1}{4}$ , board 6-7 fr.), with well fitted up sulphur-baths and grounds. The *Wildstrubel* (10,670'), with its huge precipices and glaciers, whence several streams descend, forms a grand termination to the valley.

**EXCURSIONS.** (Guides, *Chr.* and *Joh. Jac. Jaggi*.) The *Simme* rises, 4 M. to the S. of Lenk, in the so-called *Siebenbrunnen*, to which an interesting walk may be taken (4 hrs. there and back). Road by *Oberried* (passing on the left an isolated nummulite rock with a 'glacier mill', and view of the Wildhorn) to ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Stalden* (4282'), at the foot of the falls of the *Simme*. A path now ascends in front of the saw-mill, between alders, describing a curve on the right bank of the stream, and skirting a deep gorge with fine waterfalls. It passes two chalets, traversed pastures, and crosses the brook to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) the chalets of the *Räzliberg* (4583'; *Fridig's Inn*, small). To the S., the 'Seven Fountains' (4744'), now united into a single stream, issue from the perpendicular rocks. Farther on, to the left, is the *Upper Fall of the Simme*, which is conspicuous from a long distance. To the right rise the *Gletscherhorn* (9672') and *Laufbodenhorn* (8878'), to the left the *Ammertenhorn* (740').

The *Oberlaubhorn* (6570'), rising to the W. of the *Räzliberg*, is frequently ascended from Lenk either by *Trogegg* in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., or by *Pöschen-*

ried and the *Ritzberg Alp* (5710') in 4 hrs., with guide; back by the Rätzberg, Stalden, and Oberried. — The \**Mülkerblatt* (6355') is well worth ascending for the fine view of the Wildstrubel, etc. ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.). Beyond the Kurhaus we ascend on the left bank of the *Krummbach*, (10 min.) cross it, traverse pastures and wood, passing several chalets, and mount the *Betteberg* to the top.

The *Iffigensee* (6826'),  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs., is also worth seeing. By the (2 hrs.) *Iffigen Inn* (see below) we turn to the right to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Stieren-Iffigenalp* (5512'; refreshmts.). The path, steep and stony at places, then ascends to the (1 hr.) saddle which bounds the lake, and leads round its bank to the right (where edelweiss abounds) to the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) humble chalet at the W. end. — At the base of the *Niesenhorn* (9113'),  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. higher up, is the *Wildhorn Club Hut* (about 7880'), from which the *Wildhorn* (10,705') is ascended in  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. (laborious and fit for experts only; guide from Lenk 25, porter 18 fr.). The route ascends the moraine of the *Dungel Glacier*, and the steep and toilsome E. slope of the *Kirchli* (9157') to the top of the glacier, whence a gentle incline leads to the summit. Splendid view of the Jura, the Tödi, Mte. Leone, Mte. Rosa, Mt. Blanc, Mte. Viso, and particularly of the *Plaine Morte* on the Wildstrubel, and of the Diables. Descent, if preferred, to the S. by the *Glacier du Brozet* to the *Hôtel Sanetsch* at *Zanzfeuron* ( $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.; see p. 239).

The "Rohrbachstein" (9690';  $6\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., guide 15 fr.) is a capital point of view, free from difficulty. From the (4 hrs.) Rawyl Pass (p. 190) we turn to the left and mount to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) saddle between the Rohrbachstein and the Wetzsteinhorn, and to the summit in 1 hr. more. Fossils are found here.

The *Wildstrubel* (W. peak 10,666'; central peak 10,656'; E. peak or *Grossstrubel*, 10,670') is best ascended from the Rawyl Pass. From the Iffigen Inn, where the night is spent, to the Rawyl 2 hrs.; we then ascend to the left to the snow-arête between the *Weisshorn* and the *Rohrbachstein* ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.), cross the *Glacier de la Plaine Morte*, and mount the slopes of a snow-arête to the W. summit in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., and the central peak in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. more (from Iffigen  $7\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. in all). Guide from Lenk 27, down to the Gemmi 30 fr. — From the Rätzliberg (see above) a steep path ascends the *Fluhwände* above the *Siebenbrunnen* to the (2 hrs.) *Fluhseeli* (6710'); thence over débris, moraine, and the *Rätzli Glacier* to the W. peak (4 hrs.). — A third route (toilsome) ascends steeply from the ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Ritzberg Alp* (see above; bed of hay) past the *Laufbodenhorn* (8878'), via the *Thierberg* and the *Thierberg Glacier*, and past the *Gletscherhorn* (9672') to the *Rätzli Glacier* and to the W. peak (3 hrs. from Ritzberg). Descent to the N.W. by the *Ammerten Glacier*, difficult; to the E. over the crevassed *Lämmern Glacier* to the *Gemmi* (p. 182); to the N.E. over the *Strübelegg* to the *Engstlig-Alp* and *Adelboden* (p. 186).

FROM LENK TO GSTEIG (7 hrs.): over the *Trüttlisberg* (6713') to ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Lauenen* (p. 288), and thence over the *Krinnen* (5463') to ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Gsteig* (p. 288). Path bad at places (guide 12, horse 25 fr.), see R. 67.

FROM LENK TO SAANEN (p. 192), 6 hrs., path over the *Reulissenberg* or *Zwitzer Egg* (5636'), and down the *Turbachthal* (guide 8 fr.). — To *ADELBODEN* over the *Hahnenmoos* (guide 8, horse 15 fr.), see p. 186. Over the *Ammerten Pass* (8032'), to the S.E. of the *Ammertengrat* (8580'), interesting 7 hrs., with guide.

The **RAWYL ROUTE** (at first a carriage-road) gradually ascends on the W. side of the valley to ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  M.) the left bank of the *Iffigenbach* and the pleasant *Pöschenried-Thal*. The road ends 2 M. farther on. By the (5 min.) *Iffigenfall* (4483'), 400' high, the bridle-path ascends to the right. After 20 min. we turn, above the fall, into a wooded valley, through which the *Iffigenbach* dashes over its narrow rocky bed, and traverse a level dale (with the precipices of the Rawyl on the left) to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Iffigenalp*

(5253'; rustic *Inn*, dear). Here we turn sharply to the left (finger-post), ascend through a small wood on a stony slope, skirt the face of a cliff, cross (10 min.) a brook, and reach (50 min.) a stone hut on a height overlooking the Simmenthal. We skirt the W. side of the small ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Rawyl-See* (7743') and reach ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) a cross (*la Grande Croix*) which marks the boundary of Bern and Valais and the summit of the **Rawyl** (7943';  $4\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. from Lenk), with a refuge-hut. The pass consists of a desolate stony plateau (*Plan des Roses*), enclosed by lofty and partially snow-clad mountains: to the W. the long *Mittaghorn* (8842'); S.W., the *Schneidehorn* (9640') and the snow-clad *Wildhorn* (10,705'; p. 189); S., the broad *Rawylhorn* (9540') and the *Wetzsteinhorn* (9114'); E., the *Rohrbachstein* (9690'; p. 189); N.E., the extremities of the glaciers of the *Weisshorn* (9882').

Beyond the pass the path is bad. It passes a second small lake, and ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) reaches the margin of the S. slope, which affords a limited, but striking view of the mountains of the Valais. It descends a steep rocky slope (leaving the dirty chalets of *Armillon*, 6926', to the left), and ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) crosses a bridge in the valley (5970'; a good spring here). Instead of descending to the left to the chalets of ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Nieder-Rawyl* (Fr. *les Ravins*, 5768'), we ascend slightly by a narrow path to the right, and skirt the hill-side. Then (25 min.) a steep ascent, to avoid the *Kändle* (see below); 20 min., a cross on the top of the hill (6330'), whence we again descend to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Praz Combeira* (5344'), a group of huts; and lastly a long, fatiguing descent by a rough, stony path, ascending at places, to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) **Ayent** (3400';  $3\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. from the pass; Inn of the curé, good wine).

The footpath from *Nieder-Rawyl* to *Ayent*, shorter by 1 hr., leads by the so-called 'KÄNDLE' (i.e. channel), Fr. *Sentier du Bisse*, along the edge of a water-conduit skirting a steep slope 1300' in height. Being little more than 1' in breadth, the path is only practicable for persons with steady heads.

The path, which now improves, next leads by *Grimisuat* (2894'; Ger. *Grimseln*) and *Champlan* to (2 hrs.) *Sion* (p. 296;  $10\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from Lenk).

## 57. From Thun through the Simmenthal to Saanen.

34½ M. DILIGENCE twice daily (7 a. m. and 12.30 p.m.) direct to Saanen in 8½ hrs. (fare 9 fr. 30, coupé 12 fr. 5 c.); another to Zweisimmen daily at 3.30 p.m. in 5 hrs. 40 min. — One-horse carr. to Weissenburg 13, two-horse 24 fr., to Zweisimmen 28 or 50, to Saanen 35 or 50, to Château d'Oex 40 or 70, to Aigle 80 or 150, to Bulle 70 or 120 fr.

The road skirts the Lake of Thun as far as (3 M.) *Gwatt* (*Schäfle*; Post), where the Spiez road diverges to the left, and gradually ascends towards the *Niesen* (p. 144). On a hill to the right rises the slender tower of *Strüttigen* (p. 143). At the bottom of the valley flows the *Kander*, in an artificial channel (p. 145). The road follows

its left bank, and then the left bank of the *Simme*, which falls into the Kander near *Reutigen*, a prettily situated place.

6 M. **Brothüsi** (\**Hirsch*), with a picturesque old castle on the hill-side. (To the E., 1 M., lies the substantial village of *Wimmis*, p. 144.) The road passes through a defile (*Porte*) between the *Simmenfluh* and the *Burgfluh* into the **Simmenthal** (locally called the *Siebenthal*), a fertile valley with numerous villages.

8½ M. **Latterbach** (2303'; *Bär*). To the S. is the *Diemtigthal*.

FROM **LATTERBACH** TO **MATTEN** a shorter, but uninteresting route (7 hrs.) leads through the *Diemtigthal*. At Latterbach it crosses the *Simme* and follows the right bank of the *Kirel* (passing the village of *Diemtigen* on the hill to the right) and then the left bank to *Wampfen* and (2¼ hrs.) *Tschuepis* (3763'), where the valley divides into the *Mäniggrund* to the right and the *Schwendental* to the left. We follow the latter, which after ¾ hr. again divides at *Wartannen* (3970'). The path now diverges from the road, ascends to the W. through the *Grimbachthal* to the (2 hrs.) *Grimmi* (6644'), a little-frequented pass, and descends through the fertile *Fermethal* to (2 hrs.) *Matten* (p. 188).

10 M. **Erlenbach** (2320'; \**Krone*, \**Löwe*, both unpretending), with well-built wooden houses.

The *Stockhorn* (7195') is sometimes ascended hence by experts in 4½ hrs.; better from *Thun*, by *Amsoldingen* and *Ober-Stocken* (\**Bär*, rustic) in 5½ hrs., or from *Blumenstein* (p. 143) by the *Wahlalp* (new chalet, dear) in 4 hrs.; descent, if preferred, by the *Wahlalp* to *Bad Weissenburg*, which is reached by means of ladders. Splendid flora and grand view.

14½ M. **Weissenburg** (2418'; \**Hôtel Weissenbourg*, R. & A. 2½ fr.), a group of neat houses.

In a steep defile, so narrow at places as almost to exclude the sun, about 1¼ M. to the N.W., lies the favourite *Weissenburg-Bad* (2770'; a drive of 20 min., for which 4 fr. are demanded). The mineral water, impregnated with sulphate of lime (70°; at its source 81°), and beneficial for bronchial affections, is used exclusively for drinking. The *Neue Bad*, situated in a sheltered basin, consists of two large houses (reading and billiard rooms; post and telegraph office; board 8, R. 2½-5, D. 3½, warm bath 1½ fr.); the *Alte Bad*, buried in the ravine ½ M. higher up, is inferior (pension 5-7 fr.). The baths, with the extensive pine-forests round them, belong to *Messrs. Hauser*.

FROM **WEISSENBURG** TO THE **GURNIGELBAD** (6 hrs.). Attractive path through the *Klus*, passing the *Morgetenbachfall*, 200' high, and the *Morgetenalp* to the (3½ hrs.) *Bürglen-Sattel* (6434'); then down (passing *Bad Schuefeling*, 1¼ M. to the left) to the *Gantrist Pass* (5217'), with a charming view, and over the *Obere Gurnigel* to the (1¼ hr.) *Gurnigelbad* (p. 143).

20½ M. **Boltigen** (2726'; \**Hôt. Imobersteg*, *Bär*, both moderate), a thriving village with handsome houses, is reached beyond the *Simmenegg*, or *Enge*, a defile formed by two rocks between which the road passes. Above the village rise the two peaks of the *Mittagfluh* (6198'). To the left peep the snow-fields to the E. of the *Rawyl* (p. 190). The coal-mines in a side-valley near *Reidenbach* (2756'; ¾ M. from Boltigen) account for the sign of the inn (a miner).

FROM **REIDENBACH** TO **BULLE**, 24 M., a new road. A little above *Reidenbach* it diverges to the right and ascends in numerous windings (which footpaths cut off) to the (6 M.) pass of the *Bruchberg* (4940'). It then descends gradually (preferable to the bad footpath) to (3 M.) *Jaun*, Fr. *Bellegarde* (3336'; *Hôt. de la Cascade*, poor), a pretty village with a waterfall 86' high. (Path to the *Schwarze-Bad* by *Neuschels*, 3 hrs., see below.) [A cart-track to the S. ascends on the left bank of the *Jaunbach*

to (1½ hr.) *Abläntschen* (4280'; Inn), at the foot of the bare rocky chain of the *Gastlosse* (5542'). Easy passes thence over the *Grubenberg* (5119'), to the S. of the *Dent de Ruth* (7674'), to (3 hrs.) *Saanen*, and over the *Schlündibach* to (2½ hrs.) *Reichenstein* (see below).] We next traverse the beautiful pastures of the *Jaunthal* or *Bellegarde Valley*, which yield excellent *Gruyère* cheese (see below), and the picturesque *Défilé de la Tzintre* to (7½ M.) *Charmey*, Ger. *Galmis* (2957'; *Hôt. du Sapin*; \**Marechal Ferrant*, pens. 5 fr.), a well-to-do village and summer resort, charmingly situated (diligence to Bulle twice daily in 1¾ hr.). Fine view from the church. The road next passes *Crésus*, *Châtel*, and the ruin of *Montsalvens* (rare flora), crosses the *Jaun*, and beyond *Broc* (Pens. de la Grue), the *Sarine*, and leads through wood to *La Tour-de-Trême* (p. 241) and (7½ M.) *Bulle* (p. 240). — From *Crésus* (see above) a pleasant route leads by *Cerniat* and the old monastery of *Valsainte*, and over the *Col de Chésalettes* (4659') to the (3½ hrs.) *Schwarzsee-Bad* (p. 205). On the *Kalte Sense*, 4 hrs. to the N.E. of the *Schwarzsee*, are the sequestered but well-kept *Baths of Schuefelsberg* (4573'), with springs impregnated with lime, whence a bridle-path crosses the *Gantrist Pass* (p. 191) to (2½ hrs.) *Bad Blumenstein* (p. 143).

The road crosses the *Simme* at (2 M.) *Garstatt* and turns suddenly round the *Laubeggstalden* rock, passing a fine waterfall. We recross the stream and pass the ruined castle of *Mannenberg* to (3 M.) —

25½ M. **Zweisimmen** (3215'; pop. 2210; \**Krone*, R., L., & A. 3¾, B. 1½, D. 3 fr.; \**Hôt. Simmenthal*; *Bär*), the chief village in the valley, with an old church, situated in a broad basin on the *Kleine Simme*. Pleasant views from the churchyard, and from *Schloss Blankenburg*, now containing public offices and a prison, ½ hr. to the S.E. (p. 188).

The road ascends gradually for 5 M., crossing the *Schlündibach* at (3½ M.) *Reichenstein*. (To *Abläntschen*, see above.) In a pine-clad valley on the left flows the *Kleine Simme*; the road crosses four deep lateral ravines and finally the *Kleine Simme* itself. At the top of the hill (4227'; Inn) begin the *Saanen-Möser*, a broad Alpine valley, sprinkled with chalets and cottages. A striking view is gradually disclosed of the frowning *Rüblihorn* (7570'), the barometer of the surrounding country (comp. p. 94), the serrated *Gumfluh* (8068'), the snow-fields of the *Sanetsch* beyond it, and lastly the huge *Gelten Glacier* (p. 238) to the left. Lower down we obtain a fine survey of the *Turbach*, *Lauenen*, and *Gsteig* valleys (p. 238).

34½ M. **Saanen**, Fr. *Gessenay* (3382'; pop. 3733; *Grand Logis*, or *Gross-Landhaus*; *Ours*, unpretending), is the capital of the upper valley of the *Saane* (*Sarine*). The inhabitants rear cattle and manufacture the famous *Gruyère* and *Vacherin* cheese.

To *Gsteig*, and over the *Col de Pillon* to *Aigle*, see p. 238; over the *Sanetsch* to *Sion*, see p. 239.

**FROM SAANEN TO CHÂTEAU D'OEX** (p. 242) 7 M.; diligence twice daily in 1½ hr., by *Rougemont*, or *Rothenberg* (\*Pens. Cottier, prettily situated, reasonable), the frontier between cantons *Bern* and *Vaud*, where the language changes from German to French, and *Flendruz*.

## IV. WESTERN SWITZERLAND. LAKE OF GENEVA. LOWER VALLEY OF THE RHONE.

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## 58. From Bern to Neuchâtel.

41 M. RAILWAY in 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -2 $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. (fares 6 fr., 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 5 fr., 3 fr. 65 c.).

*Bern* see p. 134; from Bern to (21 M.) *Bienne* see p. 12. (Münsterthal Railway to *Bâle* see R. 2; by *St. Imier* to *Chaux-de-Fonds* see p. 198.) Near the beautiful avenues to the S.W. of *Bienne*, the train reaches the **Lake of Bienne** (1425'; 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. long, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. broad). As the train skirts the W. bank, we obtain a very pleasing view of the lake, enhanced in clear weather by the magnificent chain of the Bernese Alps. — Beyond (27 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Douanne*, Ger. *Twann* (\**Bär*), we pass a fall of the *Twannbach*.

Interesting excursion through the picturesque gorge of the *Twannbach* to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Kurhaus Twannberg* (2867'; well spoken of), with fine view of the lakes of *Bienne* and *Morat* and the whole chain of the High Alps. Pleasant walk from *Twannberg* to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Macolin* (p. 12).

29 M. *Gléresse*, Ger. *Ligerz*.

To the left, in the lake, lies the *Isle of St. Peter* (\**Kurhaus*), clothed with beautiful old oaks, vineyards, and fruit-trees, where Rousseau spent two months in 1765. (The so-called ‘Schaffnerhaus’, in which his room is shown, is now a good inn.) Boat from *Twann* or from *Ligerz*, there and back, 4, from *Neuveville* 6 fr. A steamboat also plies from *Neuveville* to *Cerlier* and the *Isle of St. Peter*. — The lake having been lowered by the construction of an artificial channel for the lower *Zihl*, the island of *St. Peter* is now connected on the S. side with the smaller *Kaninchen-Insel*, and with the mainland near *Cerlier* (see below).

30 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Neuveville*, Ger. *Neuenstadt* (\**Faucon*; *Trois Poissons*), a pleasant little town (2368 inh.), the last in Canton Bern, is the first place where French is spoken. The *Museum*, near the station (adm. 50c.), and the house of *Dr. Gross* contain interesting antiquities from the lake-dwellings and the Burgundian wars. In the latter also is Beck's collection of nephritoïdes. On the *Schlossberg* (1752'), 20 min. from the station, stands a ruined castle of the Bishops of *Bâle* (fine view from the top and on the way up), near which the *Béon* forms a waterfall (often dry in summer).

To the N. of *Neuveville* rises the “*Chasseral*, or *Gestler* (5280'), in three terraces, studded on the S. side with numerous villages amid green meadows. Road from *Neuveville* via *Lignières* (2654'; \**Hôtel-Pension*, 5fr.) to the (4 hrs.) top (*Chalet-Hôtel du Chasseral*, with 20 beds, fair). The view from the (10 min.) signal, grander than from the *Weissenstein* (p. 15), embraces W. Switzerland, the Black Forest, the *Jura*, and the Alps. — The ascent may be made from *Macolin* (p. 12) in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; from *St. Imier* (best route) in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. (see p. 198).

The old town of *Cerlier*, or *Erlach* (*Ours*), lies opposite *Neuveville*, at the N. foot of the wooded *Jolimont* (1980'; 3 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.), a charming point of view (*Kurhaus*, with pretty grounds and view-tower). The ‘*Teufelsburde*’ is a group of large erratic blocks on the summit. — Near *Cerlier* on the E. bank of the lake, at *Lüscherz*, and at *Morigen*, farther N., numerous remains of ancient lake-dwellings have been discovered.

Near (33 M.) *Landeron* we quit the Lake of *Bienne*; the little town lies on the left; farther E. rises the *Jolimont* (see above). 34 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Cressier*, with its church on a lofty rock; 35 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Cornaux*. Beyond a tunnel the train reaches (38 M.) *St. Blaïe*, skirts the slope of the mountain, and beyond another tunnel affords a survey of the **Lake of Neuchâtel** (14'27'). which it soon reaches. The



NEUCHÂTEL.

三



lake, the Roman *Lacus Eburodunensis*, the level of which has lately been lowered 6' by the enlargement of its outlet, is 25 M. long and 4-6 M. broad (greatest depth 500'). Near the N.E. end the *Thièle* or *Zihl* emerges from the lake. The smiling, vine-clad W. bank, above which rise the abrupt Jura Mts., affords an extensive view, from the Bernese Alps to Mont Blanc.

41 M. **Neuchâtel**. — RAILWAY STATION (Pl. E, 1) on the hillside above the town, 1 M. from the lake. Persons bound for the museum or other points in the N. part of the town may descend the path and steps to the left, but the main road leads to the hotels on the lake (Cable Railway opened in 1893). — STEAMBOAT on the Lake of Neuchâtel, see pp. 201, 208.

**Hotels.** "GR.-HÔT. BELLEVUE (Pl. a; C, 4), in an open situation on the lake, R., L., & A. 4-5, D. 4-5, omnibus 1 fr.; — "GRAND-HÔT. DU LAC (Pl. b; C, 3), near the lake, R., L., & A. from 3½, D. 3½, omnibus ¾ fr.; \*FAUCON (Pl. c; B, 3), R. 2-3, D. 2½ fr.; \*HÔT. DU SOLEIL (Pl. d; B, 3, 4), commercial, R. 2, D. 2½ fr.; HÔT. DES ALPES (Pl. e; E, 1), at the station, mediocre; HÔT. DU PORT (Pl. f; C, 3). — PENS. BOREL (*Villa Survile*), well situated above the town, board 4-5 fr.; PENSION KNÖRY, with fine view, pens. & R. 5 fr.

**Cafés.** Beer at the *Brasserie Strauss*, next the Hôtel du Lac; *Brasserie Gambrinus*, on the harbour, etc. *Cercle du Musée*, in the Palais Dupeyrou (p. 196; a club to which strangers are admitted). Several other cafés at the harbour. — *Rail. Restaurant*, D. 2½ fr.

Neuchâtel (1433'; 16,504 inh.), Ger. *Neuenburg*, the capital of the canton of that name (formerly a principality of the Orange family, under Prussian sway from 1707 to 1815, when it joined the Confederation, and finally given up by Prussia in 1857), is charmingly situated on the Lake of Neuchâtel, at the base and on the slopes of the Jura. The modern part of the town, with its handsome houses, grounds, and \*Quay a mile long; lies on the lake, occupying a strip of land partly formed by the deposits brought down by the *Seyon* from the Chasseral. It commands a fine view of the Alps from Pilatus to Mont Blanc. In 1839, in order to gain building room, the *Seyon* was carried into the lake above the town by means of the *Tunnel de la Trouée du Seyon*, 176 yds. long.

The CHÂTEAU (Pl. B, 3), on the hill above the town, the oldest part of which, dating from the Burgundian period, was restored in 1866, is now the seat of the cantonal government. Near it is the \*TEMPLE DU HAUT (*Collégiale*; Pl. A, 3; key at 6 Rue du Château), an abbey-church of the 12th century. The choir contains a handsome Gothic monument with 15 life-size figures, erected in 1372 by Count Louis of Neuchâtel, and restored in 1840. There are also memorial-stones to the Prussian governor *General v. Zastrow* (d. 1836), and the reformer *Farel* (d. 1565). — The Place in front of the church is adorned with a *Statue of Farel*, erected in 1875. The terrace on the N.E. side of the church affords a fine survey of the lake and the Bernese Alps. The cloisters on the W. side, rebuilt after a fire in 1450, were restored in 1860-70.

The COLLÈGE (Pl. C, 4), on the lake, contains a valuable natural history collection, founded by Agassiz (p. 177) and Coulon, a public library (100,000 vols), antiquities from lake-dwellings, etc. (open

Sun. and Thurs. 2-4). A little to the S. rises a bronze statue of *David de Pury* (d. 1786), a native of Neuchâtel, who bequeathed 4½ million francs to the town. The *Halles* (Pl. B, 4), a picturesque Renaissance edifice of 1590, stand in the neighbouring Place des Halles.

On the lake, farther to the N., beyond the *Collège Municipal*, is the new \*MUSÉE DES BEAUX-ARTS (Pl. D, 3), a handsome Renaissance building, containing an interesting *Collection of Antiquities* on the ground-floor, and the municipal *Picture Gallery*, a collection chiefly of modern Swiss works, on the first floor (adm. to each collection 50 c., free on Sun. 1-4 and Thurs. 10-12).

The room to the right of the entrance contains portraits of Prussian Kings from Frederick I. to Frederick William IV., and numerous other reminiscences of the period of the Prussian rule. — On the landing of the staircase is a bronze bust of *M. de Meuron*, the founder of the museum. — \*PICTURE GALLERY. ROOM I. (right) *Dubois*, Autumn evening, Summer morning; *P. Robert*, Evening air; *Jacquand*, Arrest of Rousseau in 1762; *Al. Calame*, Monte Rosa; *E. de Pury*, Venetian fishermen; *Berthoud*, the Jungfrau; *Jeannaire*, Street at Sion; *E. Tschaggeny*, Draught-horses; *Haguez*, Heath landscape; *Berthoud*, The hunter's death. — Room II. Engravings and drawings. — Room III. (left) *M. de Meuron*, Bridge of Corciano; *Isabey*, Sea-piece; *E. de Pury*, Lucifer; *Robert-Fleury*, Massacre of St. Bartholomew; *A. de Meuron*, Girl resting; *Jeanneret*, Chrysanthemums; *L. Robert*, Italian street-scene; *K. Girardet*, Cromwell reproached by his daughter Mrs. Claypole for the condemnation of Charles I. — Room IV. Small landscapes, cattle-pieces, etc. — Room V. Sketches by *Léopold Robert*, and copies of all his works by his brother *Aurèle*. — Room VI. (left) *Guillarmod*, Watering horses; *Jeanneret*, The old toper; *A. de Meuron*, Betteln-Alp; *Coleman*, Campagna di Roma; *Imer*, Evening on the lake-shore, Ruins of Crozant; *E. de Pourtalès*, Valley of Meiringen; *K. Girardet*, Old Franciscan monastery at Alexandria; *Guillarmod*, Freight-waggon; *Berthoud*, the Jungfrau; *Bocion*, Canal Grande; *A. de Meuron*, Pasture near Iseltwald; *Bocion*, on the Riviera; *Schuler*, Floating timber; *Berthoud*, Chrysanthemum; *Anker*, Retreat of the French army under Bourbaki in Feb. 1871. — Room VII. (left) *E. Girardet*, The father's blessing; *Calame*, Wetterhorn; *K. Girardet*, Huguenots surprised by Rom. Cath. soldiers; *Aur. Robert*, Church-interior; *Léopold Robert*, Brigants pursued by soldiers; "Fishermen of the Adriatic," Basilica of S. Paolo Fuori le Mura near Rome after the fire of 1823, Improvisatore (unfinished); *Greuze*, Girl's head; *M. de Meuron*, the Eiger, Waterfall of Tivoli; *E. Girardet*, El Kantara (Algiers). — Room VIII. (left) *Gaud*, Harvest fire; *K. Girardet*, Brienz; *Anker*, Sunday afternoon; *A. de Meuron*, Bernina Pass; *Rose d'Osterwald*, St. Gingolph on the Lake of Geneva; Landscapes by *M. de Meuron*; *E. Girardet*, Maternal love, The little delinquent, etc.; *E. van Muyden*, The darling; *Gleyre*, Hercules and Omphale. — Room IX. (left) *Jeanneret*, Polisher; *Bachelin*, Soldiers' canteen on the Lake of Thun; *Ch. Tschaggeny*, Flemish bridal procession of the 17th cent.; *Grosclaude*, Desdemona; "Jeannaire", Fir-tree and cattle; *Schuler*, Sledge in the snow; *E. Girardet*, Gone astray; *Bachelin*, Entry of the French army into Switzerland in 1871; *Imer*, Pond in the Provence; *E. Burnand*, The village engine; *Anker*, Pilgrimage to Gleyresse; *E. de Pury*, The fencing-master; *Tschaggeny*, Mother and child pursued by a bull; *A. von Bonstetten*, the Jungfrau.

Next the museum is an interesting 'Sépulcre Préhistorique', discovered at Auvernier in 1876. A little to the N. is the new Academy (Pl. E, F, 2). — Near the museum, ¼ M. from the lake is the *Palais Rougemont* or *Dupeyrou* (Pl. D, 2), with a pleasant garden. On the ground-floor is the *Cercle du Musée* (p. 195). At the back is the *Musée Challande*, a collection of stuffed Alpine animals (1 fr.).

The *Observatory*, erected for the benefit of the watch-manufacturers, is in telegraphic communication with Chaux-de-Fonds and Locle (p. 198). The adjoining *Mail*, a grass-plot planted with trees, commands a charming view of the lake and the Alps.

Neuchâtel is noted for its charitable institutions, such as the *Municipal Hospital*, founded by David de Purry (p. 196), the *Pourtalès Hospital*, near the Bern gate, and the *Préfargier Lunatic Asylum*, 3 M. from Neuchâtel, erected by M. de Meuron in 1844.

The \**Chaumont* (3845'; \**Hôtel de Chaumont*, a large house near the top, 3700', pens. 6-9 fr.; \**Hôtel du Château*, lower down, 3 min. to the S.E.; Eng. *Church Service* in summer), a spur of the Jura, rising to the N., is the finest point of view near Neuchâtel. The road to it diverges from the Chaux-de-Fonds road, 1½ M. from Neuchâtel, and leads to the top in 1½ hr. (diligence twice a day in summer in 2½ hrs., 2 fr., down in 1 hr., 1½ fr.; carr. with one horse 10, with two horses 20 fr.). Near the hotels at the top are a chapel and a schoolhouse. The view from the *Signal*, 15 min. above the hotels (indicator of the Swiss Alpine Club at the top by Imfeld) embraces the lakes of Neuchâtel and Morat, and the Alpine chain from the Sentis to Mont Blanc in the background. The afternoon light is best, but a perfectly clear horizon is rare. A charming view of the *Val de Ruz* and the Jura, to the W., is obtained from the (1¼ hr.) *Pré Louiset*. — An attractive route, following the mountain-ridge the whole way, via *La Dame* and *Chufort* (guide advisable), leads in 4 hrs. from the *Chaumont* to the *Chasseral* (p. 194). — Nearer the town there are pleasant wood-walks: to the *Roche de l'Ermitage*, *Pierre à Bot*, *Gorges du Seyon*, *Chanelaz* (p. 201), etc. — \**Gorges de l'Areuse*, see p. 201; \**Tête de Rang*, see below. — Numerous Celtic remains have been found at *La Tène*, near *Marin* (Pens. Nusslé, moderate), not far from St. Blaise (p. 194).

## 59. From Neuchâtel to Chaux-de-Fonds and Locle.

RAILWAY from Neuchâtel via Chaux-de-Fonds to (23½ M.) Locle in 2½ hrs. (fares 5 fr. 25, 3 fr. 80, 2 fr. 80 c.). This route, as far as Les Hauts-Geneveys, is very attractive; views to the left.

*Neuchâtel*, p. 195. The train skirts the slopes behind the town and the castle, at first running parallel to the Lausanne line, crosses the *Seyon*, and beyond a tunnel of 748 yds. affords a superb \*View of the lake and the Bernese Alps (to the S., the Mont Blanc). 3 M. *Corcelles* (1880'). The train ascends through wood; two short tunnels.

7 M. *Chambrelien* (2300'), beautifully situated almost perpendicularly above the valley of the *Reuse* (p. 199). Fine view near the Buffet. The train backs out from the station towards the N.E. and skirts a wooded chain of hills. To the right is the fertile *Val de Ruz*, with its numerous villages, above which rises the *Chaumont* (see above).

10½ M. *Les Geneveys-sur-Coffrane* (2870'; Hôt.-Brasserie du Jura); then (12½ M.) *Les Hauts-Geneveys* (3135'; Buffet; Hôt. du Jura; Hôt. du Nord), the highest point of view on the line, where Mont Blanc becomes very conspicuous.

The \**Tête de Rang* (4668'; Inn), ascended in 1¼ hr. from Hauts-Geneveys (by a lane to the left, 10 min. beyond the village), commands a magnificent and extensive view of the Jura westwards to the plateau of Langres, of the Vosges, and of the Alps from the Sentis to Mont Blanc and the mountains of Geneva. — A path leads hence along the hill to

the *Col des Loges* (4220'; \**Hôtel à la Vue des Alpes*), on the road from Neuchâtel to Chaux-de-Fonds. View similar, but less extensive. Descent either to (1½ M.) Hauts-Geneveys or to (3 M.) Chaux-de-Fonds.

The train passes through a tunnel, 2 M. long (9min.), under the *Col des Loges* to (16 M.) *Les Convers*, a solitary station in a rock-girt valley, formerly the junction for *St. Imier* (p. 198). Beyond a tunnel, ¾ M. long (3 min.), under *Mont Sagne*, and a shorter one, we reach —

**18½ M. La Chaux-de-Fonds** (3255'; 25,835 inh.; \**Fleur de Lys*, R. & A. 3, B. 1¼ fr.; \**Lion d'Or*; *Balance*), an important watch-making town, lying in a remote Alpine valley, nearly as high as the top of Snowdon, with handsome streets and public buildings. If time permit, the traveller may visit the *Church* with its skilfully vaulted roof, and the *Collège*, containing the municipal picture-gallery (good pictures by Swiss masters), the library, etc. The town, which formerly suffered from scarcity of water, is now provided with an excellent supply from the valley of the *Reuse* (near Champ du Moulin, p. 200), by means of an *Aqueduct*, 13 M. long, built in 1886-7 by W. Ritter and Hans Mathys.

From Chaux-de-Fonds to the picturesque *Côtes du Doubs*, a pleasant excursion. The road leads past the \**Restaurant Bel-Air* to a *Restaurant and Hotel*, near the *Combe de la Greffière* (view of the Doubs below), then descends through wood (short-cuts for walkers) towards the *Doubs* at (5¼ M.) the charmingly-situated *Maison Monsieur*, and skirts its bank past the \**Pavillon des Sonneurs* (Restaurant) to (2¼ M.) the prettily situated *Biaufond*. Then by boat to (½ hr.) *Le Refrain*, and on foot through grand and wild scenery to the (2¼ M.) picturesque *Moulin de la Mort* (refreshm.). Opposite are the curious *Echelles de la Mort*, used by the inhabitants. Here, and for several leagues farther N., the *Doubs*, whose lower course is also attractive, forms the boundary between France and Switzerland. Visitors may take a boat to (50 min.) the *Verrières du Bief d'Etoz*, then below the Fall of the *Doubs* continue either by boat or on foot along the French bank past (right) *La Goule* to (¾ hr.) *Bief d'Etoz*. Thence we proceed on the Swiss bank to the (¾ hr.) mill of *Theusseret*, ascend to the right to *Belfond*, and again descend to (1 hr.) *Goumois* (\**Couronne*, good trout), a village charmingly situated on both banks of the river. A picturesque road ascends hence to the E. in wide curves to (3 M.) *Seignelégier* (Cheval Blanc), whence a diligence runs several times daily to *Tavannes* and *Glovelier* (p. 10).

A pleasant road leads to the W. of La Chaux-de-Fonds to (1½ hr.) *Les Planchettes* (Restaurant) and the (1½ hr.) *Saut du Doubs* (p. 199).

**FROM CHAUX-DE-FONDS TO BIENNE**, 28 M., railway in 1½-2 hrs. (fares 4 fr. 50, 3 fr. 15, 2 fr. 25 c.). The line passes the station of (2½ M.) *Halte du Creux*, and enters the industrious *Val St. Imier*, watered by the *Suze* or *Schüss*. 5½ M. *Renan*; 8 M. *Sonvilier*, with the picturesque ruins of the castle of *Erguel* on a pine-clad rock. 10 M. *St. Imier* (2670'; 7114 inh.; *Hôt. de la Ville*; *Hôt. des Treize-Cantons*; *Couronne*), the capital of the valley, with considerable watch manufactories. (Ascent of the *Chasseral*, p. 194, by a bridle-path, 2½-3 hrs.) — 11 M. *Villeret*; 13½ M. *Cormoret*; 15½ M. *Courtelary*; 17 M. *Cortebert*; 18½ M. *Corgémont*. — 20 M. *Sonceboz*, and thence to (28 M.) *Bienna*, see p. 11.

The railway bends suddenly to the S.W. — 21 M. *Eplatures*.

**23½ M. Le Locle** (3020'; 11,312 inh.; \**Hôt. des Trois Rois*; *Hôt. du Jura*; *Hôt. National*), famed for its watches and jewellery. (Chronometers at Ulysse Nardin's.) In front of the Watchmakers'

School a bronze statue was erected in 1888 to *D. J. Richard* (d. 1741), founder of the watch-making industry in Le Locle and La Chaux-de-Fonds. The top of the *Sommartel* (4350'), 1 hr. to the S., affords a wide view of a great part of the Jura.

FROM LOCLE TO MORTEAU (Besançon), 8 M., railway in 35 min. via *Col des Roches* (where an interesting road diverges to the right to *les Bre-nets*, 2 M., see below) and *Villers-le-Lac*, 1 M. to the S.W. of the *Lac des Brenets* (see below). From Morteau to Besançon 40 M. (see Baedeker's *Northern France*).

FROM LOCLE TO BRENETS, 2½ M., railway in ¼ hr. This narrow-gauge line ascends to the right, passing through a tunnel, to the station of *Les Frêtes*, whence it proceeds through wooded valleys and meadows. Farther on, the train skirts the deep gorge of the *Bied* (beyond which runs the line to Morteau, see above) and passes through two tunnels into the valley of the Doubs to the large watchmaking village of *Les Brenets* ("Couronne; "Lion d'Or"). From the station, we descend through the village to the (15, ascent 20 min.) *Pré du Lac*, on the "*Lac des Brenets*", a lake 3 M. in length, which the Doubs forms above the waterfall. A boat (3 fr. there and back, more than 3 pers. 1 fr. each), or the small steam-boat which plies on Sundays (for large parties also on week-days) now conveys us down the dark-green lake, gradually narrowing between precipitous wooded sandstone rocks, and presenting a series of picturesque scenes. In 30 min. we reach the "*Saut du Doubs* (*Hôt. du Saut du Doubs*, with garden, on the Swiss side; *Hôt. de la Chute*, on the French side, both unpretending). Visitors should first order their meal on the Swiss side, and then cross to the French side. In about 6 min. from the French inn we obtain a fine view from a point high above the picturesque waterfall, which is 80' in height. A new road through beautiful woods, affording charming glimpses of the basin of the Doubs, leads back to (3 M.) *Les Brenets*.

## 60. From Neuchâtel to Pontarlier through the Val de Travers.

33½ M. RAILWAY in 1¾-2¾ hrs.; fares 6 fr. 75, 4 fr., 2 fr. 80 c. (From Pontarlier to Paris by Dijon, express in 10½ hrs.; from Bern to Paris 14¼ hrs.) This Jura Railway (comp. p. 197) also traverses a most picturesque country. The most striking points are between Neuchâtel and Noir-aigue, between Boveresse and the last tunnel above St. Sulpice, and between St. Pierre de la Cluse and Pontarlier. Finest views to the left.

*Neuchâtel*, see p. 195. The line, running parallel with that to Yverdon (p. 201) as far as Auvernier, crosses the *Seyon*. Beyond a short tunnel under the Val de Travers road we enjoy a beautiful \*View of the lake and the Alps (comp. p. 197). The train skirts lofty vine-clad slopes, and crosses the *Gorge of Serrières* by a bold viaduct. In the valley is *Suchard's* large chocolate factory, and above it rises the small château of *Beauregard*.

4 M. *Auvernier*; the little town lies below, to the left (1480'; *Hôtel du Lac*, moderate). The train diverges to the right from the Yverdon line (p. 201), and as it ascends we enjoy an admirable view of the lake and the Alps. On entering the rocky and wooded ravine of the *Reuse* or *Areuse* we observe the lofty viaduct of the Lausanne line (p. 202) far below us to the left. The last glimpse of the lake down this romantic valley is particularly picturesque. We soon enter a tunnel, high on the N. slope of the valley, almost under

the station of Chambrelien (p. 197). Seven more tunnels, before the fifth of which is the station of *Champ du Moulin* (2020'; Hôt. des Gorges, trout) in a picturesque situation (hence to the *Gorges de l'Areuse*, see p. 201).

Artificial conduits supply Neuchâtel and Chaux-de-Fonds (p. 198) with spring water from this point; the engine-house (2067'),  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. up the Reuse to the left, is interesting. The neighbouring house of lieutenant-colonel Perrier was, according to the inscription, once occupied for some time by J. J. Rousseau. A new footpath, behind the water-wheels, leads along the left bank of the Reuse to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) interesting *Saut de Brot*.

**12 M. Noiraigue** (2360'; \**Croix Blanche*), at the N. base of the *Creux du Van*. The valley, called the *Val de Travers* from this point to St. Sulpice, suddenly changes its character here, and the Reuse now flows calmly through a grassy dale.

From Noiraigue a steep path ascends the *Creux du Van* (4807') in 2 hrs., a better route than from *Boudry* (p. 201) or *St. Aubin* (p. 202), as the striking view, extending from Pilatus to Mont Blanc, is suddenly revealed. At the top is a basin, 500' deep, shaped like a horse-shoe, and nearly 3 M. in circumference. Within this is an excellent spring, to which the descent is steep and fatiguing but without danger. When the weather is about to change, this 'hollow of the wind' is filled with surging white vapour, which rises and falls like the steam in a boiling cauldron, but does not quit the basin. The phenomenon seldom lasts above an hour. A gun-shot produces a rattling echo, resembling a volley of musketry. Rare plants and minerals are found here. Simple refreshments may be obtained at the *Ferme Robert*, at the top.

From (14½ M.) *Travers* (2392'; *Ours*) a branch-line runs in the bottom of the valley viâ *Couvet*, *Môtiers*, and *Fleurier*, to *Buttes* and *St. Sulpice* (see below). Farther on are asphalt-mines on the opposite side of the valley. — **17 M. Couvet** (2418'; \**Ecu de France*), a pretty town. Here, and at *Môtiers* and *Fleurier*, excellent absinth is manufactured.

The line again ascends the N. slope of the valley. Opposite, far below, lies *Môtiers*—*Travers*; 2415'; *Maison de Ville*), where, by permission of the Prussian governor Lord Keith, Rousseau lived in 1752 after his expulsion from Yverdon by the government of Bern, and wrote his '*Lettres écrrites de la Montagne*'.

The \**Ravine of the Raisse* (affluent of the Reuse), with its picturesque rocks and waterfalls, deserves a visit. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from *Môtiers* we pass a bridge and follow the brook to the right, ascending a pretty wooded gorge. In 1 hr. we reach a new path, leading to the top (35 min.). From this point, with the aid of a guide or a good map, we may ascend the *Chasseron* (p. 202). — Behind *Môtiers* is the *Grotte de Môtiers*, a limestone cavern, one arm of which is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M. long. It may be safely explored for about  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. (rough walking; swarms of bats). At the entrance is a waterfall.

**19 M. Boveresse**, above the village of the name. In the valley, farther on, is **Fleurier** (2455'; \**Poste*; *Couronne*), with extensive watch and absinth-factories. Hence to the top of the *Chasseron* in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., see p. 202. Beyond a long tunnel, we observe *St. Sulpice* (2537') below us, on the left, with a large Portland cement factory. Scenery again very picturesque. Two bridges and two tunnels. In the valley,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the W. of *Fleurier*, the Reuse, which probably flows underground from the *Lac des Taillères*, rises in the form of a con-

siderable stream, soon capable of working a number of mills. Road and railway pass through the defile of *La Chaine*.

The line attains its highest point, and then enters a monotonous green valley with beds of peat. At (25 M.) **Verrières Suisse** (3060'; \**Balance*), the last Swiss village, the French 'Army of the East' under Bourbaki crossed the frontier in Feb. 1871. The train enters France before reaching (26 M.) **Verrières - France** (3015'). Near *St. Pierre de la Cluse* the scenery again becomes interesting. The defile of *La Cluse*, which railway and road both traverse, is fortified; on the left rises the ancient **Fort de Joux**, which was blown up with dynamite in 1877, overtopped by a new fort on a bold rock to the right. Mirabeau was imprisoned here in 1775 at the instance of his father; and in 1803 Toussaint Louverture, the negro chieftain of St. Domingo, died in the fort, where he had been confined by Napoleon.

We cross the *Doubs*, which drains the *Lac de St. Point*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S.W., and follow its left bank to Pontarlier. Pretty scenery.

$33\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Pontarlier** (2854'; 4675 inhab.; *Hôtel de la Poste*, Grande Rue, R. 2 fr.; *Hôt. de Paris*; *Hôtel National*; \**Rail. Restaur.*, D. incl. wine 3-4 fr.), a small town on the *Doubs*. Luggage examined here. Opposite the station are the *Collège* and the *Telegraph Office*.

From Pontarlier to *Cossonay* and *Vallorbe*, see R. 64.

## 61. From Neuchâtel to Lausanne.

46 1/2 M. RAILWAY in 2-2 1/2 hrs.; fares 7 fr. 80, 5 fr. 50, 3 fr. 90 c. (to Geneva in 2 3/4-5 hrs.; fares 12 fr. 70, 8 fr. 90, 6 fr. 35 c.) — STEAMBOAT on the *Lake of Neuchâtel* between Neuchâtel and *Morat* (p. 208), and between Neuchâtel and *Estavayer* only (twice daily in 1 1/2 hr., corresponding with the train to Freiburg, p. 205).

**Neuchâtel**, see p. 195. Route to (4 M.) *Auvernier*, see p. 199. The Lausanne train, diverging from the Pontarlier line, quits the lake, to which it returns beyond Bevaix (p. 202). 5 M. **Colombier** (*Hôtel du Jardin*; *Cheval Blanc*), with an old château converted into a barrack, and beautiful avenues, yields excellent white wine. (On the lake, 1 1/2 M. to the E., is the *Chanelaz Hydropathic*, with pleasure-grounds and charming views; pens. 6-8 fr.) — 6 M. **Boudry** (1693'); the little town (1542'; *Maison de Ville*), the birthplace of Marat, lies below the line, on the right bank of the *Areuse*, 1 M. from the station.

The "Gorges de l'*Areuse* are interesting. Leaving stat. Boudry, we cross the line (passing the viaduct on the left) and pass through the village of *Trois-rods*. Before the last house we turn to the left, between walls, and descend in 20 min. to the entrance to the ravine. A path, hewn in the rock at places, affords striking views of the narrow, wooded gorge, above which the rocks and trees frequently meet. In 5 min. we come to a path to the left, leading to the *Chalet aux Clées* (donation for the use of the path expected). In 20 min. more we observe the *Grotte aux Fours*, above us, on the right, with a large entrance (easily accessible). Farther on, the Pontarlier railway runs high above the gorge, on the right, and still higher is the carriage-road. We next reach (55 min.; 1 hr. 40 min. from Boudry station) the *Champ du Moulin*, picturesquely situated (station for several

trains, p. 200). — Perhaps a more convenient way of making this excursion is to take the train to Champ du Moulin and then to walk down through the Gorges to Boudry. Another path descends to the Gorges from Chambrenier (p. 197). *Noirague* (p. 200) is 3 M. distant.

From Boudry to the *Creux du Van* (p. 200), 3 hrs.

Beyond Boudry the train is carried by a great viaduct over the deep valley of the *Arcuse*, or *Reuse*. The stream falls into the lake near *Cortaillod*, where the best red wine in the canton is produced. 9 M. *Bevair* (1568'). The line returns to the bank of the lake, which it follows to Yverdon. 11 M. *Gorgier-St. Aubin*; 14 M. *Vaumarcus*, with the fine well-preserved castle of that name. At (16 M.) *Concise* (1453'; *Ecu de France*) many traces of ancient lake-villages have been found. To the right, above, lies *Corcelles*, near which are three blocks of granite, 5' to 8' in height, placed in the form of a triangle, but not visible from the line. They are said to commemorate the battle of Grandson, but are more probably of Celtic origin. 18 M. *Onnens-Bonvillars*.

21 M. **Grandson** (*Lion d'Or*; *Croix Rouge*; *Hôtel de la Gare*), a picturesque little town (1709 inh.) probably of Roman origin, has a handsome old *Château* of Baron de Blonay, now restored. (\*View from the terrace.) The old *Church*, Romanesque with a Gothic choir, which once belonged to a Benedictine abbey, contains columns with interesting capitals.

The château of Grandson, originally the seat of a family of that name and said to have been built about the year 1000, was taken by the Bernese in 1475, and in Feb. 1476 captured by Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, who, contrary to the treaty, caused the Bernese garrison to be hanged or drowned. A few weeks later, on 3rd March, 1476, the Duke was surprised by the advancing Confederates near Grandson, and notwithstanding his numerical superiority (50,000 Burgundians, it is said, against 20,000 Swiss) was utterly defeated. Part of the enormous booty captured on the occasion is still preserved in the Swiss arsenals.

The train skirts the S.W. end of the lake, and crosses the *Thièle* near its influx into the lake.

24 M. **Yverdon** (1433'; 6330 inh.; \**Hôt. de Londres*, R. & A. 2½, D. 3 fr.; *Paon*), the Roman *Eburodunum*, is a thriving little town on the *Thièle*, with pleasant promenades and fine views. The *Château*, erected by Duke Conrad of Zähringen in 1135, and the seat of Pestalozzi's famous school in 1805-25, is now occupied by the town-schools, a library, and a museum of Celtic, Roman, and other antiquities. Near the churchyard are some mural fragments of a Roman fort. To the S.E. (¾ M.) are the *Bains d'Yverdon*, with a sulphur spring and a Kurhaus (pens. 7 fr.), halfway to which are the *Pension La Prairie* and the *Pension Le Bosquet*, both with gardens (pens. 5-6 fr.).

The *Chasseron* (5285'), a height of the Jura, N.W. of Yverdon, commands a fine view. Diligence twice daily in 3¼ hrs. to *Ste. Croix* (3635'; Pens. Jacques; 1½-2 hrs. from the top), noted for its musical boxes. The descent may be made, if desired, by a good road to (1½ hr.) *Fleurier* (p. 200). — The *Aiguille de Beaulmes* (5128') and *Mont Suchet* (5236') are also fine points (3½-4 hrs.; comp. p. 209).

From Yverdon to *Payerne* and *Freiburg*, see p. 205.

The train quits the lake, and enters the broad valley of the *Thièle*, a stream formed by the confluence of the *Orbe* (p. 208) and the *Talent* near stat. *Ependes*. To the W. rises the long chain of the Jura: the Aiguille de Beaulmes and Mont Suchet (p. 202), between which in the distance are the Mont d'Or, the Dent de Vaulion (p. 209), and Mont Tendre.

30 M. *Chavornay-Orbe* (the small town of *Orbe* lies  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N.W.; omnibus at the station; p. 208). Two tunnels under the *Mauremont*. Then ( $33\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Eclépens* (p. 208). The train enters the wooded valley of the *Vénoge*, which is connected with the *Thièle* by the *Canal d'Entreroches*, passes *La Sarraz* (p. 208), and stops at —

38 M. **Penthalaz-Cossonay** (1850'; *Hôt. des Grands Moulins*); the little town of Cossonay lies on a wooded hill to the right. — To *Vallorbe* and *Pontarlier*, see R. 64.

Beyond (43 M.) *Bussigny*, to the S., appear the mountains of Savoy.  $44\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Renens*.

$46\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Lausanne*, see p. 225.

## 62. From Bern to Lausanne (*Vevey*).

61 M. RAILWAY to Freiburg in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. (3 fr. 35, 2 fr. 35 c., 1 fr. 70 c. ; to Chexbres in  $3\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. (8 fr. 95, 6 fr. 30, 4 fr. 50 c.); to Lausanne in  $3\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. (10 fr. 20, 7 fr. 15, 5 fr. 10 c.); to Geneva in  $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (16 fr. 55, 11 fr. 60, 8 fr. 30 c.). — Travellers to Vevey had better alight at Chexbres (comp. p. 206). Best views on the left.

*Bern*, see p. 134. To the left we obtain a glimpse of the Bernese Alps, and the mountains of the Simme and Sarine valleys, among which the serrated Brenleire (7743') and Foliérant (7690') are conspicuous; more to the right is the Moléson; to the left, the pyramidal Niesen. This view is soon hidden by wood. 3 M. *Bümpfiz*; 6 M. *Thörishaus*. The train descends and crosses the *Sense*, the boundary between the cantons of Bern and Freiburg. 9 M. *Flamatt*.

To the W. ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  M.); diligence thrice daily in 50 min., viâ *Neuenegg*) lies *Laupen* (*Bär*), a small town with an ancient château, at the confluence of the *Sense* and the *Sarine*, famed in the annals of Switzerland for a victory gained in 1339 by the Bernese under *Rudolph von Erlach* (p. 187) over the army of Freiburg and the allied nobility of the Uechtland, Aargau, Savoy, and Burgundy. The anniversary is kept every five years. The battlefield on the *Bramberg*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N. of the road to Neuenegg, is marked by a monument, erected in 1829.

Beyond the next tunnel we enter the green valley of the *Taferna-Bach*.  $12\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Schmitten*; 16 M. *Düdingen* (Fr. *Guin*), where we cross a viaduct, 100' high. Beyond *Bulliswyl*, which lies to the left, the train crosses the profound gorge of the *Saane* or *Sarine* by means of the huge iron *Viaduc de Gransey*, 250' in height.

20 M. **Freiburg**. — *HÔTEL SUISSE*, R., L., & A. 3-4 fr., well spoken of; *FAUCON*; — *HÔTEL DE L'AUTRUCHE*, *HÔTEL DE LA TÊTE-NOIRE*, *CROIX BLANCHE*, 2nd class, plain, *Rail. Restaurant*.

*Freiburg* (2100'; pop. 12,239), Fr. *Fribourg*, the capital of Canton Freiburg, the ancient *Uechtland*, founded in 1178 by Berthold IV.

of Zähringen, stands like Bern on a rocky height nearly surrounded by the *Sarine* (*Saane*). Most of the inhabitants speak French. The town lies on the boundary between the two tongues, and German is still spoken in the lower quarters.

As the picturesque situation of the town and its bridges is not seen from the railway-station, the following walk of 1½ hr. is recommended. From the station past the little Protestant church and through the town to the Hôtel de Ville and the church of St. Nicholas; then, to the left, cross the Great Suspension Bridge (p. 205), and ascend the road to the right to the *Pont de Gotteron*; cross this, and follow a road leading to the hamlet of *Bourguillon*. After 6 min. we take a short-cut to the right, regain the road, and descend to the right, through the old *Porte de Bourguillon*, to the picturesquely situated *Loretto Chapel* (fine view of the town). Near a small chapel, farther on, we obtain to the left a view of the valley of the Sarine, which has been converted into a reservoir to supply the town. A path with steps descends from this point to the lower town, turning to the left at the fountain and passing the church of *St. John* (founded by the knights of Malta), beyond which we cross the Sarine by a stone bridge (*Pont St. Jean*), and either ascend by the steps to the Hôtel de Ville, or follow the road to the left leading to the station.

The Gothic \*CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, founded in 1283, and rebuilt in the 15th cent., has been recently restored. The handsome tower, 280' high, erected in 1470-92, has a portal adorned with curious reliefs.

The \*Organ, one of the finest in Europe, with 67 stops and 7800 pipes, some of them 32' in length, was built by *Al. Mooser* (d. 1839), whose bust has been placed under the instrument to the right. Performances in summer at 1.30 and (except Sat. and the eves of festivals) 8 p.m. daily. If fewer than 20 persons assemble, there is no performance unless the sum paid for the tickets is made up to 20 fr. — The late-Gothic carved *Stalls* deserve notice. The second chapel on the S. side contains a pleasing picture by *Deschwanden*, St. Anne and St. Mary. The choir has three modern stained-glass windows (St. Nicholas and other saints). A tablet on the S. pillar at the entrance to the choir is to the memory of *Canisius* (d. 1597), a famous Jesuit, who is buried in St. Michael's Church (see below).

The HÔTEL DE VILLE, near the church of St. Nicholas, occupies the site of the palace of the dukes of Zähringen. The octagonal clock-tower dates from 1511. In front of it stands a venerable lime-tree, 14' in circumference, supported by stone pillars.

According to tradition, this tree was originally a twig, borne by a young native of Freiburg when he arrived in the town, breathless and exhausted from loss of blood, to announce to his fellow-citizens the victory of Morat (1476). 'Victory' was the only word he could utter, and having thus fulfilled his mission, he expired.

In the vicinity is a bronze Statue of *Father Grégoire Girard* (d. 1850).

Near the Morat Gate is the old Jesuits' COLLÈGE OF ST. MICHAEL, with a church, founded by Father Canisius, but now managed by secular clergy. Opposite it, to the left, is a plain, barrack-like Boys' School, founded by the Jesuits, in 1827. — The Lycée, next the Collège, contains the valuable (\*ANTONAL MUSEUM).

Two rooms on the ground-floor contain the MARCELLO MUSEUM, bequeathed to the town by the sculptress Duchess Adela Colonna (d. 1879), a native of Freiburg, who assumed the name of *Marcello*: busts and statues (\*Pythia) by *Marcello*; pictures by her, and by Velasquez, Regnault, Hébert, Delacroix, Fortuny, Courbet, etc.; tapestry, furniture, etc.; also

the *Cantonal Picture Gallery* of ancient and modern works. — On the first floor (five rooms) is a valuable collection of antiquities from lake-dwellings, Roman and Swiss relics, ethnographical objects, weapons and armour, coins, etc. — The second floor (two rooms) contains zoological and physical, the third floor mineralogical and botanical collections.

The great \*SUSPENSION BRIDGE, or *Grand Pont Suspendu*, constructed by Chaley in 1834, is 270 yds. long, and 168' above the Sarine. It is supported by six wire-ropes, 410 yds. in length, which form a single inverted arch, the extremities being secured by 128 anchors attached to blocks of stone far below the surface of the earth. On the side next the town the chains pass through the walls of several houses. — A little farther up is the PONT DE GOTTERON (250 yds. long, 245' high), a similar bridge, constructed in 1840 over the *Vallée de Gotteron*, a deep ravine descending to the Sarine. On the right side its chains are secured in the sandstone rock itself.

FROM FREIBURG TO YVERDON, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$  M., railway in 2 hrs. (3 fr. 75 c. or 2 fr. 65 c.). Near (3 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Belfaux* is a huge embankment, forming an aqueduct for the *Sornaz*, 150 yds. in length. Stat. *Grolley*, *Léchelles*, *Cousset*, *Corcelles*, and (14 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Payerne* (p. 207), the junction of the 'Ligne de Broye'. We cross the *Broye* and the *Glane*, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Cugy*; 20 M. *Estavayer* (*Maison de Ville*; *Cerf*), a little town with the picturesque château of *Chilnaux*, on the Lake of Neuchâtel. (Steamer twice daily by *Cortaillod* and *Auvérnier* to *Neuchâtel*, p. 195) — 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Cheyres*; 26 M. *Yvonand*, on a tongue of land projecting far into the lake, at the mouth of the *Mentue*, where Roman relics have been found. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Yverdon* (p. 202).

To the S.E. of Freiburg (15 M.), road by *Rechthalden* and *Plafeyen*; diligence in summer daily in 4 hrs.), in the valley of the *Sense*, is the Schwarze See (*Lac Noir*, 3366'), amidst lofty mountains, and well stocked with fish. On its bank lies the \*Schwarzsee-Bad, or *Bains Domène* (R. 1-3, board 4-6 fr. per day), with sulphur-springs. The *Kaisereggenschloss* (118'), to the S.E. (3 hrs., with guide), commands the Bernese and Valaisian Alps. — From the Schwarze See over the *Col de Chésalettes* to (10 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Charney*, see p. 192; over the *Gantrist Pass* to *Thun*, p. 191.

\**Berra* (*Birrenberg*, 5655'), 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. from Freiburg, interesting. Road by *Marty*, a village prettily situated on the *Gérine* (*Aegerenbach*), to (6 M.) *Le Mouret*; thence a bridle-path up the *Käsenberg* to the (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) top. Extensive view of the Jura, the lakes of Neuchâtel, Morat, and Bienna, and the Alps. Descent to *Valsainte* (p. 192)  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., to the Schwarze See 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.

As the train proceeds we enjoy a view of the Simmenthal and Freiburg Mts. to the left, the Moléson being conspicuous. The *Glane*, with its perpendicular banks, and a handsome bridge of four arches which carries the road across it, are also seen to the left. 24 M. *Matran*; 25 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Rosé*; 27 M. *Neyruz*; 28 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Cottens*; 30 M. *Chénens*. Near (33 M.) *Villaz-St. Pierre* the train enters the valley of the *Glane*; on the left are the fertile slopes of the *Gibloux* (3947'). Near Romont, to the left, is the nunnery of *La Fille Dieu*.

36 M. **Romont** (2325'; pop. 1885; \**Cerf*; *Couronne*; \**Croix Blanche*), a little town on the *Glane*, with ancient walls and watch-towers, is picturesquely situated on a hill. The Castle on the S. side, founded by the Burgundian kings in the 10th cent., is now occupied by the local authorities. The old Gothic Church contains choir-stalls with grotesque carving. At the S. end of the hill rises a massive round tower; the adjoining grounds afford a pleasing view.

FROM ROMONT TO BULLE (p. 240), 12 M., branch-line in 50 min. Stations *Vuisternens*, *Sales*, *Vaulruz* (p. 241).

39½ M. *Siviriez*. A tunnel pierces the watershed between the Glane and the Broye. 42 M. *Vauderens*. To the right lies the valley of the *Broye*, with the Payerne railway and the town of *Rue* (see below). At (46 M.) *Oron-le-Châtel* (2378') we pass through a cutting in the castle-hill to the station on the S. side; *Oron-la-Ville* lies below, to the right (see below). The train now descends and crosses the *Mionnaz* and the *Broye*. 48 M. Stat. *Palézieux* (see below). We again ascend slightly, traversing a smiling and partially wooded tract, to (53½ M.) *Chexbres*.

The \**Signal de Chexbres* (1920'; \**Hôt. du Signal*, with garden), 10 min. from the station, affords a superb view. At our feet lies the greater part of the Lake of Geneva; to the left Vevey; above it, from left to right, are the saddle of the Col de Jaman, the tooth-like Dent de Jaman, the broad back of the Rochers de Naye, and the Tour d'Aï and Tour de Morges; farther back, the Grand-Meoveran and the Dent de Morgles. In the centre of the background is the pyramid of Mont Catogne; on its left rises the snowy cone of Mont Velan; to the right the Savoy Mts., with the Dent d'Oche. — Travellers bound for Vevey may descend direct from the Signal to the village of Chexbres.

FROM CHEXBRES TO VEVEY, 4 M. The diligence, corresponding with every train, descends to Vevey in 45 min. (passengers may alight at the station); ascent from Vevey to Chexbres 1½ hr., leaving Vevey about 2 hrs. before the train is due at Chexbres. The road leads through (1 M.) the large village of *Chexbres* (1903'); \**Hôt. Victoria*, with garden and fine view, pens. from 5 fr.; \**Lion d'Or*, with its old castle (whence a path descends direct to *Rivaz-St. Saphorin*, a station on the W. Railway, p. 234), and then descends, in view of the beautiful lake and the Savoy Mts., to the Lausanne and Vevey road and (3 M.) *Vevey* (p. 228).

Beyond the next tunnel (506 yds.) a \*\*VIEW of singular beauty, embracing the greater part of the Lake of Geneva and the surrounding mountains, is suddenly disclosed. In the direction of Vevey, which is not itself visible, are the Pléiades, the Dent de Jaman, the valley of the Rhone, and the Savoy Mts.; in the foreground lie numerous villages amidst vineyards. Beyond a tunnel (through which the setting sun shines in summer) and stat. *Grandvaux* (*Cully*) we observe the villages of Lutry, Pully, and Ouchy on the lake, and Lausanne on the hill above them. Beyond another tunnel and a viaduct we reach (58½ M.) *La Conversion* (*Lutry*), and cross the valley of the *Paudèze* (p. 228) by a viaduct of nine arches. After another short tunnel our train reaches the Lausanne and Vevey line.

61 M. *Lausanne*, see p. 225.

### 63. From Lausanne to Payerne and Lyss.

63 M. RAILWAY in 4½ hrs.; fare: 7 fr. 45, 5 fr. 35 c. (no 1st class).

To *Palézieux* (13 M.), see above. We follow the pleasant valley of the *Broye*. 15 M. *Palézieux-halte*; 17½ M. *Châtillens* (1½ M. to the N.E. is *Oron-la-Ville*, see above); 20 M. *Ecublens-Rue*. The little town of *Rue* (2323'; *Maison de Ville*; *Fleur de Lis*) lies on a hill to the right, commanded by an old château. 23 M. *Bressonaz*.

24½ M. *Moudon* (1690'; pop. 2647; *Hôt. du Pont*; *Couronne*;

*Hôt. de la Ville*), with the châteaux of *Carouge* and *Rochefort*, an old town, the Roman *Minodunum*, and long the capital of the Pays de Vaud. Handsome Gothic church. — Farther on we cross the Broye twice. 27½ M. *Lucens*, with a picturesque old château; 30 M. *Henniez*, to the left of which are the old château and church of *Sur-pierre*, on a lofty crag; 32 M. *Granges-Marnand*.

37 M. **Payerne** (1480'; pop. 3673; \**Ours*; *Croix Blanche*), an old town, the Roman *Paterniacum* (?), was early in the middle ages a frequent residence of the kings of Burgundy.

In the 10th cent. Bertha, wife of Rudolph II., erected a church and Benedictine abbey here, the former now a granary, the latter a school. Her bones, with those of her husband and her son Conrad, were discovered in 1817 below a tower of the old church, and were buried in the Parish Church, where the queen's saddle with a hole for her distaff is shown. To this day the expression, 'Ce n'est plus le temps où Berthe flait', is a regretful allusion to the 'good old times'.

From Payerne to *Freiburg* and *Iverdon*, see p. 205.

The valley of the Broye becomes broad and marshy. 38½ M. *Corcelles*; 40½ M. *Dompierre*; 42 M. *Domdidier*.

43½ M. **Avenches** (1519'; pop. 1864; \**Couronne*; *Hôtel de Ville*), now a small town, was the ancient capital of the Helvetii, the Rom. *Aventicum*. Distinct remains of an *Amphitheatre* and other buildings, and of the old town-walls, testify to its former prosperity. The mediæval *Castile*, at the entrance to the town, occupies the site of the Roman capitol. To the N.W. rises a solitary Corinthian column 39' high, the remnant of a temple of Apollo, now called *Le Cigognier*, from the stork's nest which has occupied it for centuries. The *Museum* (custodian lives near the church; small fee) contains mosaics, inscriptions, and other relics recently found here; in its garden is the above-mentioned amphitheatre.

In his Childe Harold (iii. 65) Lord Byron alludes to the 'Cigognier': —

'By a lone wall a lonelier column rears

A grey and grief-worn aspect of old days.'

For centuries a tradition was current that the tombstone of a daughter of Julius Alpinus had been discovered at Avenches, the supposed inscription on which Lord Byron describes as a most affecting composition (Ch. Har. iii., 66, 67); but both monument and inscription are said to have been invented by a certain Paulus Guilelmus, who lived in the 16th cent.

At (45½ M.) *Faoug* (Soleil; Hôt. Wicky) we approach the **Lake of Morat** (1428'), the Roman *Lacus Aventicensis* and the *Uecht-See* of the middle ages, 5½ M. long. It is separated from the Lake of Neuchâtel by the narrow *Mont Vully* towards the N. and the *Charmontel* to the S., but connected with it by the *Broye*.

47½ M. **Morat**, Ger. *Murten* (1522'; pop. 2360; *Couronne* or *Post*; *Croix*; *Lion*; *Pens*. *Kauer*, on the lake, moderate; *Rail. Restaur.*), an ancient little town with well preserved gates and walls. Its narrow arched streets are overshadowed by an old *Castle*, which in 1476, with a garrison of 1500 Bernese under Adrian von Bubenberg, resisted the artillery of Charles the Bold for ten days before the battle of Morat. The *School* contains a collection of Burgundian weapons. *Lake Baths* next the *Pension Kauer*, at the S. end of the town.

About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S. of Morat, near the lake, rises a marble *Obelisk*, erected in 1822 in memory of the Battle of Morat, which was fought on 22nd June, 1476. This was the bloodiest of those three disastrous contests (Grandson, Morat, and Nancy), in which the puissant Duke of Burgundy successively lost his treasure, his courage, and his life ('Gut, Muth, und Blut'). The Burgundians lost 15,000 men and all their military stores.

The STEAMBOAT FROM MORAT to NEUCHÂTEL (twice daily in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) crosses the lake to *Motier* and *Praz*, at the E. base of the vine-clad *Mont Vully* (2267'); at *Sugiez* it passes under a wooden bridge and enters the *Broye*. To the W. stretches the *Jura*, from the *Weissenstein* to the *Chasseron*. Near *La Sauge* we enter the *Lake of Neuchâtel* (p. 194), steering first S.W. to *Cudrefin*, and afterwards N.W. to *St. Blaise* and *Neuchâtel* (p. 195).

Near ( $50\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Galmitz*, Fr. *Charmey*, we leave the lake. To the left is the *Grosse Moos*, an extensive marshy tract, partly reclaimed of late.  $52\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Kerzers*, Fr. *Chiètres* (\*Pens. *Mösching*, 4- $4\frac{1}{2}$  fr.);  $54\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Fräschels*, Fr. *Frasse*; 57 M. *Kallnach*.

$59\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Aarberg** (1470'; pop. 1249; *Krone*), an old town on an island in the *Aare*. Adjoining the church is the old castle of the counts of Aarberg, who sold their dominions to Bern in 1351.

The train crosses the *Aare* to (63 M.) *Lyss*, on the *Bienne* and *Bern* line (p. 12).

#### 64. From Lausanne to Vallorbes and Pontarlier.

45 M. RAILWAY in  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. (7 fr. 70, 5 fr. 35, 3 fr. 70 c.). Express from Lausanne to Paris by this route (327 M.) in  $10\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (58 fr. 50, 39 fr. 65, 26 fr. 5 c.).

To (9 M.) *Penthalaz-Cossenay*, see p. 203. The train at first runs parallel with the *Yverdon* line and diverges to the left at *Villars-Lussery*. 15 M. **La Sarraz** (1647'; *Maison de Ville*), a small town with an old château. Two short tunnels. We then ascend to (18 M.) *Arnex* (1791');  $3\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the N. lies the picturesque little town of **Orbe** (1460'; 1947 inh.; *Deux Poissons*; *Ecu de France*), on the *Orbe*, which is crossed here by two bridges. Early in the middle ages Orbe was the capital of Little Burgundy, to which period belong the two towers of the château (view from the terrace).

The line then leads in long windings, affording a splendid view, at first to the right, then to the left of the entire Alpine chain from the *Mont Blanc* to the *Jungfrau*, by *Boßlens*, to (22 M.) *Croy-Romain-motier*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the little old town of *Romainmôtier* (2295'; *Maison de Ville*). Farther on, the train skirts wooded hills; on the right, in the deep valley of the *Orbe*, lies the village of *Les Clées* with its castle, and high on the left bank are the villages of *Lignerolles*, whence *Mont Suchet* (5235') is easily ascended in 2 hrs., and *Ballaigues* (\*Hôt.-Pens. *la Sapinière*; \*Pens. *Maillefer*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the E.), visited as a summer resort (Engl. Church service). Two short tunnels; then (26 M.) *Le Day*, the junction for *Le Pont* (see p. 209). Near *Vallorbes* we cross the *Orbe* by a handsome iron bridge above the influx of the *Jougnenaz*.

$28\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Vallorbes** (2520'; 2147 inh.; \*Hôtel de Genève, at the



# GENÈVE.

1 : 100000

Mètres  
Pieds

1000  
2000  
3000  
4000  
5000







station; *Maison de Ville*, *Croix Blanche*, both moderate), a watch-making place, at the base of the *Mont d'Or* (4818'), almost totally rebuilt since the fire of 1883.

FROM VALLORBES TO LE PONT,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M., railway in 40 min. To ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Le Day*, see p. 208. The line to Le Pont diverges here to the right and, skirting the wooded slopes of the Dent de Vaulion, gradually ascends to the tunnel (500 yds. long) under the *Mont d'Orzeires* (3395'), whence it descends along the *Lac Brenet* (see below) to —

$7\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Le Pont* (*Truite*), a hamlet at the N. end of the *Lac de Joux* (3310'; 5 M. long,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. broad), which is separated from the little *Lac Brenet* by an embankment with a bridge. On the N. side of the *Lac Brenet* are a number of apertures (*entonnoirs*) in the rocks, serving to drain the lake, the waters of which, after a subterranean course of 3 M., re-appear as the so-called *Source of the Orbe*, 750' lower.

*Le Pont* lies on the S. foot of the \**Dent de Vaulion* (4880'), the W. side of which presents a barren and rugged precipice, 1600' high, while the E. side is a gentle, grassy slope. The top is reached in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from *Le Pont* (experts may dispense with a guide). View of the *Lac de Joux*, the *Lac des Rousses*, the *Noirmont*, and the *Dôle*; to the S.E. part of the Lake of Geneva, and beyond it *Mont Blanc* and the Alps of the Valais; lastly the Bernese Oberland.

A small steamboat plies on the idyllic *Lac de Joux* (to *Rocheray* in 50 min.; 60 c.). It crosses from *Le Pont* to *L'Abbaye*, a prettily situated hamlet on the E. bank, whence the *Mont Tendre* (5612') may be ascended in 2 hrs. (fine view). The following stations are *Le Lieu*, on the W. bank; *Grosjean* and *Bioux*, on the E. bank; and *Le Rocheray* (Hôt. *Bellevue*), at the S. extremity of the lake. Omnibus hence to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Le Sentier* (\**Pens. Guignard*; *Union*; Hôt. *de Ville*; *Lion d'Or*), a pleasant village on the *Orbe*, frequented as a health-resort. About 2 M. higher up is the village of *Le Brassus* (3412'; Hôt. *de la Lande*; Hôt. *de France*); thence over the *Col de Marchairuz* to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Rolle*, see p. 224.

The train backs out from the station, describes a wide curve and ascends the pretty, wooded valley of the *Jougnenaz*, where it soon enters French territory. A short and a long tunnel are passed through before (35 M.) *Hôpitaux-Jougne*. We then cross the highest ridge of the Jura and descend through wooded and rocky valleys to (42 M.) *Frambourg*. Near the *Fort de Joux*, before the defile of *La Cluse* (p. 201), we join the Neuchâtel line.

45 M. *Pontarlier*, see p. 201.

## 65. Geneva and Environs.

**Arrival.** PRINCIPAL STATION (*Gare de Cornavin*; Pl. D, 2), for the Swiss Jura-Simplon and the French Paris, Lyons, & Mediterranean lines, on the right bank, at the upper end of the Rue du Montblanc. *Omnibus* from the station to all the hotels (and from the hotels to the station) 30 c.; each box 15 c. — STATION OF EAUX-VIVES (*Gare des Vollandes*), for Annemasse, Cluses, Annecy, Bouveret, and Bellegarde, on the left bank (Pl. F, 8; tramway to the Place du Molard and the Cornavin Station). The French railway-time is about 26 min. behind that of Geneva. — STEAMBOAT PIERS on the S. (left) bank by the Jardin Anglais, and on the N. (right) bank by the Quai des Pâquis (Pl. E, 1; for the express boats only).

**Hotels.** *On the Right Bank*, with view of the lake and the Alps: \*GRAND HÔT. NATIONAL (Pl. f.; F, 2), a large house on the Quai du Léman, finely situated; HÔT. DES BERGUES (Pl. a; D, 4), Quai des Bergues; \*HÔT. DE RUSSIE (Pl. b; D, 4) and \*GRAND-HÔT. DE LA PAIX (Pl. c; D, 4), on the Quai du Montblanc; \*HÔT. BEAU-RIVAGE (Pl. d; E, 4) and \*HÔT. D'ANGLETERRE (Pl. e; E, 4), on the Quai des Pâquis. \*HÔT. RICHEMOND

(Pl. r; E, 4), Place des Alpes. — *On the Left Bank*: "Hôt. MÉTROPOLE (Pl. g; D, 5), by the Jardin Anglais; "Hôt. DE L'ECU (Pl. h; C, 4); both with view of the lake. All these hotels are of the first class, with corresponding charges: R., L., & A. from 4-5, B. 1½, lunch 4 D. 5 fr. — "Hôt. DU LAC (Pl. k; D, 5), R., L., & A. 3-5, D. incl. wine 4 fr.; "Hôt. DE LA POSTE (Pl. l; B, 4), frequented by Germans, R., L., & A. 3½, D. incl. wine 3½, S. incl. wine 3 fr.; "Hôt. DE PARIS (Pl. m; D, 5), with view of the lake, R. & A. 2½-3 fr.; "Hôt. VICTORIA (Pl. m; E, 6), Rue Pierre-Fatio, R., L., & A. 3½, D. 3½ fr.; "HÔTEL DU MONT BLANC, BALANCE (Pl. n; C, 4), and GRAND AIGLE (Pl. o; D, 5), in the Rue du Rhône. — On the right bank: Hôt. SUISSE (Pl. p; D, 3), R., L., & A. 3½, D. 3½ fr.; Hôt. DE GENEVE (Pl. q; D, 3), R., L., & A. 3, D. 3 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. BEL-AIR (Pl. s; D, 4), these three in the Rue du Montblanc; "HÔTEL BAUR ET DE LA GARE (Pl. t; D, 2), and Hôt. DE LA MONNAIE, all near the station.

Pensions (*Pensions alimentaires*), very numerous owing to the great influx of strangers: 120 to 300 fr. per month. *Beau-Site* (150-200 fr.), Rue Général Dufour 20; *Vultier* (6 fr. per day), Quai Pierre Fatio 12; *Fischer*, Quai des Eaux-Vives 3 (6 fr. per day; lake-baths near it); *Mmes. Livet & Grobet*, Quai des Eaux-Vives 2 (for ladies, 150-170 fr.); *Mme. Roeder*, Rue de Candolle 15; *Lange-Goetz*, Quai des Eaux-Vives 10; *Mlle. Bovet*, Quai des Eaux-Vives 12; *Mme. Verdan-Courvoisier*, Rue de Candolle 17; *Bérard*, Rue du Rhône 59; *Mme. Fleischmann*, Rond-Point de Plainpalais 5 (6-7 fr.); *Faure-Mathey* (*Maison des Trois Rois*), Place Bel-Air 2 (5 fr. per day, 125 fr. per month); *Mme. Chappuis*, Boul. des Philosophes 15; *Jackson-Fromont*, Rue du Montblanc and Rue Pradier 1; *Weiten*, Place Töpffer 5; *Mmes. Ewer-Lassalle's* Home for Lady Students, Rue Thalberg 4 (Place des Alpes); *Morhardt*, Boul. de Plainpalais 20; *Pens. du Rhône*, Boul. de Plainpalais 26; *Mlle. Tallon*, Plainpalais, Chemin du Soleil levant 7 (90-100 fr.); *Pens. Mon-Repos* (*Miles. de Planta*), Boulevard Helvétique 22 (4-6 fr.); *Mme. Duraffourd*, Boulevard des Philosophes 3; *Mme. Richardet* (6 fr.), Rue du Montblanc 8; *Vve. Picard* (180 fr.), Place de la Métropole 2; *Mme. Huguenin*, Place des Alpes and Rue Lévrier 13; *Mrs. Watson*, Rue de la Grenade 2 (Quai du Léman); *Durand*, Chemin Dancet 3; *Maret*, Petit-Florisant 12; "Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Séjour, in Champel-sur-Arve (pens. 6, R. from 1½ fr.); "Hôt.-Pens. de la Roseraie, same place; "Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue, Rue de Lyon 29, with garden (5-7 fr.). — Villas. Many of the pleasant villas and country-houses in the neighbourhood of Geneva are let to visitors.

Cafés. *Kiosque des Bastions*, on the Promenade des Bastions (p. 215), with music almost every afternoon and evening; *Café du Nord*, *de la Couronne*, and *de Genève*, all on the Grand Quai; *du Théâtre*, in the Theatre; *du Musée*; *Lyrique*; in the Jardin Anglais, etc. — Beer at the cafés. Also *Scholl's*, Rue du Rhône 92; *Landolt*, opposite the University and the Jardin des Bastions; *Brasserie Bâle*, *Brasserie de l'Opéra*, near the theatre; *Brass. St. Jean* (fine view); *Jaeger*, Boulevard James Fazy 3, opposite the Promenade St. Jean; *Bonivard*, Rue des Alpes 6; *Brass. du Jardin des Alpes*, Place des Alpes; *Brass. Bernoise*, *Brass. de la Poste*, both Rue du Montblanc. Geneva beer at the breweries outside the gates: *Treiber*, Route du Chêne, with a pleasant shady terrace. — Restaurants. Left Bank: *Café du Nord*, *Café du Lac*, *Villard*, all in the Rue du Rhône; *du Théâtre*, at the theatre, D. incl. wine, at 12.15 and 7 p.m., 2½ fr. Right Bank: \**Taverne Anglaise*, Rue des Alpes 4. — The tables d'hôte at the hotels are on the whole better and less expensive than dinners à la carte at the restaurants.

Baths. *Bains de la Poste*, Place de la Poste, well fitted up, hot, cold, shower, and vapour baths; *Bains des Alpes*, Rue Lévrier 5; *Bains de Chantepoulet*, Rue de Chantepoulet, etc. — LAKE BATHS. *Swimming* and other baths by the Quai des Eaux-Vives (left bank); also by the pier on the opposite bank (Pl. F, 4); both open for ladies 8-11 o'clock. — \**BATHS IN THE RHONE* above the *Pont de la Machine* (Pl. C, 4; p. 213), well fitted up; swimming-bath 30, plunge-bath 60, with towels 80-90 c. — *BATHS IN THE ARVE*, very cold (in summer only about 50°), Chemin des Bains de l'Arve, 20, ¾ M. from the Place Neuve; also at Champel-sur-Arve (see above).

General Post Office, Rue du Montblanc (Pl. D, 3). — Central Telegraph Office ('open day and night), Rue du Stand (Pl. B, 4). Branch Offices

(Post and Telegraph): Rue d'Italie 4, near the Palais de Justice, Rue du Stand, and Route de Carouge.

**Tramway** from the Gare de Cornavin (p. 209) by the Pont du Montblanc, Place du Molard, Place Neuve, Rond Point de Plainpalais to *Carouge* (p. 220), and from the chief station by the Place du Molard, and Cours de Rive to the *Eaux-Vives Station* (p. 209) and to *Chêne* (p. 259) and *Annemasse* (p. 259). From the Cornavin station to the Place Molard 10 c.; Carouge to Chêne 40 c. — **Steam Tramways** (*Chemins de Fer à voie étroite*) to *Veyrier*, *St. Julien*, *Lancy*, *Chancy*, *Vernier*, *Ferney*, etc., see p. 219.

**Cabs.** Drive in the town and suburbs, 1-4 pers.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr., trunk  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; per hr., 1-4 pers.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fr., each additional  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. 65 c. At night (April 1 to Sept. 30, 10-5; other seasons 8-8) per drive 6, 1-4 pers.  $2\frac{1}{4}$ , per hr.  $3\frac{3}{4}$ , each additional  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. 1 fr. Over-charges are not uncommon; it is advisable to arrange the fare beforehand.

**Boats** 60 c. - 1 fr. 20 c. per hr.; with boatman 1 fr. 20 c. per hr. extra. The English 'canots' are steadier than the 'voiliers' or sailing-boats. The smaller boats used within the harbour are called 'nacelles.' Rowers are prohibited from approaching the Pont des Bergues on account of the dangerous rapids.

**Shops.** The most attractive are those on the Grand-Quai, the Rue du Rhône, the Rue de la Corraterie (left bank), the Quai des Bergues, and the Rue du Montblanc (right bank). Geneva is noted for its watches and jewellery. Among the watch-makers of repute may be mentioned *Vacheron & Constantin*, Rue des Moulins 1; *Golay, Leresche & Fils*, Quai des Bergues 31; *Bachmann, Koehn, Patek, Philippe & Co.*, all on the Grand-Quai; *Wirth*, Place Molard 11. — Engraver, *M. H. Bovy*, chiefly for medals, Rue Chantepoulet. — Musical boxes: *F. Conchon*, Place des Alpes 9 & Rue des Pâquis 2; *G. Baker-Troll & Co.*, Rue Bonivard 6.

**Booksellers.** *Georg & Co.*, Corraterie 10; *Burkhardt*, Molard 2; *Stapelmohr*, Corraterie 24. — **Reading Room** (free) with English and Amer. newspapers at the office of the 'Geneva Telegraph', Rue Levrier 3.

**Theatre** (p. 216). Performances daily in winter (adm.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -5 fr.; seats secured in advance, or 'en location', at higher charges). — **Kursaal** on the Quai des Pâquis (Pl. E, 3); concert every evening at 8 p.m., adm. 1-3 fr.

**Organ Concert** in the Cathedral (p. 214) on Mon., Wed., and Sat., at 7. 30 p. m.; tickets (1fr.) obtainable from the concierge and at the hotels. — Concerts in the *Bâtiment Electoral* (p. 218) every Sunday afternoon in winter; also fortnightly in the *Theatre* (see above).

**Exhibition of Art**, belonging to the *Société des Amis des Beaux-Arts*, in the Athénée (p. 216), open daily 10-6, Sun. 11-4; adm. 1 fr. — **Exposition Municipale des Beaux-Arts** in Aug. and Sept. annually, in the *Bâtiment Electoral* (p. 218). — **Public Lectures** (*Cours publics et gratuits*) in the University Hall, in winter daily at 8 p.m.

**Physicians.** *Prof. D'Espine*, Rue Beauregard 6; *Dr. Cordès*, Rue Bel-lot 12; *Dr. Tucker-Wise*, Pens. Sütterlin (Oct.-May). — **Chemists.** *Baker*, Place des Bergues 3; *Finck*, Rue du Montblanc 26; *Goegg*, Corraterie 18; *Ackermann*, Rue des Allemands 13; etc.

**Hydropathic Establishment** (physician *Dr. Glatz*) at Champel-sur-Arve (p. 210); tramway-station *La Cluse*, well fitted up. Fine panorama from the view-tower (*Tour de Champel*;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr.).

**Official Enquiry Office** of the *Association des Intérêts de Genève*. Quai du Montblanc 5 (daily 9-11 a.m.). — **Cook & Son's office**, Rue du Rhône 90. — **British Consul** (for the French-speaking cantons), *D. P. F. Barton, Esq.*, Rue Bonivard 10 (10-12 a.m.).

**English Church** (Pl. D, 3, 4) on the right bank, in the Rue du Montblanc. — **American Church**, Rue des Voirons (Pl. E, 3), not far from the Brunswick Monument and the Kursaal. — **Presbyterian Services** (8-11 a.m.), Place de la Fusterie 7.

**Geneva** (1243'; pop. 73,000, including the suburbs), Fr. *Genève*, Ital. *Ginevra*, the capital of the smallest canton next to Zug (total pop. 106,738), is the largest and richest town in Switzerland.

It lies at the S. end of the lake, at the point where the blue waters of the *Rhone* emerge from it with the swiftness of an arrow, and a little above the confluence of the Rhone and the *Arve* (p. 220). The Rhone divides the town into two parts: on the left bank lies the *Old Town*, the seat of government and centre of traffic; on the right bank is the *Quartier St. Gervais*, formerly a suburb only. The old fortifications having been removed since 1850, the town has extended rapidly, and new streets are still springing up.

**History.** Geneva makes its appearance in the 1st cent. B. C. as *Genava*, a town of the *Allobroges* (Ces. de Bell. Gall., i. 6-8), whose territory became a Roman province. In 433 it became the capital of the Burgundian kingdom, with which it came into the possession of the Franks in 533, was annexed to the new Burgundian kingdom at the end of the 9th cent., and fell to the German Empire in 1033. In 1034 Emp. Conrad II. caused himself to be crowned here as king of Burgundy. In the course of the protracted conflicts for supremacy between the Bishops of Geneva, the imperial Counts of Geneva, and the Counts (afterwards Dukes) of Savoy, the citizens succeeded in obtaining various privileges. In 1518 they entered into an alliance with Freiburg, and in 1526 with Bern. Two parties were now formed in the town, the Confederates ('*Eidgenossen*', pronounced by the French '*Huguenots*', whence the term '*Hugenots*'), and the *Mamelukes*, partisans of the House of Savoy.

In the midst of these discords dawned the REFORMATION, which Geneva zealously embraced. In 1535 the Bishop transferred his seat to Gex, and the following year the theologian *Jean Calvin* (properly *Caulvin* or *Chauvin*), who was born at Noyon in Picardy in 1509, a refugee from Paris, sought refuge at Geneva. He attached himself to *Farel*, the chief promoter of the new doctrines at Geneva, and soon obtained great influence in all affairs of church and state. In 1538 he was banished, but on his return three years later he obtained almost sovereign power and succeeded in establishing a rigid ecclesiastical discipline. His rhetorical powers were of the highest order, and the austerity which he so eloquently preached he no less faithfully practised. In accordance with the spirit of the age, however, his sway was tyrannical and intolerant. *Castellio*, who rejected the doctrine of predestination, was banished in 1540; and *Michael Servetus*, a Spanish physician who had fled from Vienne in Dauphiné in consequence of having written a treatise against the doctrine of the Trinity (*de Trinitatis erroribus*), and was only a visitor at Geneva, was arrested in 1553 by Calvin's order and condemned to the stake and executed by order of the Great Council. In 1559 Calvin founded the Geneva Academy, which soon became the leading Protestant school of theology, so that the hitherto commercial city now acquired repute as a seat of learning also. Calvin died on 27th May, 1564, but his doctrine has been firmly rooted in Geneva ever since. — The attempts made by the Dukes of Savoy at the beginning of the 17th cent. to recover possession of Geneva were abortive, Protestant princes, who recognised the town as the bulwark of the Reformed church, having contributed considerable sums towards its fortification.

In the 18th cent. Geneva was greatly weakened by dissensions, often leading to bloodshed, between the privileged classes, consisting of the old families (*citoyens*), who enjoyed monopoly both of power and of trade and the unprivileged and poorer classes (*bourgeois*, *habitants*, and *sujets*). To these differences the writings of *Jean Jacques Rousseau*, the son of a watchmaker, born here in 1712, materially contributed. At the instigation of Voltaire and the university of Paris, his '*Emile*' and '*Contrat Social*' were burnt in 1763 by the hangman, by order of the magistrates, as being '*téméraires, scandaleux, impies, et tendants à détruire la religion chrétienne et tous les gouvernements*'. — In 1798 Geneva became the capital of the French *Département du Léman*, and in 1814 it joined the Swiss Confederation, of which it became the 22nd Canton.

The two halves of the city separated by the Rhone are con-

nected by eight bridges. The highest of these, the handsome \*Pont du Montblanc (Pl. D, 4, 5), 280 yds. long, leads from the Rue du Montblanc, a broad street descending from the railway-station, to the Jardin Anglais (see p. 214), and with this garden forms the centre of attraction to visitors in summer. Between the Pont du Montblanc and the Pont des Bergues is Rousseau's Island (Pl. D, 4), united to the latter by a chain-bridge, and planted with trees (small café). In the centre rises the bronze statue of the 'wild self-torturing sophist', by Pradier (1834). At the third bridge, the Pont de la Machine (Pl. C, 4, above which are the Rhone baths, p. 210), the Rhone divides into two branches, the left of which is conducted to the waterworks (p. 218), while the right forms the canalized channel for the discharge of the lake.

Handsome quays with tempting shops flank the river near these bridges, the principal being the *Grand-Quai* on the left bank, and the *Quai des Bergues* on the right. Adjacent to the latter is the Quai du Montblanc (Pl. D, E, 4), extending from the Pont du Montblanc towards the N.E., and affording a beautiful survey of the \*Mont Blanc group, which presents a majestic appearance on clear evenings (mountain indicator on the railing).

An idea of the relative heights of the different peaks is better obtained from this point than at Chamonix. Thus Mont Blanc is 15,730' in height, whilst the Aiguille du Midi on the left is 12,605' only. Farther to the left are the Grandes Jorasses and the Dent du Géant; in front of the Mont Blanc group are the Aiguilles Rouges; then, more in the foreground, the Môle, an isolated pyramid rising from the plain; near it the snowy summit of the Aiguille d'Argentière; then the broad Buet; lastly the long crest of the Voirons, which terminate the panorama on the left, while the opposite extremity is formed by the Salève.

In the Place des Alpes rises the sumptuous Monument Brunswick (Pl. E, 4), erected to Duke Charles II. of Brunswick (d. 1873), who bequeathed his property (about 20 million fr.) to the town of Geneva.

The monument (in all 66' in height) is a modified and slightly enlarged copy of that of Can Signorio della Scala at Verona. It was designed by Franel, and consists of a hexagonal structure in the form of a pyramid, in three stories, composed of white and coloured marble. The central story is in the form of a Gothic chapel with a sarcophagus, on which is a recumbent figure of the duke by Iguel; and the reliefs on the sides (scenes from the history of Brunswick) are by the same master. At the corners, under projecting canopies borne by pillars, are marble statues of six celebrated Guelphs; higher up are the Christian virtues, the Twelve Apostles, etc. The bronze equestrian statue of the duke, which crowned the monument, proved too heavy and has been taken down. — The platform is embellished with mosaic pavement, flower-beds, and fountains. On the right and left are two colossal Griffins by Cain.

The continuation of the Quai du Montblanc is formed by the Quai des Pâquis, planted with trees, on which is the Kursaal (Pl. E, 3; p. 211). Behind it is the American Church (p. 211). This quay extends to the Jetée, or pier, which affords another fine view of the Alps and of the city. From the pier, the Quai du Léman extends to the villas of Secheron. — In the Rue du Montblanc are the hand-

some new **Hôtel des Postes** (Pl. D, 3), with a rich façade crowned by figures representing the nations of the world, and the Gothic **English Church** (Pl. D, 3, 4), erected by Monod in 1853.

On the S. (left) bank of the lake, to the left of the **Pont du Mont-blanc**, rises the **National Monument** (Pl. D, 5), a bronze group of Helvetia and Geneva by *Dorer*, commemorating the union of Geneva with the Confederation in 1814. — Adjacent on the lake are the pleasant grounds of the **Jardin Anglais** (*Promenade du Lac*), with a café-restaurant, where a band often plays on summer-evenings. To the left of the entrance is a ‘barometer column’, and in the centre of the garden are a pretty fountain and bronze busts of *Al. Calame* (p. 217) by Iguel, and *Fr. Diday* by Bovy. A pavilion here contains an interesting \**Relief of Mont Blanc* (adm. 50 c.; Sun. 9-3 gratis), in limewood, 26' in length, affording a good general idea of the relative heights of the ‘monarch of mountains’ and his vassals.

On the lake, to the N. of the **Jardin Anglais**, extends the broad **Quai des Eaux-Vives**, planted with trees. (To Vésenaz, see p. 221). Near the Quai is the **Salle de la Réformation** (Pl. E, 6), containing a large concert-hall, the **Calvinium**, with memorials of Calvin, articles brought home by missionaries, etc. (adm. 50 c.), and an interesting *Relief Model of Jerusalem* by Illès.

Ascending the Rue d’Italie, to the right near the **Hôtel Métropole**, for a few paces, we reach the **Promenade de St. Antoine** (Pl. C, D, 6), a terrace planted with trees. On the right is the **Collège de St. Antoine**, founded by Calvin in 1559; to the left (E.) is the **Observatory**, and on a height farther off (S.E.) rises the **Russian Church**, with its gilded domes, the interior of which is worth seeing. Adjacent is a bronze bust of *R. Töpffer* (d. 1846), the author.

The Rue des Chaudronniers leads S.W. from the Promenade to the Place du Bourg-de-Four (Pl. C, 6), in which to the right is the **Palais de Justice**. — Leaving the upper end of the Place by the Rue de l’Hôtel de Ville, we turn to the right to reach the —

**Cathedral** (*St. Pierre*; Pl. C, 6), completed in 1024 by Emp. Conrad II. in the Romanesque style, altered in the 12th and 13th cent., and disfigured in the 18th by the addition of a Corinthian portico. The interior is in the transition style of the 13th century. The verger lives at the back of the church, Rue Farel 8. (Adm. week-days 1-3, free, at other hours, except Sun. 10-12, each pers. 20 c., parties of more than five, 1 fr.; ascent of the tower, 1-5 pers. 1 fr., each additional pers. 20 c.).

**INTERIOR.** Carved stalls of the 15th century. Monument of *Duke Henri de Rohan* (leader of the Protestants under Louis XIII.), who fell at Rheinfelden (p. 18) in 1638, of his wife *Marg. de Sully*, and his son *Tancrède*; the black marble sarcophagus rests on two lions; the Statue of the duke, in a sitting posture, by Iguel, is modern, the original having been destroyed in 1798. Beneath a black tombstone in the nave lies *Cardinal Jean de Brogni* (d. 1126), president of the Council of Constance. A black stone in the S. aisle is to the memory of *Agrippa d'Aubigné* (d. 1630 at Geneva, in exile), the confidant of Henry IV. of France, erected to him, in gratitude

for his services, by the Republic of Geneva. Under the pulpit is a chair once used by Calvin. Adjoining is the beautiful Gothic \**Chapelle des Macchabées*, dating from the beginning of the 15th cent. (recently restored). Admirable *Organ* (concerts, see p. 211).

We now return to the Rue de l'Hôtel de Ville, and turn to the left to the **Hôtel de Ville** (Pl. C, 5, 6), a clumsy building in the Florentine style, which is entered by an inclined plane, enabling the councillors to ride, or be conveyed in litters, to or from the council-chambers. — Opposite is the **Arsenal** (Pl. C, 5; Sun. and Thurs., 1-4), containing the *Musée Historique Genevois*, a collection of old weapons, the ladders used at the 'Escalade' (see below), etc.

In the vicinity, Grand' Rue No. 40, is the house in which *Rousseau*, the son of a watchmaker, was born (1712, d. 1778 at Ermenonville near Paris). His grandfather lived at that time at the back of Rue Rousseau 27, on the right bank of the Rhone, which bears an erroneous inscription that Rousseau was born there. — *Calvin's House* is No. 11 Rue Calvin (Pl. C).

The **Musée Fol** (Pl. C, 5; Sun. and Thurs., 1-4), Grand' Rue 11, founded by M. W. *Fol*, contains (in the court to the right) a valuable collection of Greek, Roman, and Etruscan antiquities, the yield of recent excavations, and mediaeval and Renaissance curiosities.

The Rue de la Cité, the lower prolongation of the Grand' Rue, leads to the Rue des Allemands, where a tasteful *Fountain Monument* (Pl. C, 4) commemorates the last and nearly successful attempt of the Savoyards to gain possession of the town (comp. p. 212). The day on which the 'Escalade' was repulsed (early on 12th Dec. 1602) is still kept with public rejoicings.

A gateway adjoining the Hôtel de Ville (see above) leads to the shady promenades of **La Treille**, which afford a fine view of the Salève. Below this terrace is the **Botanic Garden** (Pl. B, C, 5, 6), laid out in 1816 by the celebrated *Aug. De Candolle* (d. 1841). The hot-house is adorned with marble busts of famous Genevese, and in front of it rises a colossal bust of De Candolle. Close by is a bust of *E. Boissieu* (d. 1885), the botanist. The adjoining **Promenade des Bastions** is a favourite resort. (At the entrance, adjoining the Place Neuve, is the *Kiosque des Bastions*, p. 210.) In the grounds opposite are a statue of David by *Chaponnière* and the 'Pierre aux fées', or 'aux dames', with four figures, said to be a Druidical stone. To the E. is a monument of *Gosse*, the geologist.

The **Athénée** (Pl. C, 6), to the S.E. of the Botanical Garden, a Renaissance edifice, the façade of which is adorned with busts of nine famous Genevese, was erected by the wife of the 'philhellenist' Eynard, and presented to the Société des Amis des Beaux-Arts. It contains lecture-rooms, a library of works on the history of art, an exhibition of art (p. 211), and on the sunk-floor the *Musée Industriel* (Thurs. and Sun., 1-2), with the machines used by L. Favre in boring the St. Gotthard tunnel. — Near it is the *Ecole de Chimie*.

The **University Buildings** (Pl. B, 6), on the Bastion Promenade, erected in 1867-71, consist of three different parts connected by glass galleries. The central part contains the lecture-rooms and laboratories, the E. wing the collections of antiquities and coins, and the Library, and the W. wing the Nat. Hist. Museum. In the square

in front of it is a bronze bust of *Ant. Carteret* (d. 1889), the statesman, by Charmot. In the vestibule is a bronze bust of the Swiss author *Marc Monnier* (d. 1885), by Dufaux. The university has 70 professors and about 700 students. Ladies are admitted to the lectures.

The *Bibliothèque Publique*, containing 100,000 vols. and 16,000 MSS., founded by Bonivard, the prisoner of Chillon (p. 232), in 1551, is splendidly fitted up. The first floor contains the reading-room (open on weekdays 9-12 and 1-6; closed in the afternoon during the university vacations). The *SALLE AMI LULLIN* on the ground-floor, to the right of the entrance (open Sun. and Thurs., 1-4; at other times apply to the concierge; fee) contains valuable ancient and modern portraits of princes, reformers, and Genevese and French statesmen and scholars, chiefly of the time of the Reformation (Necker; Lafontaine; Descartes; Winckelmann, by A. Kaufmann; De Saussure; Turquet de Mayerne, attributed to Rubens; Ch. Bonnet, by Juehl; Sismondi; De Candolle, by Horning; Humbert; Euler; D'Aubigné; Farel; Beza; Calvin; Diderot; Knox; Zwingli; Admiral Coligny; Rabelais, etc.). This room also contains a collection of MSS., including autographs of Calvin and Rousseau. The most valuable MSS. are exhibited in glass cases: homilies of St. Augustine on papyrus (6th cent.); house-keeping accounts of Philip le Bel (1308); many with miniatures, some of them captured from Charles the Bold at Grandson (p. 202). On an old reading-desk is a French Bible (printed at Geneva in 1588), richly bound in red morocco, and bearing the arms of France and Navarre, which was destined by the Council of Geneva as a gift to Henry IV., but never presented owing to his abjuration of Protestantism. On the ground-floor is also the *Cabinet of Coins*; and on the sunk-floor is the *Archaeological Museum*, containing prehistoric and other antiquities, chiefly of local interest (Sun. and Thurs., 1-4). In the court is the *Musée Epigraphique*, a collection of Roman and mediæval inscriptions found at Geneva.

The *Natural History Museum*, admirably arranged by F. J. Pictet, contains the famous collection of conchylia of B. Delessert (formerly Duke Masséna), which has been described by Lamarck; Pictet's collection of fossils; De Saussure's geological collection, described in his 'Voyages dans les Alpes'; Melly's collection of about 35,000 coleoptera; a complete collection of the fauna of the environs of Geneva; valuable rock-crystals from the Tiefengletscher (p. 117), presented by M. Revilliod, etc. — Admission to the Museum on week-days (except Tues. and Sat.), 1-4, and Sun., 11-4, gratis; at other times apply to the concierge (fee).

To the N.W., in the *Place Neuve* (Pl. B, 5) is an equestrian statue of *Gen. Dufour* (d. 1875), in bronze from a model by Lanz. On the W. side of the Place rises the \**Theatre*, designed by Goss, and erected in 1872-79, a handsome Renaissance building, with a façade enriched with columns and figures. The interior (with 1300 seats), richly embellished with sculptures and mural paintings, deserves a visit (adm. on week-days 1-4).

The \**Musée Rath*, opposite the theatre, a collection of pictures, casts, etc., was founded by the Russian general Rath, a native of Geneva, and presented to the city by his sisters. It has since been much extended. Adm. in summer, Mon., Wed., Thurs., and Frid. 1-4, and Sun. 11-4, gratis; at other times, 1/2 fr. (catalogue 1/2 fr.).

**VESTIBULE.** In the centre, Borghese vase; on the right, busts of Necker, by Houdon; Ch. Bonnet, by Jaquet; Sismondi, by Pradier; Humbert, by Dorcierie; Jeremy Bentham, by David; Duke Charles II. of Brunswick (p. 213). Paintings: 122. *Jeanmeret*, Vintage; 292. *Hodler*, Fable of the miller; 190. *Roll*, Cement-workers; 159. *Metton*, Dent d'Orche; 279. *Baud-Bouvy*, Wrestlers on the mountain-pasture; 151. A. *Lugardon*, The Eiger. Left (*SALLE PRADIER*). Models and busts by Pradier; busts in bronze of

Pradier (by himself) and Dumont (by *David*); *Venus de' Medici*, by *Bartolini*; *Sleeping boy*, by *Chittone*. Paintings: 180. *Ravel*, Drawing-school; 170. *Odier*, Charles the Bold in the church at Nesi. Right (SALLE CHAPONNIÈRE): Principal door of the baptistery at Florence by Ghiberti; antique torso; *Venus*. *Chaponnier*: Greek captive, Hagar and Ishmael; bronze statuettes of Rousseau and Mme. Roland; bust of Molière, by *Houdon*; somnambulist, by *Reymond*; busts of Victor v. Bonstetten (p. 224), Gen. Dufour, etc.

**Picture Gallery.** — CENTRAL ROOM. Entrance-wall: \*32-35. *Alexandre Calame*, of Vevey (1810-64), *The Seasons*. Left wall: 23. *Bocion*, Lake of Geneva near St. Saphorin; 101. *Guigou*, View of the Rhone from St. Jean near Geneva; 1. *Agasse*, At the smithy; 217. *Thuilier*, Lake of Annecy; 147. *Lugardon*, Arnold von Melchthal; 47-50. *Corot*, Landscapes; 146. *Lugardon*, Freeing of Bonivard; *Humbert*, \*116. The ford, 117. Landscape with cattle; 184. *Robellaz*, Tavern scene; 74. *Dunant*, Harvest; 311. *Veillon*, Sea of Tiberias; 82. *Feyen-Perrin*, 'Vanneuse' (girl winnowing corn); 107. *Hornung*, Calvin's farewell; 80. *Favas*, General Dufour; \*289. *George-Gutiard*, Walensee; 304. *L. Robert*, Indians, brigands; 64. *François Diday*, of Geneva (1802-77), Giessbach; 97. *Grosclaude*, The volunteer; \*108. *Hornung*, The Eve of St. Bartholomew; 220. *Töpffer*, Coming from church in winter; \*31. *Calame*, Thunder-storm on the Handegg; 118. *Huguennin*, Landscape with cattle; 3. *Agasse*, Horse-fair; *L. Robert*, 186, 187, Bernese and Italian girls, 188. Sacristy of S. Giovanni in Laterano at Rome; 150. *Lugardon*, Last day of a condemned criminal; *Diday*, \*65. Lake of Lucerne, \*36. Thunder-storm on the Handegg, 63. *Fissevache*, \*62. Oaks in a storm, 61. Lake of Brienz; 2. *Agasse*, The repose; 185. *Robellaz*, Brawler. In the middle are a bust of General Rath and a stand with miniatures.

LEFT ROOM. 246. *Weenix*, Dead game; 127. *Largillière*, Portrait; 51. *Coypel*, Bacchus and Venus; 172. *Oudry*, Dog and heron; *Velazquez*, 239, 240. Philip IV. of Spain and his consort Maria Anna of Austria, 241. Spanish minstrels; 248. *P. Wouverman*, Naval battle; 227. *Van der Helst*, Portrait; 96. *Greuze*, Child's head (a study); 197. *Ryckaert* and *Molenaer*, Flemish tavern; 165. *Molenaer*, Tavern scene; *Salvator Rosa*, 191, 192. Landscapes; *Van Os*, 232, 233. Fruit and flowers; *N. Berchem*, 18. The prodigal son, 19. Abraham and Sarah; 216. *Teniers*, The smoker; 98. *Guercino*, Charity; 308. *Teniers*, The five senses; 43. *Phil. de Champaigne*, Dead nun; 244. *P. Veronese*, Entombment; 175, 176. *Poelenburg*, Landscapes; 130. *Lebrun*, Elias's offering. — In the adjoining CABINET are portraits, mostly by *Liotard* (141, \*142, 143).

RIGHT ROOM. To the left: 249. *Ziegler*, Wedding on board ship; \*198. *Sabon*, Brook near Carouge; 55. *Darvier*, Choristers; \*283. *Douzon*, Winter landscape; 20. *Berthoud*, Sorrento; 40. *Castres*, The relation of the prisoner of war (1871); A. *Dumont*, Return from the church; 75. *Durand*, After the review; 303. *Ritz*, Village studies; 39. *Castan*, Autumn landscape; 287. *Furet*, On the Aeschi-Allmend; 121. *Jeanmaire*, Pine forest; 297. *Massip*, The hour of repose; 300. *Pöter*, Gulph of St. Raphael; *Hébert*, Baking cake; H. van Muyden, Alp; 92. J. *Girardet*, Flight of the Vendéans after the battle of Cholet; \*296. *Jacot-Guillarmod*, Cows fighting; \*Marie *Ravel*, Fruit; \*284. *Dufaux*, Market-boat to Vevey; \*171. *Odier*, Pond in Berry; 290. *Gos*, Before the storm; \*6. *Anker*, Communal meeting in the Canton of Bern; 80. *Ravel*, Singing-lesson; 157. *Menn*, Landscape; 237. *Vautier*, Peasants carrying on a lawsuit; \*94. *Giron*, Education of Bacchus; 299. *Palzieux*, Return from the market; 12. *Baud-Bovy*, Portrait of Diday; 13. *Beaumont*, the Tiber; S. *Durand*, Grandfather and grandchild; 77. *Duval*, On the upper Nile; *Rérolle*, Landscape; 14. *Beaumont*, Sacrificial offering; 298. *Monteverde*, The surprise; 36. *Arthur Calame*, Vevey; 123. *Koller*, Cattle; 93. E. *Girardet*, Arab at prayer; E. de Pury, Strings of pearls; Fr. *Diday*, three landscapes; 291. *Guinand*, Roses; A. *Baudit*, Landscape; 91. *Gaud*, The last load; \*281. *Castres*, Swiss battery on the march; 213. *Stückelberg*, Swiss nun; 245. *Vuillermet*, Portrait; 231. *Van Muyden*, Pifferari; 24. *Bodmer*, Edge of the wood; 30. *Burnand*, Cattle yard; 29. *Louise Breslau*, The friends; 119. *Ihlé*, Child's funeral; 126. *Lansyer*, Château in the Vendée; 238. *Vautier*, The sick mother; S. *Durand*,

Sunday afternoon on the Lake of Geneva; 160. *A. de Meuron*, Morning in the High Alps; 104. *Hébert*, After the escalade (p. 215).

On the S.W. side of the Place Neuve is the *Conservatoire de Musique*, erected in 1858; behind it is the handsome *Eglise du Sacré-Cœur*. To the S. of this, between the Rue du Conseil-Général and the Boulevard de Plainpalais, is the *Bâtiment Electoral*, bearing the motto of Geneva, ‘*post tenebras lux*’. — Farther N., in the Boulevard de Plainpalais, is a *Panorama of the Siege of Belfort*, by Berne-Bellecour (adm. 1 fr.); the side-building contains an interesting *Relief of Geneva* before the demolition of the fortifications in 1850 (adm. 50 c.). — Beyond the Plaine de Plainpalais (drill-ground) on the Arve are situated the *Barracks* and the well-equipped *École de Médecine*. In the neighbourhood, Chemin Dancet 2 (Pl. A, 7), is the interesting *Jardin Alpin d'Acclimatation*, with a rich collection of European and Asiatic Alpine plants (for sale), open daily except Sun. (best time 8-10 a.m. and 5-8 p.m.). Director Mr. H. Correvon.

Returning to the Place Neuve, we may now pass the *Synagogue* (Pl. B, 4; to the W.) and cross the *Pont de la Coulouvrière* (Pl. B, 3, 4), the lowest of the Rhone bridges. Below the bridge are the new *Waterworks* (*Forces Motrices du Rhône*), with large water-wheels driven by the dammed-up water of the Rhone, which not only supply the houses of Geneva but afford motive power equal to 4200 horses for the use of manufactures. On the left, beyond the bridge, is the *Promenade St. Jean* (Pl. B, 3), with a bronze bust of *James Fazy* (d. 1878), the Genevese statesman, by Rolland. We next pass the *École d'Horlogerie* (not accessible), with the *Musée des Arts Décoratifs* (on the first floor; adm. daily, except Sat., 11-4, Sun. 9-12), containing an important collection of engravings and the models of the Brunswick Monument (p. 213), the *École des Arts-Industriels*, and the Place des Vingt-deux Cantons (p. 219), with the old-Catholic church of *Notre-Dame*, and soon reach the railway-station.

About  $2\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the N.W. of the railway-station, at Varembé (steam-tramway for Ferney, from the Place des xxii Cantons to Pregny, 7 min., thence to the right in 5 min., see p. 219), is the \***Musée Ariana**, founded and bequeathed to the town by M. Gust. Revilliod (d. 1890), a handsome Renaissance building, adorned with busts of celebrated artists and commanding a magnificent view of the lake and the Alps. (Adm. on Sun. 10-6, Wed., Thurs., and Sat. 12-6, gratis; Tues. and Frid., 1 fr., children 50 c.)

The imposing \*CENTRAL HALL, with a double tier of marble columns, contains a group of Sleep and Death (in the centre) by Guglielmi, marble busts, vases, etc. The CENTRAL CORRIDOR (right and left) is hung with valuable tapestry representing the history of Constantine the Great, after Rubens's designs; the ceiling-paintings (the seasons, etc.) are by Dufour. To the left of the hall are two ORIENTAL ROOMS, containing Asiatic porcelain, bronzes, inlaid work, ivory carvings, and European faience; to the right are the collections of European porcelain, Etruscan vases, articles from Alemannic graves, etc. — *First Floor*. On the staircase is a Chinese boudoir, and at the top, antique furniture, reproductions of the Hildesheim treasure,

weapons, and stained glass. The PICTURE GALLERY occupies four rooms on this floor. Room I.: Portraits by *Guercino*, *Giorgione*, *Holbein*, *Rigaud*, *Bronzino*, and others; in the centre, a small antique head of Venus. — Room II.: Copy after Qu. *Matsys*, Tax-gatherers; *Seb. del Piombo*, Bearing of the Cross; *Ribera*, John the Baptist; *Lucas van Leyden*, Madonna; *Fyt*, Boar-hunt; \**Raphael*, Madonnas of Vallombrosa; Madonnas by *L. Credi*, *Van Dyck*, and others. — Room III. contains chiefly flower-pieces, studies of still-life, and other small examples of the Netherlands school; marble busts of M. Revilliod and his mother Ariana (née De la Rive) by *Duphot*. — Room IV.: Modern paintings. *Lugardon*, Matterhorn, Jungfrau, Swiss Confederates at the Rütli; Landscapes by *Diday*, *Calame*, *Duval*, *Veillon*, and *Loppé*; Cattle-pieces by *Humbert*, *Agasse*, and *Delarive*; Genre-scenes by *Vautier*, *S. Durand*, *Rubio*, *Töpffer*, and others. — On the other side of the large hall are paintings by *Horace Revilliod*; portraits, pastels, and drawings by early Genevese masters; engravings (10,000 plates); a handsomely fitted library, with glass-cased containing interesting autographs; glass, ivory carvings, antique Genevese tinware; and the Silver Chamber, containing ornaments, coins, medals, enamels, etc. Fine view from the balcony. — In the grounds close to the museum is the sumptuous Tomb of *Revilliod* (see above).

**Environs of Geneva.** An extensive system of STEAM TRAM-WAYS (*Chemins de Fer à voie étroite*) much facilitates a visit to the charming environs of Geneva, which are studded with villas and country-houses with beautiful gardens. The following lines were open in the spring of 1893.

I. FROM GENEVA to FERNEY,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M., fifteen times daily in 35 min., starting from the Place des XXII Cantons (p. 218). The tramway-line passes under the viaduct of the Paris, Lyons & Medit. line and follows the Gex road, halting at *Voie Creuse*, and (7 min.) *Pregny*, the station for the *Ariana* (5 min., see p. 218) and for ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) Baroneess Adolph Rothschild's "Château" (adm. on Tues. and Frid., 2-5 or 6, by tickets procured gratis at the hotels in Geneva), with a fine park and a pavilion commanding a magnificent view of Mont Blanc. — We next pass the pretty villages of *Petit-Sacconnex* (to the left) and *Grand-Sacconnex*, and crossing the French frontier before the *Tuilerie*, reach ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Ferney, officially *Ferney-Voltaire* (*Truite*; *Hôtel de France*), a place of some size, founded by Voltaire in 1758. Opposite the station is a bronze "Statue of Voltaire" (au patriarche de Ferney, 1694-1758-1778), by E. Lambert, presented by the artist (1890). Following the street leading straight from the station, then turning to the left, we reach the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Château erected by Voltaire, now containing various memorials of the founder (adm. in summer on Mon., Wed., and Frid., 2-5; fee to the concierge). Over the former chapel is the well-known inscription: 'Deo erexit Voltaire'. The garden-terrace commands a beautiful view. — From Ferney an omnibus plies thrice daily (7.45 a. m., 2 and 7.30 p. m.) to (1 hr.) Gex (p. 224).

II. FROM GENEVA to VERNIER, eleven times daily in 25 min. (from the Place des XXII Cantons, p. 218). The line runs to the N.W., passing the *Collège de la Prairie* (on the right), via *Les Délices*, with Voltaire's country-house, and *Les Charmilles*. Beyond the hamlet of *Chatelaine*, with the "Théâtre Voltaire" (now a store), we pass the much-frequented *Bois des Frères* (on the left) and reach the prettily situated village of Vernier. The line is being prolonged via *Bourdigny* to the little town of *St. Genix*, in French territory.

III. FROM GENEVA TO CHANCY, six times daily in 1 hr. 13 min. (to Bernex 11 times daily in 34 min.; to Laconnex 9 times in 48 min.). Starting from the Quai de la Poste (Pl. B, 4), the line follows the Boulevard de Plainpalais to the *Panorama* (p. 218), there turns to the right by the Route de St. Georges, and beyond the Abattoirs reaches the new *Pont de St. Georges* over the Arve. On the other side of the river a path ascends to the right to the *Bois de la Bâtie* ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. from Geneva), a plateau

covered with woods and meadows (several Cafés), affording a fine survey of the town and environs. The blue water of the Rhône and the gray water of the Arve flow side by side without mingling for several hundred yards below their confluence. — From the bridge the tramway ascends to the station of *Rampe Quidot*, whence a short branch diverges to the Bois de la Bâtie and the Cemetery of St. George (trains on Sun. and Thurs. only in fine weather). Beyond *Petit Lancy* and *Onex* is (3½ M.) *Bernex* (several restaurants), a considerable village whence the *Signal de Bernex* (1655'; fine view) may be ascended in ½ hr. The following stations are *Vally*, *Szenove* and (6 M.) *Laconnex*, a picturesque village, beyond which the line proceeds via *Cartigny*, *Eau-Morte*, *Athenaz*, and *Avusy* to the railway-station of *Chancy* (p. 252).

IV. FROM GENEVA TO LANCY, 1¾ M., thirteen times daily, in 20 min. Starting from the Quai de la Poste (Pl. B, 4), the line follows the Boulevard de Plainpalais and the shady Chemin des Terrassiers, passing the Plaine de Plainpalais. At the *Temple de Plainpalais* we turn to the right, cross the *Pont d'Arve* and traversing the quarter of *Acacias*, cross the *Pont-Rouge* to Lancy, with its attractive villas and a fine view of Geneva and the Salève.

V. FROM GENEVA TO ST. JULIEN, 5½ M., sixteen times daily in ¾ hr. (to Carouge in 13 min.), starting from the Quai de la Poste (see above). Beyond the Pont d'Arve our line diverges to the left from that to Lancy, and reaches (1¾ M.) Carouge (1260'; *Balance*; *Ecu de Savoie*), a suburb (5700 inhab.) of Geneva, founded in 1780 by Victor Amadeus III. of Savoy, who attracted a number of Genevese artisans hither by the offer of special advantages. There are two stations: *Grand-Bureau*, at the N. end, and *Carouge-Rondeau*, at the S. end, near the terminus of the tramway to Geneva and Annemasse (p. 259). Ascent of the Salève, see below. — The tramway next passes *Bachel-Pesay*, *Plan-les-Ouates*, with the drill-ground and rifle range of the Geneva troops, *Arare*, and *Perly*, and reaches (5½ M.) St. Julien, a little French town, with 900 inhab., on the *Aire*, a station on the railway from Bellegarde to Bouveret (p. 252). About 1 M. to the W. are the picturesque ruins of the château of *Ternier*, captured in 1589 by Savoyard troops who hanged the defenders on a large chestnut-tree, which was destroyed by fire in 1873. — The *Pitons* (4509'), the higher mountain adjoining the Salève on the S.W., may be ascended from St. Julien via *Beaumont* in 3 hrs.

VI. FROM GENEVA TO VEYRIER, 3½ M., fifteen times daily, in 25 min., starting from the *Cours de Rive* (Pl. D, 6). The line ascends, passing the Russian chapel, on the right, amid gardens and villas, to *Fiorissant*. Thence it descends, with a pretty view of the Arve valley and the Salève to the right, crosses the Arve between the hamlets of *Villette* and *Sierre*, and reaches Veyrier (\**Hôt. Beau-Séjour*), a village prettily situated at the foot of the Salève, with a large Rom. Cath. girls' school.

Veyrier is the best starting-point for the ascent of the "Salève, a long hill of limestone rock to the S.E. of Geneva. The N. end is called the *Petit-Salève* (2950'), adjoining which are the *Grand-Salève* (4290') and the *Petit* and *Grand Piton* (see above). The finest point of view is the *Grand-Salève*, whence we survey the Mont Blanc chain, the Lake of Geneva, the Jura, the cantons of Geneva and Vaud, and part of France. — The route descends to the left from the station at Veyrier, crosses (7 min.) the railway at the foot of the mountain, and ascends the *Pas de l'Échelle* (electric tramway under construction) to (½ hr.) *Monnetier* (2336'; \**Hôt.-Pens. de la Reconnaissance*; \**Hôt. du Château de Monnetier*; *Chalet de Monnetier*; *Pens. des Platanes*; *Hôt.-Pens. Trottet*; *Hôt. Belvedere*), situated in a depression between the *Petit* and *Grand-Salève*. In the neighbourhood are the *Balmes de l'Ermitage*, a series of grottoes offering pretty views of the Lake of Geneva. From this point the *Petit-Salève* is ascended in ½ hr., the *Grand-Salève* in 1½ hr., by a good bridle-path (electric railway see below). About ¼ hr. below the summit is the *Auberge des Treize Arbres* (3840'). — Another route leads from Carouge (p. 220) in 2½ hrs. to the *Grand-Salève*. By the tramway terminus a finger-post indicates the road to (¾ hr.) *Bossey* or *Crevin* to the left. Where the road divides we always

keep to the left till we reach the railway-embankment, under which we pass; we then ascend the *Grande Gorge* by a path which reaches the plateau in  $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY (opened in 1893) to the Grand Salève from *Etrembières*, 5 M. from Geneva (p. 259; reached either by railway viâ Annemasse in 40 min., or by tramway, several times daily in 50 min.; fare 60 c.). The line ascends in 55 min. (fare 3 fr. 10 c.) viâ *Mornex* (1805'; \**Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue*, above the village, with a full view of the Alps; \**Hôt. Beau-Site*; *Hôt. de Savoie*; \**Pension Bain*, in the old château, etc.), a charming village on the S. slope of the Petit-Salève, visited as a health-resort, and *Monnier* (p. 220) to its terminal station, near the Aub. des 13 Arbres (p. 220).

On the left or E. bank of the lake a picturesque walk (tramway see below) may be taken along the Quai des Eaux-Vives, planted with plane-trees to (3 M.) *Vésenaz* (Gardens Restaurants by the lake, in *La Belotte*); return to (3½ M.) Geneva viâ *Cologny* (*Chalet Suisse*; *Café des Alpes*), with a charming view of the lake, or farther to the E. viâ *Vandœuvres* and *Chougy* (see below), with a fine survey of Mont Blanc.

VII. FROM GENEVA TO DOUVAINE, four times daily in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. (to Corsier eleven times, in 40 min.). Starting from the Cours de Rive, the line follows the Quai des Eaux-Vives (see above) as far as *Ruth*, ascends to the right to *La Belote* and *Vésenaz* (*Hôt. Vésenaz*; *Hôt. Couty*), above the villages of these names (see above), and traverses a monotonous plain (view of the Alps to the right) viâ *Corsier* and *Veigy* to *Aubonne*, with a nunnery, and *Douvaine* (*Croix d'Or*, Poste), a small French town, pleasantly situated. To the right on a hill covered with vines is the handsome château of *Ballaizon*.

VIII. PROM GENEVA TO JUSSY, six times daily in 50 min. (to Vandœuvres 12 times in 25 min.). The line starts from the the Cours de Rive, ascends viâ *Chougy* to *Vandœuvres*, with a fine view of the Alps, and descends viâ *Crête*, *Choulex-Chevrier*, *Présinge*, and *Sionnet* to *Jussy*, a pretty village situated at the W. foot of the *Voirons*, which may be ascended hence viâ St. Cergues in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (see below).

The long range of the \**Voirons*, to the N.E. of Geneva, commanding a superb view of the Alps of Savoy, the Jura Mts., etc., is another favourite point. Railway (Geneva and Eaux-Vives Station, p. 209) viâ *Annemasse* (p. 259) to (50 min.) *Bons-St. Didier*; thence a drive of 3 hrs., or a walk of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. to the summit. In summer omnibus from *Bons-St. Didier* to the top on three afternoons weekly (Mon., Wed., Sat.) in 3 hrs. (4 fr., one-horse carr. 10 fr.). On the E. slope, 100' below the summit, is the \**Hôtel de l'Ermitage* (pens. 6-8 fr.; frequented by the French), in the midst of pine-wood, visited as a health resort; and 10 min. below it is the \**Hôt. Chalets des Voirons* (pens. 8-12 fr.). Charming walks to the (10 min.) pavilion on the *Calvaire*, or *Grand Signal*, the highest point (4875'); to the (20 min.) old monastery (4590') on the N.W. slope; to the *Crête d'Audoz*, an eminence  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the S.W.; and to the (1 hr.) *Pralaire* (4630'), the S. peak.

Ascent of the \**Dôle* from Geneva,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., see p. 224.

## 66. From Geneva to Martigny viâ Lausanne and Villeneuve. Lake of Geneva (North Bank).

81 M. Railway in  $4\frac{3}{4}$ -6 hrs. (to Lausanne  $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{4}$ , to Vevey  $2\frac{1}{4}$ - $3\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.); fares 13 fr. 35, 9 fr. 35, 7 fr. 70 c. (to Lausanne 6 fr. 35, 4 fr. 45, 3 fr. 20 c.; to Vevey 8 fr. 35, 5 fr. 85, 4 fr. 20 c.). Return-tickets from Geneva to St. Maurice, and from Bouveret to Brig, are available for two days, and may be used for the steamers, and vice versa.

Steamboats along the NORTHERN BANK, far preferable to the railway: to Morges (4 fr., 1 fr. 70 c.) in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; to Ouchy (for Lausanne, 5 fr., 2 fr.) in 3 hrs.; to Vevey (6 fr. 50, 2 fr. 70 c.) in  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.; to Villeneuve ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  fr., 3 fr.) in  $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{3}{4}$  hrs.; to Bouveret ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  fr., 3 fr.) in  $4\frac{3}{4}$ -5 hours. Return-tickets for three days at fare and a half, available also for returning by railway, but not unless specially asked for. The cabin-tickets are available

for the second class only; if the holder desires to travel first class he may obtain a supplementary ticket from the guard. Steamboat-stations on the N. bank (all with piers): *Bellevue*, *Versoix*, *Mies*, *Coppet*, *Céigny*, *Nyon*, *Rolle*, *St. Prex*, *Morges*, *St. Sulpice*, *Ouchy* (Lausanne), *Pully*, *Lutry*, *Cully*, *Rivaz-St. Saphorin*, *Corsier* (near the Grand Hôtel de Vevey), *Vevey-Marché*, *Vevey-La Tour*, *Clarens*, *Montreux*, *Vernex*, *Territet-Chillon*, *Villeneuve*, *Bouvetet*. The express steamers leaving Geneva (Quai du Montblanc) at 9 a.m. and 1.25 p.m. touch at the following stations only: *Nyon*, *Thonon* and *Evian* on the S. bank, *Ouchy*, *Vevey*, *Clarens*, *Montreux*, *Territet*, *Villeneuve*, and *Bouveret*. — Several steamboats also ply daily between the N. and S. banks (*Nyon-Nernier*, *Nyon-Thonon*, *Evian-Ouchy*). — Good restaurants on board the larger steamers (D. 2½-3 fr.); those on the smaller boats are mediocre.

The \***Lake of Geneva** (1230'), Fr. *Lac Léman*, Ger. *Gensee*, the *Lacus Lemanus* of the Romans, is 45 M. in length, upwards of 8 M. broad between *Morges* and *Amphion*, and 1½ M. between the Pointe de Gentod and Bellerive; 250' deep near *Chillon*, 940' near *Meillerie*, 1099' between *Ouchy* and *Evian* (deepest part), and 240' between *Nyon* and *Geneva*. The area is about 225 sq. M., being 15 sq. M. more than that of the Lake of Constance. In shape the lake resembles a half moon, with the horns turned towards the S. and this form is most distinctly observed from the Signal de Bougy (p. 224). The E. horn formerly extended 9 M. farther towards *Bex*, but the deposits of the Rhone have gradually filled up this part of the lake, and are daily extending this alluvial tract.

The deep-blue colour of the Lake of Geneva differs from that of the other Swiss lakes, which are all more or less of a greenish hue. This blue tint was supposed by Sir Humphrey Davy (who lived some years at Geneva, and died there in 1828) to be due to the presence of iodine, but the cause of the phenomenon has never been actually ascertained. The birds which haunt the lake are wild swans (*Cygnus olor*), the descendants of tame birds introduced at Geneva in 1838, gulls (*Larus ridibundus*), sea-swallows (*Sterna hirundo*), and numerous birds of passage, such as ducks and divers. There are twenty-one different kinds of fish, the most esteemed of which are the trout, the 'Ritter', the 'Féra' (*Coregonus*; the 'Felchen' of the Lake of Constance), and the perch.

The VEGETATION of the banks partakes to some extent of a southern character. Side by side grow the sweet and the wild chestnut-tree, the magnolia, the trumpet-wood, the cedar of Lebanon, and trellised vines. Figs and pomegranates are also of frequent occurrence, but only the former reach maturity.

A phenomenon frequently observed on the Lake of Geneva, and sometimes on other lakes also, consists in the so-called 'SEICHES', or fluctuations in the level of the water, which within a few minutes rises or falls several inches or even feet above or below its usual level. These *seiches* are caused by any sudden alteration in the atmospheric pressure and most commonly occur after storms, being in fact analogous to the ground-swell of the ocean. The *seiches longitudinales*, or those running from one end of the lake to the other, usually take about 73 min. to travel from *Villeneuve* to *Geneva*, while the *seiches transversales* cross from the Swiss to the Savoy side in 10 minutes. The highest longitudinal swell on record was observed at *Geneva* on 3rd Oct. 1841, measuring over 6 ft. in height, while the transverse swell rarely exceeds 8 inches in height. (F. A. Forel.)

The LEVEL of the lake is lowest at the end of winter, and highest in summer during the melting of the snow on the Alps. The average difference between high and low water is about 5 ft., while the difference between the highest (1817) and lowest (1830) recorded levels amounts to nearly 9 ft. — The TEMPERATURE of the lake varies from 45° in winter









to 75° or even 85° in summer, while in the deeper parts it never rises above 42-44°. The lake has never been known to freeze over entirely.

The NAVIGATION is inconsiderable, but large barges of 300 tons' burden are occasionally seen. The graceful lateen-sail used here, and rarely seen elsewhere except on the Mediterranean, has a very picturesque appearance.

The lake has for centuries been a favourite theme with writers of all countries — Byron, Voltaire, Rousseau, Alex. Dumas, and many others. On the N. side the deep-blue water is bounded by gently sloping hills, richly clothed with vineyards and orchards, and enlivened with numerous smiling villages. To the E. and S. a noble background is formed by the long chain of the mountains of Valais and Savoy, of which the higher ground on the N. bank affords a good survey; but *Mont Blanc* itself is visible from the W. bank only, from Geneva, Nyon, Rolle, and particularly from Morges (p. 225).

**STEAMBOAT JOURNEY** (piers by the Jardin Anglais and the Quai du Montblanc; comp. p. 209). The banks of the lake are clothed with rich vegetation and studded with charming villas. On the left, the large Hôtel National, the Musée Ariana, and the finely situated château of Pregny (p. 219); farther on, *Genthod*, prettily situated, once the residence of the famous naturalists De Saussure, Ch. Bonnet, and Pictet de la Rive. The steamer stops at *Bellevue*.

**Versoix** (*Lion d'Or*), a considerable village (1379 inhab.), once belonged to France. Choiseul, the minister of Louis XV., being hostile to Geneva, contemplated founding a rival city here, and the streets were mapped out, but the design was afterwards abandoned.

**Coppet** (*Croix Blanche*; *Ange*; *Hôt.-Pens. du Lac*). The château, now the property of M. d'Haussonville, was inhabited from 1790 till 1804 by *Necker*, a native of Geneva, who became minister of finance to Louis XVI. His daughter, the celebrated *Mme. de Staël*, also resided at the château for some years. Her writing-table, her portrait by David, and a bust of Necker are shown to visitors.

From Coppet (carr. at the station) a road leads by *Commugny* and *Chavannes de Bogis* to (3½ M.) *Divonne* (1543'; excellently fitted up hydropathic estab.), charmingly situated beyond the French frontier in the *Pays de Gex* (from Nyon 5 M., diligence in connection with the express trains in 55 min.; from Geneva 12 M., carr. in 1½ hr. with one horse 15-18, with two horses 25 fr.). Ascent of the Dôle from Divonne, see p. 224.

**Céigny** is prettily situated on a hill a little way inland. Farther on is the handsome château of *Crans*, belonging to Herr Van Berchem.

**Nyon** (\**Beaurivage*, with terrace on the lake; \**Ange*, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Hôtel du Lac*) was the *Colonia Julia Equestris*, or *Noviodunum*, of the Romans (4225 inhab.). The ancient castle, with walls 10' thick, and five towers, built in the 16th cent., and now the property of the town, was once occupied by Victor v. Bonstetten (d. 1832), the author, who was frequently visited here by eminent Swiss savants. The terrace and the pleasant promenades of the upper part of the town afford a beautiful view of the lake, the Jura, and the Alps, with *Mont Blanc*. Several relics of the Roman period still exist here.

**ASCENT OF THE DÔLE**, very interesting. A high-road ( diligence) leads from Nyon through the Jura by (1 hr.) *Trêlex*, (2 hrs.) *St. Cergues*, and (2 hrs.) *Les Rousses*, a small French frontier fort, to (1 hr.) *Morez*, a little town in the French department of Jura. Walkers ascend from Nyon in 2¼ hrs. to *St. Cergues* (3432'; *Hôtel de la Poste*; \**Hôt.-Pens. Capt.*; \**Pension Auberson*;

*Observatoire Amat*, a hotel and pension on a height, 5 min. to the E., with a splendid view of the Lake of Geneva and Mont Blanc), a village and summer resort in a green valley at the N.E. base of the Dôle, two-thirds of the way from the top. The traveller should drive from Nyon as far as the beginning of the well-shaded old road, 1½ M. beyond Trélex, which follows the telegraph-wires, and ascends straight to St. Cergues (3 M.). From St. Cergues (guide 5 fr.) we ascend to the (1 hr.) *Chalet du Vouarne*, and through the depression (*La Porte*) between the Vouarne and the Dôle, to the (1 hr.) top of the \*Dôle (5505'), the highest summit of the Swiss Jura. The view (best in the afternoon) is picturesque and extensive, and Mont Blanc is seen in all its majesty. — From Gingins, 1½ M. to the W. of Trélex, a good road leads to the (7½ M.) *Chalets de la Divonne*, ½ hr. from the top of the Dôle. — Another route leads by *La Rippe*, 3¾ M. from Céligny (p. 223), and 1½ M. from Divonne (p. 223), and before reaching (¾ M.) *Vendôme*, enters the broad path (to the right) through the wood, which after 3 M. joins the road from Gingins. — The best route for pedestrians from Geneva (7½ hrs. to the summit of the Dôle) is by the *Col de la Faucille*, a deep depression in the Jura chain, to the N.W. of Geneva. Steam tramway to *Ferney* see p. 219; omnibus thence in 1 hr. to *Gex* (2120'; Hôt. de la Poste; Hôt. du Commerce), a small French town, at the foot of the Jura, whence we proceed (shorter by the old road) to the (2 hrs.) *Col de la Faucille* (4355'; \*Hôt. Regade). We keep to the road (to Morez, p. 223) for 1¼ hr. more, finally diverging to the right beyond the *La Vasserode* inn, whence we ascend to the summit in 1½ hr.

Diligence from *Les Rousses* (see p. 223) to *Le Brassus*, to the *Lac de Joux*, and *Le Pont*, a pleasant route (comp. p. 209).

Farther on, among trees, is the château of *Prangins*, formerly occupied by Joseph Bonaparte. A great part of the estate of *La Bergerie*, or *Chalet de Prangins*, which once belonged to him, was afterwards the property of Prince Jérôme Napoléon (d. 1891). The old château itself now contains a Moravian school for boys.

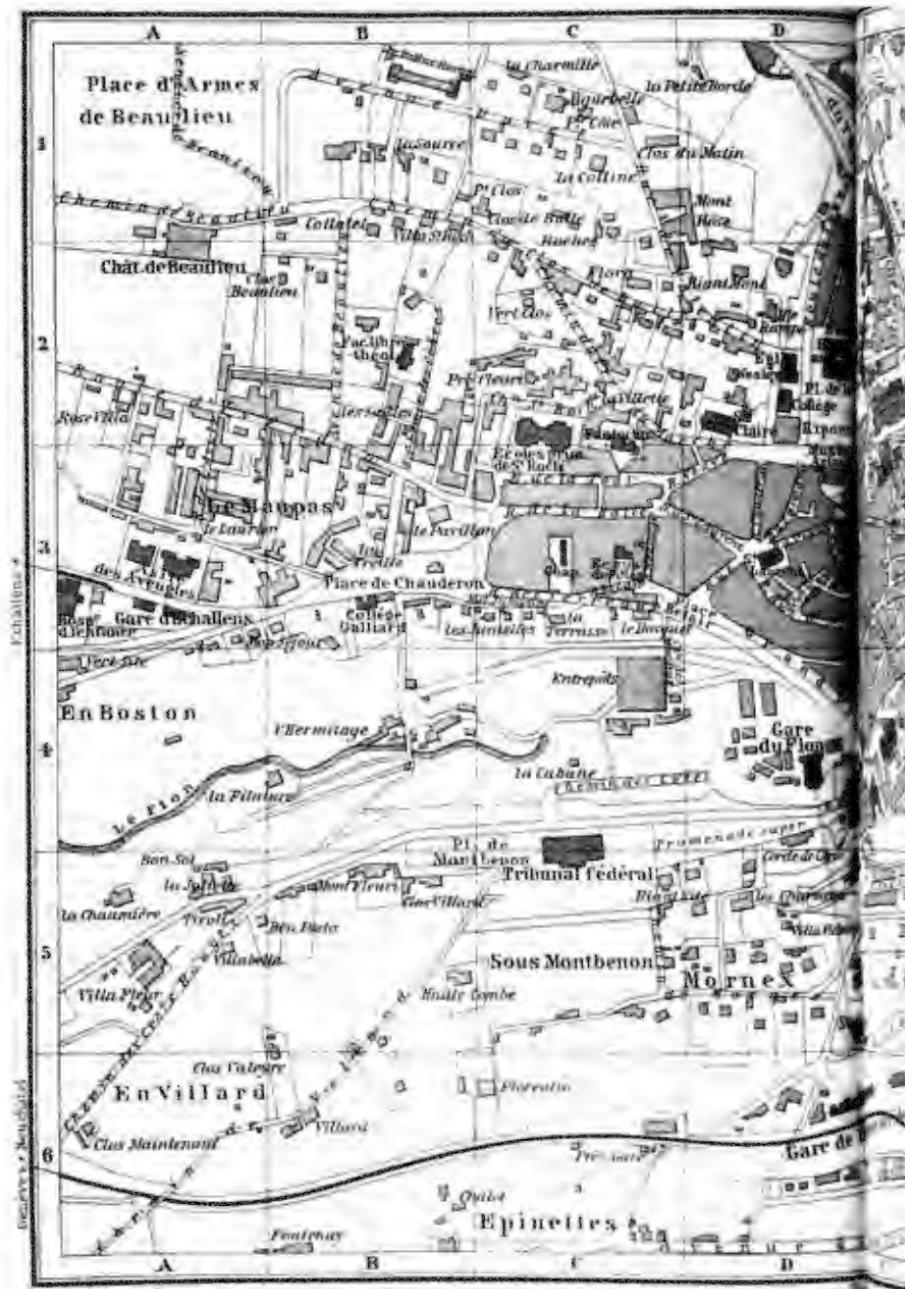
On a promontory lies *Promenthoux*, and on the opposite (Savoyard) bank, 3 M. distant, *Yvoire* (p. 245). The Jura Mts. gradually recede; the most conspicuous peaks are the *Dôle* (see above), and to the right of it the *Noir-Mont* (5118'). The lake forms a bay between the mouth of the *Promenthouse* and the *Aubonne* (p. 234) beyond Rolle, and here attains its greatest width. The banks of this bay, called *La Côte*, yield one of the best Swiss white wines.

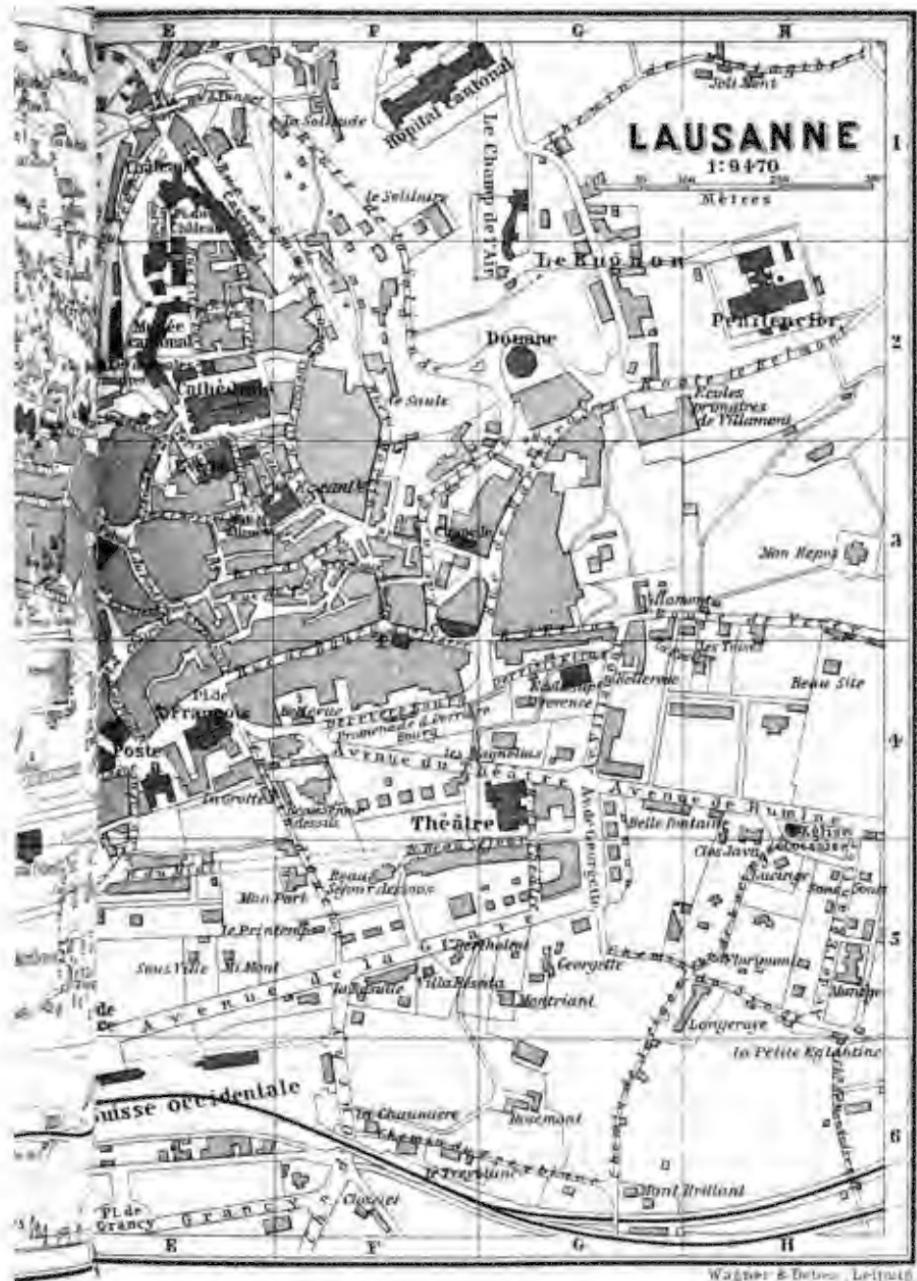
**Rolle** (\**Tête Noire*, plain, with garden; *Couronne*), the birth-place of the Russian general *De la Harpe*, tutor of Emp. Alexander I., and one of the most zealous advocates for the separation of Canton Vaud from Bern (1798). An islet in the lake contains an *Obelisk* to his memory.

On a vine-clad hill, 1 hr. to the N. of Rolle, above the village of *Bougy*, is the *Signal de Bougy* (2335'), a famous point of view, which commands the lake, the Savoy Mts., and Mont Blanc. The best way to it is from stat. *Aubonne-Allaman* (p. 234) by omnibus or on foot to (2¼ M.) *Aubonne* (\**Couronne*), a very old and picturesque little town, with numerous gardens, a beautiful avenue, and pleasant public grounds, and thence on foot to the top in less than an hour. — About 5 M. to the W. of Aubonne, and 5½ M. to the N. of Rolle, is *Gimel* (2395'; *Union*, pens. from 5 fr.), with beautiful wood-walks, a favourite summer resort of the Genevese.

A road (diligence to St. Georges daily) leads from Rolle to the N.W. by *Gilly*, *Burtigny*, and *Longirod* to (9 M.) *St. Georges* (3067'; Inn) and over the (1 M.) *Col de Marchairuz* (1767'; Inn) to (1½ M.) *Le Brassus* (p. 209).









On the way from St. Georges to the col, we enjoy charming views of the Lake of Geneva and the Rhone Valley down to the Fort de l'Ecluse, and beyond the col we overlook the Lac de Joux and the Dent de Vaulion.

The bank of the lake between Rolle and Lausanne is somewhat flat. On a promontory lies the village of *St. Prex*; then, in a wide bay, **Morges** (\**Hôt. du Port*; \**Hôt. du Montblanc*, pens. from 5 fr.; *Couronne*), a busy little town (pop. 4088), with a harbour and an old château now used as an arsenal. The mediæval château of *Vufflens*, on a height at some distance to the N., is said to have been erected by Queen Bertha (p. 207). From Morges we obtain a fine view of \**Mont Blanc* in clear weather through a valley on the S. bank. The steamer next reaches the station of *St. Sulpice*, and then —

**Ouchy** (1230'), formerly called *Rive*, the port of Lausanne.

\**HÔTEL BEAURIVAGE*, with pleasant garden, baths, etc., R., L., & A. from 6-7, D. 5 fr.; \**Hôt. du CHATEAU*, near the steamboat pier, new, with splendid view from the tower (lift); \**Hôt. d'ANGLETERRE*, R., L., & A. 2½-3, B. 1½, D. 4 fr.; *Hôt. du PORT*, plain; all on the lake. *PENS. DU CHALET*, Avenue Reseneck. — *Lake Baths*, two establishments, one ½ M. to the W., the other ¼ M. to the E. of the landing-place; bath 80 c., including towels, etc. — *Boat* 60 c. per hour, or with boatman 1½ fr.

The RAILWAY STATION of the Jura-Simplon line (p. 234) is ¾ M. from Ouchy, and Lausanne lies fully ½ M. higher. CABLE RAILWAY (commonly called *Ficelle*) from Ouchy to Lausanne in 9 min. (station at Ouchy near the steamboat quay; station at Lausanne, called 'Gare du Flon', under the Grand-Pont; 42 trains daily; fare 50 or 25 c., return-ticket 80 or 40 c. - intermediate stations *Jordils* and *Ste. Luce* ('Gare'), the latter near the Jura-Simplon station. — *Porterage* of small articles to or from the steamer 10 c., trunk 20 c., if over 100 lbs. 30 c.

**Lausanne.** — \**HÔTEL GIBBON* (Pl. a; F, 4), opposite the post-office, R., L., & A. 4-6, B. 1½, lunch 3½, D. 5 fr.; in the garden behind the dining-room the historian Gibbon wrote the concluding portion of his great work in 1787. \**Hôt. RICHE-MONT* (Pl. b; D, E, 5), with pleasant grounds, R., L., & A. 4-5, D. 4½ fr.; \**FAUCON* (Pl. c; F, 3), R., L., & A. 4, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. from 6 fr.; *Hôt. DU GRAND-PONT* (Pl. d; E, 4), near the bridge, R., L., & A. 3¾, B. 1¼, D. 3½ fr.; \**Hôt.-PENS. BEAU-SITE* (Pl. e; D, 4), R., L., & A. from 3, D. 3, B. 1¼ fr.; \**Hôt.-PENS. VICTORIA*, Avenue de Rumine; \**Hôt. du NORD* (Pl. f; F, 3, 4), Rue St. Pierre, with restaurant, R., L., & A. 3, B. 1½, D. 3 fr.; *HÔTEL BELLEVUE*; *Hôt. DES MESSAGERIES*, Place St. François 4; *Hôt. DE LA POSTE*, Petit Chêne 4. — *Hôt. TERMINUS*, at the Jura-Simplon station, new. — *PENSIONS*: *Beauséjour*, *Campart* (Avenue du Théâtre), *Mercanton* (Rue du Midi), *Perret*, *Etraz*, *Pittel* (at St. Luce, see above; 5fr. per day, incl. R.), and many others. — *RESTAURANTS*: *Hôtel du Nord*, *Hôtel du Grand-Pont*, see above; *Restaur. du Théâtre* (see below); *Deriaz*, Place St. Laurent; *Rail. Restaurant*, D. 2½ fr.; *Café Vaudois*, Place de la Riponne 3; *Gambrinus* (beer), Rue Haldimand, near the Place de la Riponne; *Bavaria*, Rue de Bourg. — *THEATRE* (Pl. f; open in winter only), Avenue du Théâtre (with café).

*OMNIBUS* from the station into the town 1 fr.; to the steamboat at Ouchy, only if ordered. — *CABS*: with one horse ½ hr. 1 fr. 50, with two horses 3 fr.; 1 hr., 3 and 5; 1½ hr., 4 and 7; 2 hrs., 5 and 9 fr.; from Lausanne to Ouchy 2 and 4, to the rail. station 1½ and 3, from Ouchy to the rail. station 2 and 4 fr. — *Booksellers*, with lending library, etc.: *Benda*, Rue Centrale 3; *Th. Roussy*, *F. Payot*, both Rue de Bourg. — *Pianos*, music: *E. R. Spies*, Place St. François 2.

*ENGLISH CHURCH*, Avenue de Grancy. *Scottish Free Church*, Rue Rumine. *Wesleyan Church*, Rue du Valentin, Place de la Riponne.

**Lausanne** (1690'; pop. 34,049), the *Lausonium* of the Romans, **BAEDEKER**, Switzerland. 15th Edition.

now the capital of the Canton de Vaud, occupies a beautiful and commanding situation on the terraced slopes of *Mont Jorat*, overshadowed by its cathedral on one side, and its castle on the other. The interior of the town is less prepossessing. The streets are hilly and irregular, and the houses in the older part are poor; but the new quarters contain a number of handsome houses. The two quarters are connected by the handsome *Grand-Pont* (135 yds. long), erected in 1839-44, also named *Pont Pichard* after its builder. The valley of the *Flon*, spanned by the bridge, has been largely filled up and cultivated. A nearly level street, passing the castle and cathedral, skirts the town and leads under the castle to the N. by a tunnel, 50 paces long. Lausanne possesses many excellent schools.

The \***Cathedral** (Pl. E, 2; Prot.), erected in 1235-75, is a simple but massive Gothic edifice. In 1875-87 it was judiciously restored from plans by *Viollet-le-Duc* (d. 1879). The terrace on which it stands is approached from the market-place (Place de la Palud) by a flight of 160 steps. The church is open in summer on week-days 9-12 and 1-4; at other hours, adm. 50 c., each person more 30 c. Bell for the sacristan by the entrance.

The \***INTERIOR** (352' long, 150' wide) is remarkable for its symmetry of proportion. The vaulting of the nave, 66' in height, is supported by 20 clustered columns of different designs. Above the graceful triforium runs another arcade, which serves as a framework for the windows. The choir contains a semicircular colonnade. In the arcades of the choir-ambulatory appears an ancient form of pilaster, a relic of the Burgundian-Romanesque style. The beautiful but sadly damaged rose-window and the sculptured portals also merit inspection. (The W. portal is in a ruinous condition; the S. portal was restored in 1884.) Above the centre of the church rises a slender tower (245'), erected in 1874. The finest MONUMENTS are those of *Otto of Grandson* who fell in 1398 in a judicial duel with *Gerard von Estavayer* (hands on the cushion, a symbol of the ban; statue accidentally deprived of its hands); *Bishop Guillaume de Menthonex* (d. 1406); the Russian *Princess Catherine Orloff* (d. 1782); the *Duchess Caroline of Courland* (d. 1783); *Henrietta Stratford-Canning* (d. 1818), first wife of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, then ambassador in Switzerland (by Bartolini); *Countess Wallmoden Gimborn* (d. 1783), mother of the Baroness of Stein, the wife of the celebrated Prussian minister. A tablet on the wall of the N. transept near these monuments bears the inscription: '*A la mémoire du major I. D. A. Davel, mort sur l'échafaud en 1723, le 24 avril, martyr des droits et de la liberté du peuple vaudois*', a tribute paid to his memory by Gen. De la Harpe (p. 224), who effected that for attempting which Davel was beheaded as a traitor. — In 1536 a famous Disputation took place in this church, in which *Calvin*, *Farel*, and *Viret* participated, and which resulted in the separation of Vaud from the Romish Church, and the overthrow of the supremacy of Savoy.

The **Terrace** (1735') formerly the churchyard, commands the town, the lake, and the Alps of Savoy; and the prospect from the terrace of the old episcopal **PALACE** (*Evêché*; now occupied by the cantonal authorities), higher up, is also very fine. The *Bishop's Hall* contains old carved furniture and stained glass windows. In the Place du Château is the new *Ecole de Chimie*.

The **CANTONAL MUSEUM** (Pl. E, 2; Wed. and Sat. 10-4, Sun. 11-2 o'clock), in the *Collège* near the cathedral, contains natural

history collections, a valuable collection of freshwater conchylia, presented by M. de Charpentier (d. 1855), relics from Aventicum (p. 207) and Vidy, the ancient Lausanne, interesting Celtic antiquities from lake-dwellings, coins, medals, etc. The same building contains the *Cantonal Library* (120.000 vols.).

The **MUSÉE ARLAUD** (Pl. D, 3; Sun., 11-2, Wed. and Sat. 10-4; at other times, 50 c.), founded by an artist of that name in 1846, in a building in the *Riponne* opposite the corn-hall (*Grenette*), contains a small picture gallery.

Among the most interesting paintings are: *Domenichino*, Joseph's Dream; *Caracci*, Joseph cast into the pit. — Modern paintings: *Anker*, New-born child; *Bocion*, Tug-steamer; *Burnand*, Village on fire; *Calame*, Lake of Brienz; *Diday*, Rosenlau, Fall of the Reichenbach; *Girardet*, Return from the mountain-pasture; *Gleyre*, Execution of Major Davel (p. 226), Adam and Eve, Divico's victory over the Romans, etc.; *Jouvenet*, Healing of the leper; *Koller*, Cattle-pond; *Muyden*, Hide-and-seek; *Vautier*, Sabbath morning; etc.

On the **MONTBENON**, a hill immediately to the W. of the town, planted with fine avenues, and affording a charming view of the lake, is situated the handsome new *Palais de Justice Fédéral*, or supreme court of appeal for the whole of Switzerland.

The admirably organised **BLIND ASYLUM** (*Asile des Aveugles*), to the W. of the town (Pl. A, 3), was founded by Mr. Haldimand (d. 1862), who amassed a fortune in England, and Miss Cerjat. — In the *Champ de l'Air*, to the N.E., the highest point in the town, are the well-arranged **HÔPITAL CANTONAL** (250 beds), a *Station Viti-cole* (vine-growing) and *Météorologique*, and an *Ecole d'Agriculture*. — At *Cery*, 2 M. to the N., on the line to Echallens (see below), is the handsome **LUNATIC ASYLUM**, one of the largest and best on the continent, containing a chapel, concert-room, etc.

The \***Signal** (2125'),  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. above the town, is a famous point of view. From the post-office to the castle  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.; then cross the Place de la Barre (Pl. E, 1) and follow the road straight on for about 100 paces; ascend to the right by a paved path, and thence by a flight of steps on the left to the carriage-road; follow this to the right till the hut with the trigonometrical pyramid and grounds are seen on the right. (This point may also be reached by a broad path diverging from the road to the right.) The view embraces a great part of the lake, the Diablerets, Grand Mœveran, etc.; Mont Blanc is not visible from this point, but is seen from the *Grandes Roches* ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from the town, to the right of the Yverdon road). — A pleasant way back from the Signal is through the wooded valley of the *Flon*, on the E. side of the hill, and then by the Rue des Eaux to the Place de la Barre. Cab from the town to the Signal, and thence to the station, 5 fr.

FROM LAUSANNE TO BERCHER,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  M., a local narrow-gauge railway (1 hr. 27 min.). The lunatic asylum mentioned above is near (2 M.) *Jouxte-Cery*, the second station.  $8\frac{3}{4}$  M. *Echallens* (2064'; 1059 inhab.; \*Balances) is a thriving little town, with an old castle now used as a boys' school. From ( $12\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Bercher* the line is to be extended to Payerne (p. 207).

The slopes rising to the E. of Lausanne are named *La Vaux*, and yield good wine. Above the station of *Pully*, on the hillside, is the lofty viaduct crossing the *Paudèze* (p. 206), below which is the bridge of the Martigny Railway (p. 234); above *Lutry* is the viaduct near *La Conversion*, mentioned at p. 206. The amphitheatre of mountains

becomes grander as the steamboat advances: the Rochers de Verraux, Dent de Jaman, Rochers de Naye, Tour d'Aï, Tour de Mayen, Dent de Morcles, and Dent du Midi; between these, to the S., Mont Catogne, and in the background the snowy pyramid of Mt. Velan. Stations: *Cully* and *Rivaz-St. Saphorin*.

**Vevey**, Ger. *Vivis*, the *Vibiscus* of the Romans.

**Steamboat Piers:** (1) *Corsier*, to the W., near the Grand Hôtel de Vevey; (2) *Vevey-Marché*, at the town itself; (3) *Vevey-La Tour*, to the E. near the Grand Hôtel du Lac. — **Railway Station** on the N. side of the town, on the left bank of the Veveyse. For excursions to the E. (Montreux, etc.) the station of *La Tour de Peilz* (p. 230) is more convenient.

**Hotels.** \*GRAND HÔTEL DE VEVEY, at *Corsier*, to the W. of the town, with lift, large grounds, swimming and other baths (closed in winter); \*HÔTEL MONNET (*des Trois Couronnes*); \*GRAND HÔTEL DU LAC; these three hotels, all on the lake, are large and comfortable: R., L., & A. from 5, D. 5 fr.; pension from 15th Oct. to 1st May. To the E. of the town, \*HÔTEL MOOSER (p. 230). — \*HÔTEL-PENS. DU CHÂTEAU, to the E. of Monnet's, with shady garden and lake-view, pens. 6-12 fr.; \*HÔTEL-PENS. D'ANGLETERRE, R., L., & A. 3-4, D. 3, pens. 5½-8 fr.; on the lake; \*HÔTEL DU PONT, at the station, with garden; \*TROIS ROIS, moderate, not far from the station, R. & A. 2½, B. 1, D. 3 fr.; \*HÔTEL-PENS. DE FAMILLE, opposite the station, R. 1½-2, pens. 3½-4 fr.; \*HÔTEL CENTRAL, Rue de la Poste, for single gentlemen; HÔTEL DE LA GARE. — **Pensions**, see p. 230.

**Cafés.** \*Café du Lac (Munich beer), *Bellevue*, both on the quay; Café du Théâtre; Brasserie du Collège. — Cercle du Léman, with reading-room and a large garden on the lake (open to strangers). — Casino-Restaurant, at Vevey-La-Tour. — *Coindet*, dealer in preserved meats, etc., Rue des Deux Marchés.

Lake Baths at the E. end of the town.

**Post and Telegraph Office**, Place de l'Ancien Port. — **Bankers:** Geo. Glas, Rue du Léman; A. Cuénod Churchill, Place du Marché 21.

**Omnibus** from the station to the hotels 20, box 10c.; to La Tour de Peilz 30, box 15 c.; to Chexbres from the post-office 1 fr. (see p. 206). — Cab with one horse, per drive in the town 1½, with two horses 2 fr.; ½ hr. 1½ or 2 fr., 1 hr. 3 or 4 fr., for every ½ hr. more 1 or 1½ fr.

**Electric Tramway** from Vevey to Chillon every 10 min. from 6.30 a.m., in 50 min. (fares 10-60 c.). Stations: *Grand-Hôtel, Vevey-Gare, Hôtel du Lac, Villa Thamine, Maladeyre, Clarens, Verner, Kursaal, Territet, and Chillon*.

**Rowing-boats** at the quay and the Grande Place, 1 fr. per hr.; with one rower 2, with two rowers 3 fr.; to Chillon 6 or 10 fr.; to St. Gingolph (p. 246) same charges; to Meillerie (p. 246) 12 or 15 fr.

**Bookseller.** Benda, Hôtel Monnet (also music, etc.). Pianos at *Ratzenberger's* (also at Montreux and Bex). — **Theatre**, Rue des Anciens Fossés.

English Church at the E. end of the town.

**Vevey** (1263'), charmingly situated at the influx of the *Veveyse*, with 8144 inhab., is the second town in the Canton de Vaud, and owes much of its repute to the writings of Rousseau. The quay of Vevey-Marché, and the turreted *Château* of M. Couvreu (beautiful garden with exotic plants, fee 1 fr.) overlook a great part of the scene of the '*Nouvelle Héloïse*', the 'burning pages' of which accurately describe it. To the E. La Tour de Peilz, Clarens, Montreux, and Chillon are visible; next, Villeneuve and the mouth of the Rhone; in the background the Alps of the Valais, the jagged, snow-covered Dent du Midi, Mont Velan, and Mont Catogne (the 'Sugar-loaf'); on the S. bank of the lake, the rocks of Meillerie, overshadowed by the Dent d'Oche; and to the left, at the foot of the Grammont, St. Gingolph

(p. 246). The *Quais Sina* and *Perdonnet* afford a beautiful walk, sheltered from the N. wind. The new *Musée* is a gift of Mme. Jenisch. Near the station are the *Russian Chapel* with its gilded dome and the *Ecole des Jeunes Filles*. At the E. end of the town are the pretty *Roman Catholic Church* and the *English Church*.

The CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN, erected in 1498, on a vine-clad hill ('Terrasse du Panorama') outside the town, surrounded by lime and chestnut-trees, commands a charming view (see the '*Indicateur des Montagnes*'). Service in summer only (organ-concerts).

In this church repose the remains of the regicides Ludlow ('potestatis arbitrariae oppugnator acerrimus', as the marble tablet records) and Broughton. The latter read the sentence to King Charles ('dignatus fuit sententiam regis regum profari, quam ob causam expulsus patria sua' is the inscription on his monument). Charles II. on his restoration demanded the extradition of the refugees, a request with which the Swiss government firmly refused to comply. Ludlow's House, which stood at the E. end of the town, has been removed to make way for an addition to the Hôtel du Lac. The original inscription chosen by himself, '*Omne solum fortis patria*', was purchased and removed by one of his descendants. A new memorial tablet was erected in 1887 at the E. end of the quay.

The tower among the trees on the lake farther on, the *Tour de Peilz* (*Turris Peliana*), said to have been built by Peter of Savoy in the 13th cent., was once the seat of a court of justice, and was afterwards used as a prison. The neighbouring château of *M. Sarasin* contains a collection of ancient weapons.

The château of *Hauteville*, 2 M. to the N.E. of Vevey, with an admirably kept park, commands a beautiful view from the terrace and the temple. In the same direction, 2 M. higher, is the mediæval château of *Blonay*, which has belonged the family of that name for centuries. The road from Hauteville to Blonay passes through the villages of *St. Léger* (Pens. Béguin; Pens. des Alpes) and *La Chiésaz*, many houses in which are adorned with clever sketches by A. Béguin, a native of the place, now an artist in Paris. In returning, we may descend by a path to the right beyond the bridge to the carriage-road below, which leads to (1 M.) *Chaully* (see p. 230), (1 M.) the bridge of *Tavel*, below the *Château des Crêtes* (see below), and ( $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) the Clarens station. — About 1 hr. to the N.E. of Blonay are the *Pleiades* (4488'), a famous point of view (auberge near the top), at the E. base of which,  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. from the top, are the small sulphur-baths of *L'Alliaz* (3428'; pens. 4-5 fr.).

From Vevey to Freiburg, see R. 62. — Pleasant excursion to *St. Gingolph* (p. 246; 1½ hr. by boat), on foot to *Novel*, in the valley of the Morge, and thence to the top of the *Blanchard* (p. 246). Inns at St. Gingolph and Novel very poor; the traveller should bring provisions from Vevey.

On the lake,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Vevey, lies the beautiful village of *Clarens* (*English Church Service* in winter), immortalised by Rousseau. On a height to the W. rises the \**Château des Crêtes*, a favourite summer resort of Gambetta, with its pleasant grounds, and a beautiful view from the terrace (visitors admitted). Adjoining it is a chestnut copse, called the '*Bosquet de Julie*'. Rousseau's '*Bosquet*', however, has long since disappeared, having been, according to Lord Byron, uprooted by the monks of St. Bernard to make way for their vineyards. Splendid view from above Clarens, near the churchyard, and also from the terrace of the château of *Châtelard* (at *Tavel*,  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. to the N.), which gives its name to the

W. part of Montreux (p. 231). Between Clarens and VERNEX is the new German Protestant Church, with its slender tower. Near the station is the imposing Ecole Primaire.

Pensions (p. xviii) abound on this favourite S.E. bay of the Lake of Geneva. The best-known are here mentioned in their order from Vevey. Charges often raised in the busy season.

At Vevey: \*Hôt.-Pens. du Château, see p. 228; Pens. du Panorama, at the back of the town, recommended to ladies; Pens. Maillard; \*Hôtel et Pens. Mooser, at Chemenin, 10 min. above Vevey, charming view (6-10 fr.); Pens. Florentina. At St. Léger: Pens. Béguin. — At LA TOUR DE PEILZ, near Vevey: \*Pens. Comte; \*Pens. des Alpes.

Near Clarens, 'AU BASSET': \*Hôt.-Pens. Ketterer, sheltered (6-8 fr.); lake baths adjacent. This is the beginning of the region which, being sheltered from the 'Bise' or bitter N. wind, is often recommended to persons with delicate lungs as a winter residence. The gay cluster of 22 villas near Clarens was built and fitted up by M. Dubochet of Paris (d. 1877), at a cost of 2½ million francs. They now belong to Mr. J. Guichard, and are let furnished for 3 months or upwards at rents varying from 4000 to 8000 fr. per annum (apply to the 'réisseur', at Villa No. 6). — At CLARENS: on the left, BeauSite (Moser); on the right, \*Pens. Verte-Rive (5-7 fr.); on the left, Pens. Sanssouci (5 fr.); on the right, \*Hôtel Roth, with a garden on the lake. At the station: Hôt.-Pens. des Crêtes (5-6 fr.); \*Hôt.-Pens. du Châtelard (5-7 fr.; good cuisine). — At CHAILLY (1580'), 1 M. above the Clarens station, and about 300' above the lake, \*Pens. Mury, with pleasant garden; Pens. la Colline. At Charnex, ½ M. above Clarens, Hôt.-Pens. Dufour. — Between Clarens and VERNEX: \*Hôtel Roy, with pleasant garden; \*Pens. Germann; Clarenzia; \*Lorius (three houses; 6 fr. and upwards), with fine garden.

At MONTREUX-VERNEX: On the left, \*Cygne, R. & A. 3½-6, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. 6-8 fr.; \*Pens. Pilivet; on the right, \*Monney (5½-8½ fr.), good cuisine; Beau-Séjour au Lac (adjoining which is a bath-house); Bon-Accueil (small); all on the lake; \*Hôt.-Pens. Suisse (5½ fr.), on the left side of the road, with a garden on the lake; Beau-Lieu. At the station, \*Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue (5½-8 fr.); Hôtel de la Gare; Hôt. Victoria & Pens. Buret; Hôt.-Rest. Marguet. By the steamboat-pier, Hôt.-Restaurant Tonhalle, for single gentlemen, moderate. — Preserved meats, etc., sold by Méautis. Beer at the Tonhalle, Café des Alpes (both near the pier), and at Marguet's. — Bazaar Wanner, with a good and varied stock. — Strangers' Enquiry Office at the Collège (ground-floor, to the right). — English Physician, Stewart Tidey, M. B., Villa Magnolias. — Chemists: Bührer at Clarens; Engelmann at Territet. — Booksellers: Benda; Meyer, at Clarens. Reading-rooms at Benda's and Gottsleben's.

In BONPORT, on the Territet road (where the Kurhaus is on the right, see p. 231; adm. 1 fr.; weekly subscription 3, monthly 10, quarterly 20 fr.), on the lake, farther to the S.E.: on the right, Hôt. du Leman; \*Hôt.-Pens. des Palmiers; Pens. des Fougères; on the left, \*Hôt. de Paris; \*Hôt. de France; \*Hôtel National, with a terrace high above the lake, 6-9 fr. On the right, \*Hôt.-Pens. Beaurivage (Spicker), \*Hôt.-Pens. Breuer, both with gardens on the lake; \*Hôt.-Pens. Bon-Port. The four last, ½ M. from the station, command a fine view. — In the village of LES PLANCHES, ½ M. from the lake and the station: \*Pens. Visinand, the oldest in Montreux; \*Pens. Mooser (5-6 fr.), Biensis, and \*Vautier (7-8 fr.), all with a fine view.

At Territet (just E. of stat. Territet-Glion): \*Grand Hôtel & Hôt. des Alpes (pens. 7-15 fr.), an extensive establishment with handsome rooms, cold-water cure, and terraced grounds on the lake, with a fine view. \*Hôtel Mont-Fleurie, finely situated higher up (6-8 fr.); — Hôtel du Lac, moderate; \*Hôtel d'Angleterre; to the right, \*Pens. Mounoud (5-6 fr.); \*Pens. Boand.

At Veytaux: \*Hôtel Bonivard, R., L., & A. from 3 fr.; \*Masson (5-7 fr.); Villa Clos-de-Grandchamp; Hôt.-Pens. Chillon, near the castle. — Between Chillon and VILLENEUVE, the handsome \*Hôtel Byron (6-9 fr.), finely situated (omnibus from the Villeneuve station, p. 233).

At Glion (2254'; cable tramway, see below): \**Hôtel Righi-Vaudois* (pens. 8-12 fr.); \**Hôtel Victoria* (8½-10 fr.), both with beautiful gardens; \**Hôtel du Midi*, \**Hôtel Glion* (6 fr.) with garden, \**Hôtel Bellevue*, *Hôt.-Pens. du Parc* (5 fr.). — Above Glion, \**Grand-Hôtel de Caux* (3610'; see below).

Most of these pensions receive passing travellers at hotel-charges, but in autumn they are generally full. At many other houses rooms with or without board may also be obtained. The GRAPE CURE begins towards the end of September and lasts about a month. — AIGLE (p. 234) and BEX (p. 235) are also pleasant resorts in early summer and in autumn. In the height of summer, when the heat on the lake and in the valley of the Rhone becomes overpowering, the pensions at *Château d'Œx* (p. 242), *Ormont-Dessus* (p. 240), *Villars* (p. 235), etc., are much frequented.

ENGLISH CHURCH at Territet, daily services from Oct. to June, three services on Sun. during the whole year. Subscription library in the Parish Room next the church. — PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH at Montreux-Vernex, Rue de la Gare (serv. Sun. 10.30 a.m. and 4 p.m.; Chaplain Rev. William Milne).

*Clarens, Charnex, Vernex, Glion, Colonges, Veytaux*, and the other villages which lie scattered about, partly on the lake and partly on the hill-side, are collectively called **Montreux** (pop. 10,696). The parish of Montreux, which extends to the Dent de Jaman, is divided into three parts, *Le Châtelard*, *Les Planches*, and *Veytaux*, by the brook (*Baie*) of Montreux and the Verraye. The central point of the district is the village of *Montreux-Vernex*, on the lake, with a railway-station and steamboat-pier. About ¼ M. from the S. end of it is the *Kursaal*, with pleasant grounds (adm. see p. 230); opposite is the new *Roman Catholic Church*, in the Romanesque style. About ½ M. higher up, at the foot of the mountain, lies the village *Les Planches*, separated from *Sâles*, to the W., by the *Baie de Montreux*, which descends from the *Gorge du Chaudron* (p. 232) and is here spanned by the handsome \**Pont de Montreux*, 100' in height. Above *Les Planches* rises the quaint old *Church of Montreux* (recently restored), the shady terrace in front of which commands a superb and far-famed \**View of the lake* (mountain indicator).

EXCURSIONS FROM MONTREUX (electric tramway from Chillon to Vevey, see p. 228). Chief excursion to \*GLION AND THE \*ROCHERS DE NAYE. To Glion (2254'; *Hôtels*, see above) a cable-tramway ('Chemin de fer funiculaire') ascends in 9 min., starting from the Territet-Glion station on the Jura-Simplon Railway (21 trains daily; fare 1, return-ticket 1½ fr.). The line, constructed by Hr. Riggelnbach on the same system as the Giessbach tramway, but much steeper, is about 750 yds. long, the maximum gradient being 1 : 1¾. At the top is a *Buffet-Restaur.*, which commands a delightful survey of the upper end of the Lake of Geneva and the mountains enclosing it, with the snow-clad Dent du Midi in the centre. Pleasant way back through the *Gorge du Chaudron* (see below) to the village of Montreux in 1 hr. (enquire for beginning of path).

\*FROM GLION TO NAYE, 4½ M., rack-and-pinion railway in 1¼ hr. (fare from Territet to Naye and back 10 fr.). The station adjoins that of the 'Funiculaire' to the right. The line is carried beneath the houses of Glion by means of a tunnel, beyond which to the left we look down into the gorge of the *Baie de Montreux* (see above); on the opposite bank is the village of Sonzier and the reservoir of the Montreux electric works. We ascend gradually through meadows and pass over a viaduct, enjoying a fine view to the left of Montreux and the Lake of Geneva and of the large Hotel des Avants below us (p. 232). Ascending more rapidly, we pass through a cutting and the curved *Tunnel de Tremblez* (147 yds. in length) to the E. side of the ridge and the (1¼ M.) station of *Caux* (3457'; Buffet). Above, on the brow of the hill, is the \**Grand Hôtel de Caux*

(3610'; R. & L. from 3½, B. 11½, Lunch 3, D. 5, board 5 fr.), commanding a splendid view of the lake and the Alps of Savoy and Valais. — We now skirt the head of the valley of the *Verraye* (to the right, the Rochers de Naye) and beyond the chalets of *Saudys* pass again to the N. side of the ridge, where the conical *Dent de Jaman* (6493') suddenly appears. The line ascends rapidly to the ridge between Jaman and Naye and passes through a tunnel (82 yds. long) to the (3¾ M.) station of *Jaman* (5715') in the sequestered *Combe d'amont*; to the left below us is the small *Lac de Jaman* (5144'). [The *Dent de Jaman*, a fine point of view, may be climbed hence by experts in 1½ hr.; see p. 242.] Farther on we are carried over a narrow arête, commanding a view of the Lake of Geneva to the right and of the mountains of the Gruyère to the left. We then pass through the rocky wall of the Rochers de Naye by a tunnel 267 yds. in length and ascend round the uppermost valley to the (4½ M.) station of *Naye* (6470'; new Hotel and Restaur.), 338' (10 min.) below the summit of the \*Rochers de Naye (6808'). The splendid view (Panorama 1 fr. 80 c.) commands the Bernese Alps (Wetterhorn, Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, Finsteraarhorn), the Alps of the Canton de Vaud (Diablerets, Grand-Méveran, Tour de Mayen and Tour d'Ai), part of the Valaisian (Grand Combin, Dent du Midi) and Savoyan Alps (Aiguille d'Argentièr, Aig. Verte) and the whole of the Lake of Geneva.

To the *Gorge du Chaudron*, a wooded ravine between *Glion* and *Sonzier*, watered by the *Baie de Montreux* (p. 231). From the bridge of Montreux to the head of the gorge, and back, 1 hr., or returning by *Glion* 2 hours. — *Les Avants* (3230'; \*Hôtel des Avants, pens. in summer 6-12 fr., in winter 6-10 fr.), a charmingly situated health-resort for both summer and winter, lies 1½ hr's. drive from Montreux viâ *Charnex* and *Chaulin* (omnibus from April 15th to Oct. 15th, from Montreux railway station at 9 a.m., in 1¼ hr., returning at 4 p.m. in ¾ hr.; fares, up 3, down 2, return-ticket 4 fr.; carriage with one horse 12, with two horses 18 fr.). *Les Avants* may be reached on foot from Montreux viâ *Sonzier* (Maison Blanche, moderate) in 1½ hr., or from *Glion* viâ the *Gorge du Chaudron* in 1¾ hr. From *Les Avants* to the top of *Mont Cubli* (3525'), with charming view, 1 hr.; *Dent de Jaman* (6165'), viâ the *Col de Jaman* (p. 242), 2½ hrs.; etc. — By *Charnex* and *Chaulin* to the *Bains de l'Alliaz* and the *Pleiades* (4488'), returning by *Blonay* (p. 229), 8 hrs. — By Aigle to the Ormonts, see R. 67. — To *Villars*, see p. 235. — To the *Pissevache* and *Gorges du Trient* (p. 238) by railway, and back, in one day.

Stat. *Territet-Chillon* (\*Hôt. des Alpes, etc.; see p. 230). The \*Castle of *Chillon*, with its massive walls and towers, ¾ M. from the pier (¾ M. from stat. *Territet-Glion*; ¼ M. from stat. *Veytaux-Chillon*), stands on an isolated rock 22 yds. from the bank, with which it is connected by a bridge, but the strait is now dry.

'*Chillon!* thy prison is a holy place,  
And thy sad floor an altar, — for 'twas trod,  
Until his very steps have left a trace,  
Worn, as if the cold pavement were a sod,  
By Bonivard! — may none those marks efface,  
For they appeal from tyranny to God.'

The author of these beautiful lines has invested this spot with much of the interest which attaches to it, but it is an error to identify Bonivard, the victim to the tyranny of the Duke of Savoy, and confined by him in these gloomy dungeons for six years, with Byron's 'Prisoner of *Chillon*' (composed by him in the Anchor Inn at Ouchy in 1817). The author calls his poem a fable, and when he composed it he was not aware of the history of Bonivard, or he would, as he himself states, have attempted to dignify the subject by an endeavour to celebrate his courage and virtue. Francis Bonivard was born in 1496. He was the son of Louis Bonivard, Lord of Lune, and at the age of sixteen inherited from his uncle the rich priory of St. Victor, close to the walls of Geneva. The Duke of Savoy having attacked the republic of Geneva, Bonivard warmly espoused its cause, and thereby incurred the relentless hostility of the Duke, who caused him to

be seized and imprisoned in the castle of Grolée, where he remained two years. On regaining his liberty he returned to his priory, but in 1528 he was again in arms against those who had seized his ecclesiastical revenues. The city of Geneva supplied him with munitions of war, in return for which Bonivard parted with his birthright, the revenues of which were applied by the Genevese to the support of the city hospital. He was afterwards employed in the service of the republic, but in 1530 when travelling between Moudon and Lausanne fell into the power of his old enemy, the Duke of Savoy, who confined him in the castle of Chillon. In 1536 he was liberated by the Bernese and Genevese forces under Nögelin, and returning to the republic, he spent the rest of his life as a highly respected citizen. He died in 1570 at the age of 74 years.

Above the entrance (fee) are the arms of the Canton de Vaud. The rooms with their old wooden ceilings, the dungeons with their pillars and arches, and the other reminiscences of the time of the dukes of Savoy are interesting. A fine effect is produced by the beams of the setting sun streaming through the narrow loopholes into these sombre precincts. Among the names on the pillars are those of Byron, Eugène Sue, George Sand, and Victor Hugo.

It is an historical fact that in 830 Louis le Débonnaire imprisoned the Abbot Wala of Corvey, who had instigated his sons to rebellion, in a castle from which only the sky, the Alps, and Lake Leman were visible (*Pertz, Monum. ii. p. 556*); this could have been no other than the Castle of Chillon. Count Peter of Savoy improved and fortified the castle in the 13th cent., and it now stands much as he left it. The strong pillars in the vaults are in the early-Romanesque style, and belonged to the original edifice. The Counts of Savoy frequently resided in the castle, and it was subsequently converted into a state-prison. Since 1798 it has been used as a military arsenal.

Between Chillon and Villeneuve, on the slope of the hill, is the handsome *Hôtel Byron* (p. 231). The *Ile de Paix*, an islet 30 paces long and 20 wide,  $\frac{1}{3}$  M. to the W. of Villeneuve, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. from the S. bank, commanding a fine view, was laid out and planted with three elms by a lady a century ago, and recalls Byron's lines: —

‘And then there was a little isle,  
Which in my very face did smile,  
The only one in view.’

In the E. bay of the lake,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Chillon, lies **Villeneuve** (\**Hôt. du Port*; \**Hôt. de Ville*), a small walled town, the *Pennilucus*, or *Penneloci* of the Romans. The ‘Clos des Moines’ is a good wine grown here. (Railway-station, see below.)

Footpath to Montbovon (p. 241) over the *Col de la Tinière* (5340') in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., to Château d'Œx (p. 242) in 6 hrs.

**RAILWAY JOURNEY.** *Geneva*, see p. 209. The train runs high above the lake, overlooking the hills on the E. bank with their numerous villas, above which rises the long ridge of the Voiron and in clear weather Mont Blanc.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Chambésy*; 4 M. *Genthod-Bellevue*;  $5\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Versoix* (p. 223);  $8\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Coppet* (p. 223). At (11 M.) *Céliney* the *Dôle* (p. 224) becomes visible to the left. Beyond ( $14\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Nyon* (p. 223) the line skirts *Prangins* with its château, and then quits the bank of the lake.

The tract of country between the *Promenthous*, which the train crosses near ( $17\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Gland*, and the *Aubonne* (see below) is

called *La Côte* and is noted for its wine. 20 M. *Gilly-Bursinel*; 21 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Rolle* (p. 224). The height to the left is the *Signal de Bougy* (2910'; p. 224), a splendid point of view, easily reached from *Rolle* or from the next station (25 M.) *Aubonne-Alaman*.

The train crosses the *Aubonne* and returns to the lake. 28 M. *St. Prex*; the village lies on a promontory below, on the right. From (30 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Morges* (p. 225; station 8 min. from pier) Mont Blanc is seen in all its majesty in clear weather, but soon disappears. In the distance to the N.W., above the valley of the *Morges*, which the train crosses here, is the château of *Vufflens* (p. 225).

The line again leaves the lake, crosses the *Venoge*, and joins the Neuchâtel railway (p. 203). 35 $\frac{1}{2}$  *Renens*.

38 M. *Lausanne* (\*Hôt. *Terminus & Rail. Restaurant*), see p. 225.

The train (views on the right) skirts the lake the greater part of the way to *Villeneuve*. We cross the *Paudèze* by a handsome bridge (above which, to the left, is the lofty nine-arched viaduct of the Freiburg line, p. 206), pass through a short tunnel, and skirt the vine-clad slopes of *La Vaux* (p. 228). 42 M. *Lutry*.

From (44 M.) *Cully* (p. 228) to (47 M.) *Rivaz-St. Saphorin* the train runs close to the lake, then quits it, and crosses the *Veveyse*. 50 M. *Vevey* (p. 228); 50 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *La Tour de Peilz* (p. 229); 52 M. *Burier*; then a tunnel, beyond which we obtain a fine view of *Montreux*, *Chillon*, and the E. bay of the lake. 53 M. *Clarens* (p. 230).

54 M. *Montreux-Vernex* (p. 231), beyond which we again approach the lake. 55 M. *Territet-Glion* (Café-Restaut., and small bazaar), immediately above the steamboat-pier of *Territet-Chillon* (p. 232), and the starting-point of the cable-tramway to *Glion* (p. 231). 55 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Veytaux-Chillon* (p. 231) is  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. from the castle.

57 M. *Villeneuve*, see p. 233. The train now enters the broad and somewhat marshy *Rhone Valley*, bounded by high mountains. The *Rhone* flows into the lake 3 M. to the W., near *Bouveret*. Its grey waters, the deposits of which have formed an extensive alluvial tract, present a marked contrast to the crystalline azure of the same river where it rushes through the bridges at Geneva.

The first station in the Rhone Valley is (59 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Roche*. Part of the mountain near *Ivorne* (1560'), to the left, was precipitated on the village by an earthquake in 1584. Excellent wine is grown in the gorge ('*Crosex-Grillé*' and '*Maison Blanche*' or '*Clos du Rocher*'). To the right towers the jagged *Dent du Midi* (p. 247).

63 M. *Aigle*. — \*GRAND HÔTEL, 1 M. above Aigle in the valley of the Grande-Eau, with extensive grounds, suitable for a prolonged stay, R., L., & A. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 4, pens. 6-10 fr. — \*HÔT.-PENS. BEAU-SITE, at the station, with grounds; \*VICTORIA, with garden, moderate; HÔT. DU MIDI and HÔT. DU NORD, both unpretending. — English Church Service at the Grand Hôtel.

*Aigle* (1375'; pop. 3555), a small town with a large château, is prettily situated on the turbulent *Grande-Eau*.

The *Plantour* (1604'; p. 235), a hill  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the E., with a tower (60' high) of Roman origin and grounds, affords charming views of the Rhone Valley.

VILLARS,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. E. of Aigle,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. above Ollon (see below), a very favourite summer resort, lies on the hill-side, high above the right bank of the Rhone. It is best reached from Aigle (carr. 15, with two horses 30 fr., down 25 fr., and fee; a drive of 3 hrs.; diligence daily at 3.30 p.m. in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., returning from Villars at 8.20 a.m. in  $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.; fares 3 fr. 75 c.), as the hotel and other accommodation at Ollon is poor. High-road to (2 M.) Ollon (Hôtel de Ville, poor); thence a good road in numerous windings, with fine views. Pedestrians follow the Panex road, which diverges to the left immediately above Ollon. After 1 min., where the path divides, we follow that to the extreme right. At (40 min.) La Pousaz we take the path to the left, by the second fountain, in the middle of the village; 35 min. Huemoz (3307'; pron. Wems by the natives), charmingly situated; 40 min. Chesières (3970'; "Hôtel du Chamossaire, moderate), with beautiful view; 20 min. Villars (4166'; "Hôt.-Pens. Breuer, R. & A. 2, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ , D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , S. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. 7-9 fr.; a little farther on, "Grand Hôtel Muveran, patronized by French visitors, pens. 6-10 fr.; "Bellevue, a little higher up, 6-8 fr.). Pleasant park-like environs, affording a variety of walks, with benches at all the best points of view and shady spots. The air is bracing but mild, and there is no N. or E. wind. Magnificent view of part of the Diablerets, the Grand and Petit Moëveran, the Dent aux Favres, Tête Noire, Dent de Morcles, the N. spurs of the Mont Blanc group with the Glacier de Trient, the Dent du Midi, Rhone valley, etc. The finest excursion is the ascent (3 hrs.; guide unnecessary) of the "Chamossaire (6950'), which commands a most picturesque view of the Bernese Alps, the Weisshorn, the Diablerets, Grand Moëveran, Dent de Morcles, Mont Blanc, Dent du Midi, Valley of the Rhone, and Sepey. The route is by a cart-track nearly to Bretaye (1 hr. from the top), a little below which we ascend by a path to the left to the stone signal on the summit. — From Bretaye a tolerable path leads past the small lakes *des Chalets, Noir*, and "*des Chavonnes*, to (2 hrs.) *La Forclaz* (4144'), and crossing the *Grande-Eau*, to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.), *Le Sepey* (p. 240). We may return to Villars the same day by carriage, viâ Aigle; or the next day on foot by *Au Pont, Plambuit*, and Chesières (see above). — Shorter excursions may be made from Villars to ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Les Closalets*, a point commanding a fine view of the Rhone valley and of Mont Blanc; to (2 hrs.; horse 10 fr.) *Panex* or *Plambuit* viâ Chesières and *Les Ecovets*; to the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Montagne de la Truche* (fine view) viâ Chesières; etc. — From Villars to *Ormont-Dessus* over the *Col de la Croix* (5687'), 4 hrs.; guide (6 fr.) unnecessary, if the traveller is shown the beginning of the route (comp. p. 240). — From Villars by *Arveye* to *Gryon* (p. 243), 1 hr.; to *Les Plans* (p. 236), 4 hrs.

From Aigle a road leads by *Yvorne* (p. 231) to (2 hrs.; one-horse carr. 8, two-horse 15 fr.) *Corbeyrier* (3235'; *Hôt.-Pens. Dubuis*, 5 fr.), a village in a sheltered situation, with fine views. The *Signal* ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) overlooks the Rhone Valley from St. Maurice to the Lake of Geneva; more extensive view, particularly of the Tour Sallières and Dent du Midi, from the plateau of the *Agittes* (4997'; road, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs.). The *Tour de Mayen* (7620'), from Corbeyrier by the *Alp Luan* and *Alp Ai* in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs., and the *Tour d'Ai* (7818'; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) are attractive ascents (not difficult).

FROM AIGLE TO LEYSIN (Grand Hôtel, p. 240), road by *Le Sepey* in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (carriage in 3 hrs., with one horse 15 fr., two horses 25 fr.), direct footpath in  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. — FROM AIGLE TO THE ORMONTS see (p. 240), one-horse carr. to *Le Sepey* 10, to *Ormont-Dessus* 15 fr. and fee of 1 fr.; diligence to *Le Sepey* daily in  $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs., to *Ormont-Dessus* in  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.

Between Aigle and (65 M.) *Ollon-St. Triphon*, on the left, rises the *Plantour* with its tower (p. 234). The village of *St. Triphon* lies on the S. slope of a hill, 1 M. from the railway; *Ollon* is on another hill, to the N.E. (Road to Villars  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., see p. 235.) To the left tower the Grand Moëveran and the Dent de Morcles.

68 M. BEX. — "GRAND HÔTEL DES SALINES, with salt and other baths, and a well-equipped hydropathic establishment, in a fine sheltered situation, 2 M. from the station, R., L., & A. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5, D. 4-5, pens. 6-12 fr.

(in August the visitors are almost exclusively French); adjacent, "HOT.-PENS. VILLA DES BAISNS; in the village, "GRAND HÔTEL DES BAISNS; "HÔT.-PENS. DES ALPES, pens. 4½-5 fr.; "UNION, moderate; "HÔT.-PENS. DU CROCHET; HÔT. DU MONDE. At Chière near Bex: "PENS. MOESCHING, 4-4½ fr. — English Church, opposite the Gr. Hôt. des Bains.

Bex (1427'; pop. 4420; pronounced *Bay*), charmingly situated, on the *Avançon*, and affording many beautiful walks, lies  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from the station (omnibus 30 c.). Bex is a favourite resort in spring; and in autumn it is frequented by patients undergoing the 'grape-cure'.

Fine view from *Le Montet*, a hill to the N. ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.), from the *Boët*, and from the *Tour de Duin*, a ruin on a wooded hill ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. to the S.E.). — The extensive salt-works of Dévens and Bévieux, 3 M. to the N.E., reached by a shady road of gradual ascent, may be visited in half a day (guide 5 fr.). Visitors usually drive to Dévens, see the salt-works, and then visit the mines, where the salt is obtained from the saline argillaceous slate by a process of soaking. Salt is also obtained from the salt-springs by evaporation. In the wood at the back of the salt-works are two huge erratic blocks.

A road leads to the E. of Bex, on the left bank of the *Avançon*, to ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Frenières* (2850'; Pens. Giroud) and (2 M.) *Les Plans* (3612'; "Pens. de l'Argentine, D. 2½ fr.; "Pens. Berward, "Pens. Marletaz, 5-7 fr., these two unpretending guides *Philippe Marletaz*, *Charles* and *Jul. Veillon*, *Alexis Moreillon*), in the sequestered *Vallée des Plans*, a good starting-point for excursions. Thus, to the *Pont de Nant* (4110'; Restaurant), with view of the glaciers of the Dent de Morcles,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; to the *Croix de Javernaz* (6910') 3 hrs.; to the *Glacier de Plan-Névé* 3 hrs.; ascent of the *Argentine* (7955') 4 hrs.; "Dent de Morcles" (9775'), with an imposing view of the Mont Blanc chain and the Alps of the Valais, 7 hrs. viâ *Nant* and the *Glacier de Martinet* (descent to Morcles, see p. 287, 3½ hrs.); *Tête à Pierre-Grept* (9545') 7 hrs.; *Grand-Méveran* (10,043'), by the *Frête de Saïles* (8527'; a pass to the Rhone Valley between the *Grand* and the *Petit Méveran*), 7 hrs.; to *Anzeindaz* (p. 244) over the *Col des Essets* (6690') 4 hrs.; etc.

From Bex to Gryon, and over the *Pas de Cheville* to Sion, see R. 69.  
To *Chesières* and *Villars* (by Dévens, 3 hrs.), see p. 235.

The train crosses the *Avançon* and the Rhone, joins the line on the S. bank (p. 248), and passes through a curved tunnel.

71 M. St. Maurice (1377'; pop. 1666; *Hôtel-Pens. Grisogono*, in connection with the *Rail. Restaurant*; *Ecu du Valais*; *Hôt. d's Alpes* moderate; *Hôt. de la Dent du Midi*, plain), a picturesque old town with narrow streets, on a delta between the river and the cliffs, the Roman *Agaunum*, is said to derive its name from St. Maurice, the commander of the Theban legion, who is said to have suffered martyrdom here with his companions in 302 (near the *Chapelle de Vérolley*, p. 237). The abbey, probably the most ancient on this side of the Alps, supposed to have been founded at the end of the 4th cent. by St. Theodore, is now occupied by Augustinian monks, and contains some interesting old works of art (shown by special permission only): a vase of Saracenic workmanship, a crozier in gold, a chalice of agate, Queen Bertha's chalice, and a rich MS. of the Gospels, said to have been presented to the abbey by Charlemagne. On the walls of the churchyard and on the tower of the venerable abbey-church are Roman inscriptions. — To the W. of the station, halfway up an apparently inaccessible precipice, is perched the hermitage of *Notre-Dame-du-Sex* (sax, i.e. rock), to which a narrow path has been hewn in the rock. Farther to the N.,

above the mouth of the tunnel, halfway up the hill, is the *Grotte aux Fées*, an interesting stalactite cavern with a lake and a waterfall ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. from the station; tickets and guides at the old château).

Travellers descending the valley change carriages at St. Maurice for Bouveret, where steamers (far preferable in fine weather) correspond with the trains. Comp. pp. 221, 244.

The *Baths of Lavey* (1877'; \**Hôtel*, D.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , S.  $2\frac{3}{4}$ , omnibus  $\frac{3}{4}$  fr.),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. above St. Maurice, are much frequented. The warm spring (100° Fahr.), first discovered in 1831, impregnated with sulphur and common salt, rises in a wooden pump-room, 5 min. from the hotel. — A narrow road (one-horse carr. 11 fr.) ascends through wood in zigzags, to the E. of the baths, to ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Morcles* (3822'; *Pens. Cheseaux*; guides *Ch. Guillat* and *Jul. Cheseaux*), prettily situated at the foot of the Dent de Morcles. Ascent of the *Croix de Javernaz* (6910'; fine view from the top) from Morcles viâ *Planhaut* in  $2\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. (descent to *Les Plans*, see above); of the *Dent de Morcles* (9775'),  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (see above); bed of hay if required on the *Haut de Morcles* (5740'),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from Morcles.

Beyond St. Maurice, on the right, is the *Chapelle de Véroilley*, with rude frescoes. Opposite, on the right bank, are the *Baths of Lavey* (see above). The line approaches the Rhône, and passes the spot where huge mud-streams from the Dent du Midi inundated the valley in 1835, covering it with rocks and débris.

75 M. *Evionnaz* occupies the site of *Epaunum*, a town which was destroyed by a similar mud-stream in 563. Before us rises the broad snow-clad *Grand Combin* (p. 289). Near the hamlet of *La Balma* railway and road skirt a projecting rock close to the Rhône. On the right is the \**Pissevache*, a beautiful cascade of the *Salanfe* (p. 248), which here falls into the Rhône Valley from a height of 230' ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from Vernayaz; best light in the forenoon). A path ascends on the right side, and passes behind the waterfall (adm. 1 fr.).

77 M. *Vernayaz* (1535'; \**Gr.-Hôt. des Gorges du Trient*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the station, finely situated at the entrance of the Gorge, 1st class, R., L., & A. 5, D. 5 fr. — *Hôt. des Alpes*, R.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; *Hôt. de la Poste*, plain; *Hôt. de la Gare* at the station, with Restaurant, moderate), the starting-point of the routes to Chamonix viâ *Salvan* (p. 274) and viâ *Gueuroz* (p. 274; guide to the *Tête-Noire* or *Châtelard* 6, Chamonix 12, Cascade du Dalley 4 fr.).

On the right, beyond Vernayaz, we observe the bare rocks at the mouth of the \**Gorges du Trient*, which may be ascended for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. by means of a wooden gallery attached to the rocks above the torrent. Tickets (1 fr.) at the *Gr.-Hôt. des Gorges du Trient*.

The view at the entrance to the gorge is imposing. The rocks, here about 420' high, approach each other so closely at every turn, that the gorge almost resembles a huge vaulted cavern. Where the path crosses the Trient for the second time, the stream is said to be 40' deep; at the end of the gallery it forms a waterfall, 30' high. The gorge (inaccessible farther up) is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. long, extending almost to the *Hôtel de la Tête-Noire* (p. 273), from which its entrance is visible.

To the left of the entrance to the Gorges a path ascends to the (25 min.) \**Hôt. des Alpes* at *Gueuroz* (2205'), commanding a beautiful view of the Rhône valley, the *Grand Combin*, *Dent de Morcles*, etc. (Hence to the *Tête-Noire*, see p. 274.)

Near Martigny, at the right angle which the Rhône valley here

forms, on a hill to the right, stands **La Batiaz** (1985'), a castle of the bishops of Sion, erected in 1260, and dismantled in 1518. The tower (ascent from the Drance bridge in  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr., adm. 30 c.) commands a splendid view of the Rhone Valley and its environs. — The train crosses the *Drance* (p. 287).

81 M. **Martigny**. — \*HÔTEL CLERC, R., L., & A.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 5 fr.; \*HÔTEL DU MONTBLANC, R., L., & A.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 4 fr.; — AIGLE, second class, well spoken of, R.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 fr.; GRAND ST. BERNARD, HÔTEL-RESTAURANT DE LA GARE (mediocre), the two last at the station,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the town.

*Martigny-Ville* (1560'; pop. 1552), the Roman *Octodurus*, is a busy little town in summer, being the starting-point of the routes over the Great St. Bernard to Aosta (R. 78), over the Tête-Noire and Col de Balme (RR. 74, 75) to Chamonix, and for the Val de Bagnes (R. 79). In the market-place, which is planted with trees, is a bronze bust of Liberty by Courbet. A large Roman building has recently been excavated at Martigny. — Above Martigny, on the road to the Great St. Bernard, lies (1 M.) *Martigny-Bourg* (Trois Couronnes, good 'Coquempey' wine), the vineyards of which yield excellent wine (*Coquempey* and *Lamarque*, both known to the Romans).

**EXCURSIONS.** Near *Branson*, on the right bank of the Rhone, 3 M. to the N.E. of Martigny, is the rocky hill of *Les Follaterres*, famed for its flora.

Ascent of the *Arpille* (6830'; 4-5 hrs., with guide). The bridle-path ascends beyond *La Batiaz* (p. 237) through vineyards to the hamlet of *Sommet des Vignes*; then past the hamlets of *Ravoire*, through wood, to the chalets of *Arpille* (5965') and the summit. Superb view. Descent to the S., through wood, in 1 hr. to the *Col de la Forclaz* (p. 273).

The \**Pierre-à-Voir* (8123'), a peak of the limestone range which separates the Rhone Valley from the valley of the Drance, is ascended from Martigny, the Baths of Saxon (p. 295), Sembrancher (p. 288), or Chable (p. 293). From Martigny a bridle-path, 6 hrs. (guide 8, mule 10 fr.). From the *Col*,  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. below the summit, the descent to Saxon may be made rapidly, but not very pleasantly on a sledge in 1- $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., or on foot in 3 hours. Beautiful view of the Valaisian and Bernese Alps, of the Rhone, Entremont, and Bagnes valleys, and the glacier of Giéetroz (p. 294).

\**Gorges du Durnant* (3-4 hrs. from Martigny, there and back), see p. 287.

## 67. From Saanen to Aigle over the Col de Pillon.

32 M. **DILIGENCE** from Saanen to Aigle daily in  $9\frac{1}{3}$  hrs. (from Aigle to Saanen 8 hrs.); 11 fr. 15, banquette 14 fr. 95 c. From Saanen to *Gsteig* 8 M.; *Ormont-Dessus* 9 M.; *Sepey*  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M.; *Aigle*  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. One-horse carr. from Saanen to *Gsteig* 8, two-horse 15 fr., to *Ormont-Dessus* 20 and 38, to *Aigle* 40 and 70 fr. and fee; from Thun, see p. 142.

*Saanen* (3382'), p. 192. The road leads to the S. through the broad and smiling *Gsteig-Thal* to *Ebnit* and (1 $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) **Gstad** (3455'; *Bär*), at the mouth of the *Lauénenthal*.

A road ascends on the right bank of the *Lauibach*, crossing the *Turbach* after  $\frac{1}{2}$  M., to (4 M.) *Lauenen* (4130'; *Bär*, rustic), the chief place in the valley, beautifully situated. The picturesque *Lauenensee* (4557'). 1 hr. higher up, is best surveyed from the *Bühl*, a hill on the E. side. To the S. the brooks descending from the *Gelten* and *Dungel* glaciers form fine waterfalls on both sides of the *Hahnenchrithorn* (9304'). — From *Lauenen* to *Lenk* over the *Trüttlisberg*, and to *Gsteig* by the *Krinnen*, see p. 189. Over the *Gelten Pass* (*Col du Brozet*, 9270') to *Sion*, to *Zanzluron* (p. 239) 8 hrs., with guide, toilsome. — The *Wildhorn Club-hut* (p. 189) is reached in 5 hrs. from *Lauenen*.









**Gsteig**, Fr. *Châtelet* (3937'; *Ours*, pens. 5-6 fr.), 6 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. from Gstad, is finely situated. To the S. rise the *Sanetschhorn* (9665') and the *Oldenhorn* (10,250').

To SION OVER THE SANETSCH, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., attractive on the whole (guide 13, horse 25 fr.; experts may dispense with a guide in fine weather). The path crosses the *Sarine*, and ascends steeply through pastures, and afterwards in windings partly hewn in the rock, through the *Rothengraben*, to the (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) dreary *Kreuzboden* (8565'); thence 1 hr. to the pass of the *Sanetsch* (7287'), on this side of which there is a cross (*La Grande Croix*). Descent (passing the large *Zanfeuron Glacier* on the right) to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Alp Zanfeuron* (6775'; Hôt. Sanetsch, plain), with fine view of the Alps of the Valais, whence the *Oldenhorn* (see below) may be ascended in 4 hrs., the *Wildhorn* (p. 189) in 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., the *Sanetschhorn*, or *Montbrun* (9665') in 5 hrs., and the *Diableret* (see below) in 6 hrs. (ascent of the latter easiest from this side). The *Subtage* (8973'), 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from the hotel, affords a magnificent view of the valleys and mountains of the S. Valais as far as Mont Blanc. Then by a winding path down to the *Alp Glary* (4920') and through the wild ravine of the *Morge* to the bold *Pont Neuf*, whence a road leads to (3 hrs.) *Chandolin*, and by *Granois* and *Ormondo* to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Sion* (p. 296). Ascent from Sion to the pass 6, descent thence to Gsteig 3 hrs.

The new road here turns to the S.W., and ascends the valley of the *Reuschbach* through woods and pastures, in view of the precipices of the *Oldenhorn* (see below) and the *Sex Rouge* (9767'), to (5 M.) the *Col de Pillon* (5085'), at the S. foot of the *Palette* (see below). In descending (passing the *Cascade du Dard*, above us on the left) we soon obtain a view of a valley bounded by fine wooded mountains, and thickly studded with houses and chalets known collectively as **Ormont-Dessus**. To the left is the rocky *Creux de Champ*, the base of the Diablerets, the numerous brooks falling from which form the *Grande-Eau*. We first reach (3 M. from the Col) *Le Plan* (3815'; \**Hôtel des Diablerets*, with baths, R., L., & A. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D, 4, pens. 6-8 fr., opposite the post-station for Ormont-Dessus, English Church Service in summer; \**Pens. Bellevue*, moderate; *Pens. du Moulin*, *Pens. du Chamois*), and in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. more, past the prettily-situated \**Hôtel Pillon*, *Vers l'Église* (3650'; *Pens. Mon Séjour*; *Pens. Busset*; *Hôtel de l'Ours*, all unpretending), with the church of the upper part of the valley.

EXCURSIONS from Le Plan. (Guides: *Mollien*, V. *Goitraud*, Fr. *Bernet*, Fr. and Moise *Pichard*.) To the *Creux de Champ* (4275'), a grand rocky basin at the N. base of the Diablerets, with waterfalls on every side, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (to the foot of the largest fall). A good survey of the *Creux de Champ*, the *Oldenhorn*, etc., is obtained from *La Layaz* (5340'), 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. S. of Plan. — Ascent of the *Palette* (7133'; guide 5, horse 12 fr.), easy as far as the (2 $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.) chalets of *Isenauz*; thence, without path, and rather rough,  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. more to the top; view of the Bernese Alps from the Diablerets to the *Jungfrau* and of the *Dent du Midi* to the S.W.; at the N. base of the mountain lies the pretty *Arnen-See*. Or we may ascend from the *Col de Pillon* in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs., past the small *Rettau-See*. — *Pointe de Meilleret* (6404'), 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from *Vers l'Église*, not difficult; view extending to Mont Blanc. — Good walkers need no guide for any of these.

The *Oldenhorn* (10,250'), Fr. *Becca d'Audon*, a superb point of view, is ascended from Gsteig (7 hrs.), or from Le Plan (8 hrs.; guide 15 fr.). A steady head and sure foot necessary. Travellers from Ormont spend the night in the chalet of *Pillon*; those from Gsteig on the *Upper Oldenalp*.

The *Diableret* (10,650'; 7 hrs.; guide 18 fr.), from the *Hôtel des Diab-*

lerets, difficult. Descent over the *Zanfleuron Glacier* to the *Hôt. Sanetsch* (comp. p. 239).

To **VILLARS** (4 hrs.), or **GRYON** (4½ hrs.) BY THE COL DE LA CROIX, a fine route (or over the Col de la Croix and the Chamossaire to Villars 6½ hrs.); guide, 6 fr., not indispensable. From the Hôtel des Diablerets we ascend the valley of the Grande-Eau for 1¼ M., and then enter a lateral valley by a bridle-path to the right (S.W.). After a somewhat steep ascent of 1¾ hr., with almost uninterrupted views of the Diablerets, we reach the *Col de la Croix* (5687'), 5 min. N. of the hamlet of *La Croix*. View limited. (Travellers who do not ascend the Chamossaire should at least mount the pastures to the right of the Col de la Croix for ½ hr. in order to obtain a fine view of Mont Blanc.) The path descends on the right bank of the *Gryonne*, and after 1¼ hr. divides: to the left to *Arveye* 10 min.; to the right to *Villars* 20 min. (p. 235). — The path to *Gryon* descends to the left a little above *Arveye*, crosses the brook, and reaches *Gryon* in 40 min. (p. 243). This route is preferable to a path to *Gryon* which crosses the *Gryonne* ½ hr. from the pass and follows the left bank.

Adjoining Ormont-Dessus are the houses of the lower part of the valley, known as **Ormont-Dessous**. About 4½ M. from Vers l'Eglise the road joins that from Château d'Oex (p. 242); to the S. appears the Dent du Midi. 1½ M. **Le Sepey** (3704'; *Hôt. des Alpes*; *Mont d'Or*, well spoken of; *Cerf*, moderate; one-horse carr. to Plan 8 fr., and fee of 2 fr.), the chief village in the lower part of the valley. The clock here strikes each hour a second time after a minute's interval.

**EXCURSIONS.** *Pic de Chaussy* (7798), 4½ hrs., not difficult (comp. p. 243). — Ascent of the "Chamossaire via Brelaye" (3½-4 hrs.), and descent to *Villars* (1½ hr.), see p. 235. — A road, with fine views, leads from *Sepey* by *Les Crêtes* to the lofty village of (2½ M.) *Leysin* (4150'; "Grand Hôtel de Leysin, 650' above the village, in a sheltered situation, with splendid view towards the S., 120 R., pens. incl. R. 8-15 fr.; "Hôtel du Mont-Blanc, pens. from 6 fr.; "Pens. *Cullaz*, in the village). Pretty new walks near the hotel; excursions to (¾ hr.) *Prafondaz*, with view of the Lake of Geneva, and to the *Lac d'Aï*, on the Tour d'Aï (2½ hrs., fatiguing). From *Leysin* to *Aigle* a good path, mostly through wood (1½ hr., ascent 2½-3 hrs.). — Footpath to (1½ hr.) *Corbevrier* (p. 235).

The road turns suddenly to the S.W. in a fine wooded valley. Far below, the *Grande-Eau* forms several falls; to the left rises the *Chamossaire* (p. 235). Near *Aigle* we cross the *Grande-Eau*.

*Aigle*, 7 M. from *Sepey*, see p. 234.

## 68. From Bulle to Château d'Ex and Aigle.

*Comp. Maps*, pp. 222, 238.

4½ M. DILIGENCE thrice daily to (17 M.) Château d'Ex in 3½ hrs. (5 fr. 70 c.); thence to (2½ M.) *Aigle* daily in 5½ hrs. (8 fr. 90 c.). — Carriage and pair from *Bulle* to *Aigle* in 7 hrs., 75-80 fr.

**Bulle** (2487'; pop. 2797; \**Hôt. des Alpes*, near the station, R. 2, B. 1, D. 2½ fr.; \**Union*; *Cheval Blanc*; \**Hôtel de la Ville* or *Poste*), a busy little town, the chief place of the *Gruyère* and the centre of the Freiburg dairy-farming district, is the terminus of the Romont and *Bulle* railway (p. 206). The environs consist of rich pasture-land, famed for *Gruyère* cheese and the melodious 'ranz des vaches'. The natives speak a Romanic dialect, known as 'Gruérien'.

On the slopes of the Moléson, 2 M. to the S. (carriage in 20 min. lie the sulphur-baths of *Montbarry* (2712'; "Hôt. *Montbarry*, pens. 5-6 fr.;

\**Hôt.-Pens. du Moléson*), commanding a charming view. Ascent of the Moléson hence, 3-3½ hrs.

ASCENT OF THE MOLESON FROM BULLE, 4 hrs.; guide (8 fr.) unnecessary for the experienced. We follow the Châtel St. Denis road (see below) for ¾ M., and diverge to the left by a saw-mill. The path gradually ascends by the brook *La Trême*, which it crosses by a (20 min.) mill, to the (½ hr.) red-roofed buildings of *Part-Dieu*, formerly a Carthusian monastery (3133'), and leads along the W. slope (guide-posts) of the mountain, crossing several brooks. We pass (½ hr.) the *Gros-Chalet-Neuf*; (1 hr.) *Gros-Planay* (4855'; a rustic inn in a large pasture); (¾ hr.) the chalet of *Bonne Fontaine* (5945'). Thence by a steep path to the summit in ½ hr. more.

The \**Moléson* (6578'), the Rigi of W. Switzerland, is a bold rock, precipitous on every side, surrounded with meadows and forests, which afford an excellent field for the botanist. The view embraces the Lake of Geneva, the Mts. of Savoy, the Dent d'Oche and Dent du Midi, and stretches to the Mont Blanc chain, of which the summit and the Aiguille Verte and Aiguille d'Argentière are visible. To the left of the latter, nearer the foreground, rises the Dent de Morcles, the first peak of a chain which culminates in the Diablerets in the centre, and extends to the heights of Gruyère at our feet. The only visible peak of the Valaisian Alps is the Grand Combin, to the left of the Mont Blanc group. Most of the Bernese Alps are also concealed. To the extreme left, the Titlis. To the W. the Jura.

ASCENT OF THE MOLESON FROM ALBEUVÉ (see below; 3½-4 hrs.). On the outskirts of the village the path crosses to the left bank of the brook, traverses pastures, enters a picturesque ravine, and follows a well-shaded slope to a small chapel and a saw-mill. Here we cross the stream, re-cross it at a charcoal-kiln, ½ hr. farther, and reach (5 min.) the first chalet. Towards the N.N.E. the ridge separating the Moléson from the Little Moléson is now visible. The path continues traceable to the vicinity of the highest chalet, which we leave on the left. Thence a somewhat fatiguing climb of 1¼ hr. to the arête, which is easily found, though there is no path, and to the summit, which rises before us, in 10 min. more.

From Bulle through the *Jaunthal* to *Bottigen* in the Simmental, see p. 192. (Diligence in summer daily in 6¼ hrs.) — From Bulle diligence every afternoon, by *Vuadens*, *Vaulruz* (*Hôt. de la Ville*), and *Semsales*, to (2½ hrs.) Châtel St. Denis (2670'; *Hôt. de la Ville*), a small town prettily situated on the *Veveyse*. (The Moléson may be ascended hence, by the *Alp Tremetaz*, in 4 hrs.) From Châtel St. Denis a diligence plies thrice a day in 50 min. to the railway-station of *Palézieux* (p. 206); another runs every morning in 1 hr. 40 min. to *Vevey* (p. 228).

The road from Bulle to Château-d'Ex leads past (3/4 M.) *La Tour de Trême*, with its picturesque old tower, to (1½ M.) *Epagny* (2390'; Croix Blanche; one-horse carr. to Montbovon 7 fr.). On a steep rocky hill to the right lies the old town of *Gruyères* (2723'; \**Fleur de Lys*, plain), with a well-preserved old castle of the once powerful Counts of Gruyères, who became extinct in the 16th cent., flanked with massive towers and walls, and now containing frescoes, a collection of old weapons, etc. (fee to attendant).

We enter the pretty valley of the *Sarine*, or *Saane*. At (1½ M.) *Enney* (2410') we observe the tooth-like *Dent de Corjeon* (6460') in the background; on the right are *Les Vadalles* (5207'), spurs of the Moléson. At the mouth of a ravine opposite (2¼ M.) *Villard-sous-Mont* lies the large village of *Grand-Villard* (*Hôtel-Pens.*). Passing *Neirivue*, we next reach (1 M.) *Albeuve* (2487'; \**Ange*, moderate; ascent of the Moléson, see above), cross the *Hongrin* (below, to the left, is a picturesque old bridge), and arrive at (3 M.) *Montbovon* (2608'; \**Hôt.-Pens. du Jaman*, moderate; horses and guides).

FROM MONTBOVON OVER THE JAMAN TO MONTREUX (6 hrs.), guide unnecessary (8 fr.); horse to the top of the pass 15, to Les Avants 20, to Montreux 25 fr. A most attractive walk; but the pass should be reached as early as possible, as the midday mists are apt to conceal the lake from view. — From the hotel we follow the road for 30 paces, and then ascend to the right; 25 min., we turn to the right by a house; 35 min., bridge over the *Hongrin*;  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr., church of the scattered village of Allières;  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr., *Croix Noire* inn. (A direct route from Albeuve to this point follows the Montbovon road for  $\frac{1}{2}$  M., and diverges to the right by a path to *Sciernes* and Allières,  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.; beyond *Sciernes* we take the path descending a little to the left.)

The path now ascends gradually to the foot of the pass, then more rapidly over green pastures (not too much to the left), to the chalets of the *Plan de Jaman*, a little beyond the boundary between cantons Freiburg and Vaud, and the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) \*Col de la Dent de Jaman (4974'). A most beautiful prospect is suddenly disclosed here, embracing the Rochers de Naye and the entire range to the S. as far as the Tour d'Aï, and to the N. as far as the Dent de Lys and the Moléson; also the rich Canton de Vaud, the S. part of the Jura chain, the long range of the Savoy Alps, the E. angle of the Lake of Geneva, and the huge Valaisian Mts. to the S. From the Dent de Jaman (6165'; fatiguing ascent of  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. from the Col) the view is still more extensive (descent to station Jaman of the Glion and Naye railway, see p. 232). — The \*Rochers de Naye (p. 232) may be reached from the col in 2 hrs.

From the pass to Montreux the path cannot be mistaken; 12 min. from the chalets it turns to the right (the path to the left, skirting the E. slope of the Baie, or brook of Montreux, being shorter but rough); 25 min., a bridge over the brook; then a slight descent by easy paths to the left at the division of the roads, to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) Les Avants (3230'; p. 232). A road descends the W. slope of the valley. Where it trends to the W., 2 M. from Les Avants, at the beginning of the region of fruit-trees, we descend by a paved path to the left to (10 min.) Sonzier, and then rapidly to the left again to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) Montreux-Vernex (p. 231).

The valley of the Sarine now turns to the E., and we enter a wooded ravine, the stream flowing far below in a deep rocky channel. In a wider part of the valley lies ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) La Tine (Inn), with beautiful meadows. Farther on ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.), on the opposite bank, is the pretty village of Rossinière (\*Hôt.-Pens. Grand-Chalet, 5-6 fr.; Pens. de la Tour; Eng. Ch. Serv. in summer). At ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Les Moulins, the road to Aigle diverges to the right (see below). We cross the Sarine by the ( $3\frac{3}{4}$  M.) bridge of Le Pré, and ascend to (1 M.) —

18 M. Château-d'Œx. — \*Hôt. BERTHOD, in an open situation, R., L., & A. 3, D 3 fr., patronized by English visitors; \*OURS, in the village, R., L., & A.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; H. DE VILLE; \*PENS. ROSAT, BEICOD, DE LA CHENEAU, MARTIN, DU MIDI, MORIER-ROSAT, etc., pens. from 5 fr. — *Turrian*, confectioner, ices, also a few rooms, opposite Berthod. — English Church Service in summer.

Château-d'Œx, Ger. *Oesch* (3498'; pop. 2691), is a scattered village and summer resort in a green valley. The church, situated on a hill, commands a good view. To the E. rise the jagged *Rübblihorn* (7570') and the *Gumfuh* (8068').

\*Mont Cray (6795'), may be ascended from Château-d'Œx in 3 hrs. (guide desirable). The view embraces the Bernese and Valaisian Alps as far as Mont Blanc, and the lakes of Bienna and Neuchâtel to the N.

From Château-d'Œx to ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Saanen*, see p. 192.

FROM CHÂTEAU-D'ŒX TO AIGLE (23 M.; diligence daily in  $5\frac{1}{3}$  hrs.). The road diverges from the Bulle road at ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Les*

*Moulins* (p. 242) to the left, and ascends the valley of the *Tourneresse* (*Vallée de l'Etivaz*) in long windings. (Walkers follow the old road, diverging at *Le Pré*, just beyond the Sarine bridge.) The road runs high above the valley, affording picturesque views of the profound rocky bed of the brook. At (3 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Au-Devant* the road enters a more open tract, and its continuation is seen on the mountain to the right, but it remains in the valley as far as (2 M.) *L'Etivaz* (3865'), where it turns and quits the ravine. (Pedestrians avoid this long bend by a rough, stony path ascending to the right by a saw-mill in the valley, and rejoining the road considerably higher up.) From Etivaz (5 min. farther up, the \**Hôt. des Bains*, with sulphureous springs) to the top of the hill (5070') 2 M.; then a slight descent to (3 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *La Lécherette* (4520'; Inn). We next reach (1 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Les Mosses* (Inn), where we have a splendid view of the Dent du Midi. The road now descends the valley of the *Raverette* to (2 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *La Comballaz* (4476'; \**Couronne*, pens. 9 fr.), charmingly situated, and much frequented for its mineral spring and its pure air. (*Pic de Chaussy*, 7798', an easy ascent of 3 hrs.; see p. 240.) Beyond this the road overlooks a very picturesque basin, with the Diablerets and Oldenhorn in the background, and winds down to (3 M.) *Le Sepey* (p. 240) and (7 M.) *Aigle* (p. 234).

## 69. From Bex to Sion. Pas de Cheville.

*Comp. Map, p. 238.*

12 hrs. From Bex to Gryon 7 M. (diligence daily in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., 2 fr. 90 c.; one-horse carr. 12 fr., descent 8 fr.); then a bridle-path. Guide to Aven desirable (*P. L. Amiguet*, *P. F. Broyon*, and *O. F. and Henri Aulet* at Gryon; a guide may generally be found at Anzeindaz also; from Gryon to Sion 12 fr.). Horse 20 fr. — This route, cutting off the right angle formed by the Rhone Valley at Martigny, presents an almost continuous series of wild rocky landscapes, especially on the Valais (S.) side, and commands the Rhone Valley towards the end of the journey.

*Bex*, p. 235. The road leads to the N. to *Bévieux* (p. 236), crosses the *Avançon*, and ascends in zigzags (which the old path cuts off), passing the villages of *La Chêne*, *Fenalet*, and *Aux Posse*. Fine view of the Dent du Midi (p. 247). Near Gryon we obtain to the right a pleasing glimpse of the village of *Frenières* and the falls of a branch of the *Avançon*, descending from the *Vallée des Plans* (p. 236).

7 M. **Gryon** (3632'; *Pens. Saussaz*; *Pens. Morel*, pens. at both 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5fr.) is a considerable village in a picturesque situation (to *Villars* and *Ormont-Dessus*, see p. 240).

**BRIDLE PATH.** By the (10 min.) last house of Gryon we follow the path to the right, in view of the four peaks of the *Diablerets*, and skirt their steep S. slopes in the valley of the *Avançon*. On the right rise the *Argentine* (7985') and the *Grand Mæveran* (10,043'). Above the (1 hr.) chalets of *Sergnement* (4245') we cross the *Avançon*, and for a short distance traverse a pine-forest on the abrupt limestone slopes of the *Argentine*, which glitter like silver in the sunshine. Crossing the *Avançon* again, and passing the

( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) chalets of *Solalex* (4810'), we ascend a stony slope in a long curve, and next reach the chalets of ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Anzeindaz* (6220'; *Inn* with 9 beds, open from the middle of July to Sept. only). To the S. lies the *Glacier de Paneyrossaz*, descending from the *Tête à Pierre Grept* (9545'). Adjoined on the E. by the *Tête du Gros-Jean* (8567'). To the N. rise the rugged and riven limestone cliffs and peaks of the *Diablerets* (highest peak 10,650'; ascent from this side difficult and dizzy; experts take 4 hrs. from Anzeindaz; comp. p. 239). Our path now ascends gradually, to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) the **Fas de Cheville** (6720'). In the distance to the E. are the Alps of Valais, over which towers the Weisshorn. The path now descends to the left, round the mountain, where a wall and gate mark the frontier of Valais, and over steep and stony slopes, past a waterfall, to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Chalets de Cheville* (5710'). Here we cross the brook, follow the slope to the right, and then descend in zigzags, passing the chalets of *Derborence* (5213'), to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) the *Lac de Derborence* (4698'), in a gloomy basin formed by a fall of rocks from the Diablerets in 1749. To the left, high above us, lies the large *Zanfleuron Glacier* (p. 239).

We skirt the S. side of the lake, then cross ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) the *Lizerne*, follow the left bank, and, passing the chalets of *Besson* (4370'), descend into the *Val de Trignon*, and skirt a wooded slope descending steeply from the E. into the profound gorge of the Lizerne. The path, for the most part protected by a low stone wall, and quite safe, except that at certain times it is exposed to showers of stones, gradually descends to ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) the *Chapelle St. Bernard* (3530'), at the end of the Lizerne gorge, where an extensive view of the Rhone Valley is suddenly disclosed. We now descend to the left to (20 min.) *Aven*, surrounded by fruit-trees, follow the slope to (20 min.) *Erde* and (25 min.) *St. Séverin*, a thriving village belonging to *Conthey*, one of the chief wine-growing villages in the Rhone Valley, which extends to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) bridge over the *Morge*. From this point by the high-road to ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Sion*, see p. 296. Instead of following the dusty road, we may cross the vine-clad hill of *Muraz* from *St. Séverin* by a path commanding a fine view.

A shorter route (shady in the afternoon) on the right bank of the Lizerne diverges to the right 5 min. before the Lizerne bridge (see above). It crosses débris at first, and is not easy to trace. Beyond the (10 min.) chalets of *Mottelon*, we ascend to the right and pass above the chalets of *Servaplana* (4075'; milk) to (1 hr.) those of *L'Arette*. Then nearly level, with fine views of the Rhone Valley; lastly a zigzag descent to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Ardon* (Hôtel du Pont),  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the station of that name (p. 296).

## 70. From Geneva to St. Maurice viâ Bouveret.

**Lake of Geneva (South Bank). Val d'Illiez.**

*Comp. Maps, pp. 222, 258.*

STEAMBOAT to Bouveret along the S. Bank 3 times daily, in  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. (fare 6 or 3 fr.). Stations: *Cologny*, *La Belotte*, *Bellerive*, *Corsier*, *Anières*, *Hermance*, *Touges-Douavaine*, *Nernier*, *Jovet*, *Sciez*, *Anthy-Sécher*, *Thonon*, *Amphion*, and *Evian*. — RAILWAY viâ *Annemasse* to (42 M.) *Bouveret* in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (fares 8 fr. 30, 6 fr. 25, 4 fr. 55 c.; comp. p. 252).

*Geneva*, see p. 209. On leaving the quay the steamer affords a fine retrospect of the town with its numerous villas. It touches at *Cologny* (the village lying on the hill above, p. 221), *La Belotte* (for *Vésenaz*, p. 221), *Bellerive* (for *Collonge*, a little inland), *Corsier*, and *Anières*. At *Hermance* (\*Pens. *Sinai*; \*Pens. *Gillet*, 5 fr.; Pens. du *Colombier*) the brook of that name falls into the lake, forming the boundary between the Canton of Geneva and Savoy (France). Then *Touges* and *Nernier*, opposite which *Nyon* (p. 223) is conspicuous on the N. bank.

Beyond *Yvoire* with its ancient castle, situated on a promontory, the lake suddenly expands to its greatest width ( $8\frac{1}{4}$  M.). The N. bank is now so distant that its villages are only distinguished in clear weather. A large bay opens to the S., in which lies *Eexenevrex*. The Savoy Mts. become more conspicuous. The next stations are *Sciez* and *Anthy-Sécherex*.

**Thonon** (1400'; pop. 5500; \**Hôtel de France*, at the station; *Hôtel de l'Europe*, on the terrace; *Hôtel du Midi*; *Balance*; *Ville de Genève*), rising picturesquely from the lake, the ancient capital of the province of *Chablais*, possesses handsome buildings and a lofty terrace in the upper town, the site of a palace of the Dukes of Savoy which was destroyed by the Bernese in 1536. (Cable-tramway from the steamboat-quay in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  min.)

Railway to *Bellegarde*, see p. 252. — To the S. of Thonon (3 M.) is the village of *Les Allinges*, commanded by a ruined castle (ascent  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; fine view).

From Thonon a road ascends the pretty Valley of the *Drance* by *Le Biot* and *St. Jean d'Aulph* (with ruins of a monastery) to (20 M.) a bridge which crosses the *Drance* opposite to *Montriond*, beyond which the road divides. The road to the right leads by *Les Gets* (3645') to (10 M.) *Taninges* (p. 282); that to the left to (3 M.) *Morzine* (*Hôtel des Alpes*). From Morzine over the *Col de Jouxplane* or the *Col de la Golète* to (4 hrs.) *Samoëns*, see p. 262; over the *Col de Coux* to (5 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Champéry*, see p. 248; to the *Baths of Morgin*, see p. 247.

The steamer next passes the ancient château of *Ripaille*, on the lake, a little to the N. of Thonon, once the seat of Duke Victor Amadeus VIII. of Savoy. The long promontory round which the vessel now steers has been formed by the deposits of the *Drance*, which falls into the lake here. To the E. in the bay lie the baths of *Amphion* (Gr. *Hôt. des Bains*), with a chalybeate spring, in a chestnut-grove.

We next touch at **Evian-les-Bains** (*Grand Hôtel des Bains*, above the town; \**Grand-Hôt. d'Evian*, with garden on the lake, high charges, R., L., & A. from  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 5 fr.; *Hôt. de Fonbonne*, on the lake; *Hôt. de France*; *Hôtel des Etrangers*; *Hôt. du Nord*; Restaurants at the *Casino* and *Château Gothique*, dear), a small town picturesquely situated (2913 inhab.), with a conspicuous church-tower. In the centre of the town is the *Bath-house* (water containing bicarbonate of soda), the terraced garden behind which affords a beautiful view. At the end of the pleasant lake promenade is the *Casino*, with a theatre and a garden on the lake. — Railway to *Bouveret* and *Bellegarde*, p. 252.

On the lake, near station *Tourronde-Lugrin*, is the old château of *Blonay* with a park. Opposite lies *Lausanne* (p. 225), picturesquely situated on the hill-side; more to the right is visible the lofty *Paudèze* viaduct, on the *Freiburg* Railway (p. 206). The hills of the S. bank, which the boat now skirts, become steeper and higher. In a romantic situation close to the lake is *Meillerie*, where, in *Rousseau's 'Nouvelle Héloïse'*, St. Preux takes shelter at the house of Mme. Volmar. It was accessible from the lake only, until Napoleon I. made the *Simplon* road through the rocks. The railway is here carried through a tunnel. Beautiful view near *Les Vallettes*.

**St. Gingolph** (\**Hôtel Suisse*; *Lion d'Or*), on a promontory opposite *Vevey* (p. 228), belongs half to *Savoy*, and half to *Valais*, the boundary being the *Morge*, which flows through a deep ravine. The grotto of *Viviers*, with its springs, may be visited by boat.

Interesting excursion, with fine views, up the ravine of the *Morge* and across the mountain to *Port Valais* (see below). We may extend our walk on the left bank of the *Morge* to (1½ hr.) *Novel* (two poor inns), ascend the *Blanchard* (4642'; with guide, 1¾ hr.; milk etc. to be had in a chalet near the top), and return by the right bank of the *Morge* through beautiful forest to *St. Gingolph*. — Ascent of the *Dent d'Oche* (7300') from *Novel*, interesting, 4-5 hrs. (with guide); the *Grammont* (7145') 4 hrs. (with guide), also interesting. — To the E. of *Novel* a tolerable bridle-path leads round the W. and S. sides of the *Grammont*, and past the lakes of *Lovenex* and *Taney*, in 4½ hrs. to *Vouvry* (see below).

**Bouveret** (*Tour*; *Restaurant Chalet de la Forêt*, with extensive grounds) lies at the S.E. end of the Lake of Geneva, 3/4 M. to the S.W. of the mouth of the *Rhone*, which has converted the adjoining land into a marsh. Its impetuous current, called *la Battaglière*, may be traced for upwards of 1 M. in the lake. — Railway to *Annemasse* and *Geneva* and to *Bellegarde*, see p. 252.

The RAILWAY enters the *Rhone* Valley to the S.E. and follows the left bank. At the foot of a rocky hill to the right lies *Port Valais*, the *Portus Vallesiae* of the Romans, once on the lake, but now 1½ M. inland. Near the defile of *La Porte du Sex* (1290'), which was anciently fortified, and formed the key to *Canton Valais* in this direction, the rock approaches so near the river as scarcely to leave room for the road. A wooden bridge crosses to *Chessel* on the right bank. To the right rises the *Dent du Midi* (p. 247).

4 M. **Vouvry** (*Poste*), on the right, is the first station; beautiful view by the church (3 M. from the station of *Roche*, see p. 234). The *Rhone* is joined here by the *Stockalper Canal*, begun a century ago by a family of that name, but never finished.

The ascent of the \**Grammont* (7145'; 5 hrs.; guide not necessary for adepts) from *Vouvry* is very attractive and not difficult. A bridle-path (see above; horses at *Vouvry*) ascends via *Miez* to (3½ hrs.) *Taney* (rustic inn), at the W. end of *Lac Taney*; thence in 1½ hr. to the summit, which commands a magnificent view, ranging from *Mont Blanc* to the *Matterhorn* and the *Jungfrau* and over the Lake of Geneva. Steep descent to *Novel* (for adepts only, with guide), see above.

The \**Cornettes de Bise* (8005'; 6 hrs.; guide not indispensable) may also be ascended without difficulty from *Vouvry*. The route ascends via *Miez* (see above) to the (3½-4 hrs.) *Col de Vernaz*, then crosses the ridge

to the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) chalet of *La Challaz* (hay-bed), about  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. below the top, which commands a magnificent view. The descent may be made (with guide) to *Lovenex* or *Taney* (p. 246), or (without guide) to *La Chapelle*, whence we may descend by a good road to the right to (5 hrs.) *Evian*, or ascend to the left viâ *Châtel* and the *Pas de Mordin* to ( $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.) *Mordin* (see below).

To the right are the villages of *Vionnaz* and *Muraz* at the foot of the hills. Opposite the former lies *Yvorne* (p. 234), to the right of which rise the *Diablerets* and the *Oldenhorn*. We next pass *Colombey*, with its nunnery (fine view). A suspension-bridge, 70 yds. long, crosses the Rhône here to *Ollon-St. Triphon* (p. 235).

**10 M. Monthey** (1380'; \**Croix d'Or*; \**Cerf*, both moderate), with an old château and glass-works. In a chestnut-grove (guide advisable) 20 min. above it, among a number of boulders, is the huge *Pierre-a-dzo*, balanced on a point not exceeding a few square inches in area.

To the S.W. of Monthey opens the *\*Val d'ILLIEZ*, about 15 M. in length, remarkable for its fresh green pastures, picturesque scenery, and stalwart inhabitants. (Diligence from Monthey in summer twice daily in  $3\frac{1}{4}$  hrs., 2 fr. 90 c.; one-horse carr. from Monthey to Troistorrents 6, two-horse 10, to Champéry 10 & 20, to Morgins 12 & 24 fr. and fee.) Near Monthey the new road ascends on the left bank of the *Vieze* through vineyards, and afterwards for 2 M. through a chestnut-wood, in numerous windings (cut off by the old paved bridle-path, following the telegraph posts, the beginning of which had better be asked for at Monthey). Beautiful retrospect of the valley of the Rhône, Bex and Aigle, the *Diablerets*, and the *Grand Mœveran*. About  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. above Monthey the old path joins the road, which we now follow to the left where the telegraph-wires turn in that direction, and do not again quit. (The path to the right ascends to *Mordin*.) We next reach ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) the prettily situated village of *Troistorrents* (2500'; *Hôtel-Pens. Troistorrents*), with a good fountain near the church. (Here to the W. opens the *VAL DE MORDIN*, in which lie the *Baths of Mordin*, 4405', 3 hrs. from Monthey; the chalybeate water is chiefly used for drinking; \**Grand Hôtel*, pens. 6-8 fr.) The road in the *Val d'ILLIEZ* gradually ascends, in view of the *Dent du Midi* all the way, to ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Val d'ILLIEZ* (3145'; *Hôt.-Pens. du Repos*) and (2 M.) *Champéry* (3450'; \**Hôtel de la Dent du Midi*, R. 2, lunch  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , D.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. 6-8 fr.; *Hôtel des Alpes*; \**Hôt.-Pens. Berra*; \**Croix Féderale*, R.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 2 fr.; *Pens. du Nord*), the highest village in the valley, beautifully situated.

**EXCURSIONS FROM CHAMPERY.** (Guides, *Maur. Caillet*, the brothers *Grenon*, *Ant. Clement*, *E. Joris*, etc.) To the (20 min.) \**Galleries*, we descend to the *Vieze* and cross it, passing a saw-mill, to the passage constructed along the sheer cliffs opposite the village, which commands a charming survey of the valley as far as *Troistorrents* (adm. 50 c.). — The *Roc d'Ayerne* (1 hr.) affords good survey of the environs. — The \**Culet* (6448'; 3 hrs.; guide 4 fr.) commands a splendid view, especially of the *Dent du Midi*. We follow the path to the *Col de Cour* (p. 248) for  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., turn to the right by a small shrine where the path divides, pass a large chalet on the left, and another on the right, farther up; then through pine-wood, and by a narrow path to the cross on the top. Frequent opportunities of asking the way.

\**Dent du Midi* (10,450'; 7-8 hrs.; guide 18, with a night at *Bonaveau* 20, with descent to *Vernayaz* 24 or 26 fr.). The previous night is spent in the chalets of (2 hrs.) *Bonaveau* (5103'; good quarters); thence by the *Pas d'Encel*, the *Col de Clusenfe*, and the *Col des Paresseux* to the summit 5-6 hrs., the last 3 hrs. very fatiguing, but without danger to the sure-footed. Late in summer the path is almost free from snow, and there is no glacier to cross. The view of *Mont Blanc* and the Alps of the *Valais* and *Bern* is imposing; the background to the S. is formed by the Alps of

Dauphiné and Piedmont; the Lake of Geneva is visible from Villeneuve to Vevey. We may descend to Salvan ( $5\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.); at first a toilsome descent over débris to ( $3\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.) the meagre pastures of the upper *Salanfe Alp* (6278'; occupied in August only); then across the Alp and past the picturesque falls of the *Salanfe* by a steep and stony path to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Van d'en haut* (milk), where we cross the *Salanfe*. A better path now skirts the S. side of the valley (affording a view of Mont Blanc as the corner of the *Col de la Matze* is turned), and then descends to (1 hr.) *Salvan*.

Tour Sallières (10,587'; 9-10 hrs., guide 30 fr.; spend night at Bonaveau, see p. 247), a difficult and fatiguing ascent, crossing the *Glacier du Mont-Ruan*. Superb view of Mont Blanc. Descent to *Salvan*, see p. 274.—Similar view from the *Dents Blanches* (9100'), ascended by the *Barmaz Alp* in 6 hrs., without danger for proficients (guide 15 fr.).

PASSES. FROM CHAMPERY TO SAMOËNS OVER THE COLS DE COUX AND DE LA GOLESE,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; guide (13 fr.) unnecessary. At the ( $3\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) small shrine mentioned on p. 247, we keep to the left, and, passing several chalets and looking back on the imposing Dent du Midi, reach (2 hrs.) the *Col de Coux* (6310'; *Inn*), the frontier of Switzerland and Savoy, which towards the W. overlooks the valley of the Drance. The saddle to the left is the *Col de la Golèse*. In descending, partly through wood, we avoid the paths leading to the right to Morzine (p. 245). On leaving the wood we see the continuation of the path bearing to the left to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Col de la Golèse* (5480'; fine view). We descend past the chalets of *Les Chavannes*, leaving the hamlet of *Les Allamans* to the left, then by the valley of the Giffre, to ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Samoëns* (p. 262). A good road thence to (5 M.) *Sixt* (p. 263).

FROM CHAMPERY TO SIXT OVER THE COL DE SAGEROU, 8-9 hrs., arduous, only for adepts (guide necessary, 18 fr.). From the Hôtel de la Dent du Midi, we descend by a narrow road leading towards the head of the valley to a (20 min.) bridge, and beyond it, at (3 min.) the point where two brooks unite to form the *Vièze*, we cross another bridge, and avoid the path to the left. After 10 min. more we take the path to the left, ascending rapidly for 1 hr., and 10 min. from the top of the ascent reach the *Chalets de Bonaveau* (p. 247); thence we ascend gradually, skirting precipitous rocks, to the (40 min.) *Pas d'Encel*, where a little climbing is necessary (caution required). In  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. more the path to the *Col de Clusanfe* diverges to the left (see below). Our route now ascends slowly over the pastures of the *Clusanfe Alp*, on the left bank of the brook, crosses the brook ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.), and then mounts a very steep path to the (1 hr.) *Col de Sagerou* (7917'), a sharp arête descending abruptly on both sides, between the (r.) *Dents Blanches* (see above) and (l.) *Mt. Ruan* (9995'); 3 hrs. from the pass; attractive). We descend thence to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) chalets of *Vogelettes* and ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Borce*, and along a sheer rocky slope into the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) valley of the *Giffre*. In  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. we reach *Nant Bride*, and in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. more *Sixt* (p. 263).

FROM CHAMPERY TO VERNAYAZ over the COL DE CLUSANFE or SEZANFE (7940'; 10-11 hrs.; with guide), fatiguing. Beyond the *Pas d'Encel* (see above) we ascend to the left to the col, between the Dent du Midi and the Tour Sallières, and descend through the *Salanfe Valley* (see above) to *Salvan* and *Vernayaz*. — Or we may ascend to the right from the chalets of *Salanfe*, 1 hr. beyond the *Col de Clusanfe*, and cross the *Col* or *Chieu d'Emaney* (7960'), lying between the Tour Sallières and the Luisin (p. 274), to the valley of the *Triège*, *Emaney*, and (5-6 hrs.) *Tríquent* (p. 274), or the *Col d'Emaney* and *Col de Barberine* (8136') to the valley of the *Eau Noire*, *Barberine*, and (7 hrs.) *Valorcine* (p. 272), or finally to the E. by the *Col de Salanfe* (7290') to ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Evionnaz* (p. 237).

The train crosses the *Vièze*, which descends from the Val d'Illiez, and at *Massongex* approaches the Rhone. At (14½ M.) *St. Maurice* (p. 236) our line is joined by that of the right bank.

## V. SAVOY, THE VALAIS, AND THE ADJACENT ITALIAN ALPS.

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## 71. From Geneva viâ Culoz and Aix-les-Bains to Chambéry, and back viâ Annecy.

RAILWAY to Aix-les-Bains ( $55\frac{1}{2}$  M.) in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (11 fr. 30, 8 fr. 5, 6 fr. 10 c.), to Chambéry (64 M.) in 4 hrs. (12 fr. 75, 9 fr. 60, 7 fr. 5 c.), to Albertville (93 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) in 7 hrs. (18 fr. 70, 14 fr. 10, 10 fr. 35 c.); from Aix-les-Bains to Annecy (28 M.) in  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs. (4 fr. 95, 3 fr. 65, 2 fr. 65 c.); from Annecy to Geneva (37 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (7 fr. 30, 5 fr. 50 c., 4 fr.). DILIGENCE between Albertville and (28 M.) Annecy daily in 4 hrs. — See also Baedeker's *Southern France*.

*Geneva*, see p. 209. 3 M. *Meyrin*;  $5\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Satigny*; on the left flows the *Rhone*. Near ( $8\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *La Plaine* we cross the valley of the *London*.  $12\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Chancy-Pougny*;  $14\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Collonges*. The *Rhone* here separates the steep slopes of the *Mont Vuache* (3444') from the *Jura* chain. The lofty *Fort de l'Ecluse* (1387'), to the right, guarding the entrance to France, was founded by the Dukes of Savoy, rebuilt by Vauban, destroyed by the Austrians in 1815, and enlarged by the French in 1824. Beyond the short tunnel (200 yds.) under the fort we pass through the *Tunnel du Crêdo*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. long, and cross the deep valley of the *Valserine* by an imposing viaduct, 275 yds. long and 170' high.

21 M. *Bellegarde* (*Buffet*; \**Hôt. de la Gare*, moderate; *Hôt. des Touristes*; *Hôt. de la Poste*), with the French 'douane'.

Above the confluence of the *Valserine* and the *Rhone*, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the hotel, is what was once the so-called *Perte du Rhône*. Formerly, when the river was low (Nov. to Feb.), it disappeared entirely in a cleft in the rock for about 100 paces, but the channel has recently been so much widened by blasting that the water always remains visible. The water of the *Rhone* is used as a motive power for machinery by the Compagnie Hydraulique du Rhône. A conduit 820 yds. in length, and chiefly underground, is carried from the bed of the river above the *Perte* to the *Valserine*, into which it falls a little above its influx into the *Rhone*. A railway now runs through the valley of the *Valserine* to *Nantua* and *Bourg*.

FROM BELLEGARDE TO BOUVERET ( $62\frac{1}{2}$  M.), railway in  $3\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. Stations: *Valleiry*; *Viry*; 15 M. *St. Julien* (steam-tramway to Geneva, see p. 220); 20 M. *Bossey-Veyrier*, at the N.W. base of Mt. *Salève* (p. 220). The *Arve* is then crossed to (24 M.) *Annenasse* (p. 259), the junction for Annecy and Geneva (p. 259), and Cluses (Chamonix, p. 260). 28 M. *St. Cergues*; 33 M. *Bons-St. Didier* (ascent of the Voirons, see p. 221); 37 M. *Perrignier*; 43 M. *Thonon* (p. 245); 49 M. *Evian* (p. 245);  $52\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Lugrin*; 56 M. *Meillerie*;  $59\frac{1}{2}$  M. *St. Gingolph*;  $62\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Bouveret* (p. 246).

Four tunnels (1121, 917, 493, and 165 yds. in length respectively). Beyond (28 M.) *Pyrimont* (with asphalt-mines near it) a handsome viaduct crosses the *Veseronce*.  $32\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Seyssel* (Ecu de France), an old town, on both banks of the *Rhone*, here crossed by a double suspension-bridge. The river, now navigable, flows through a broad channel with numerous islands, and the valley expands.

$41\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Culoz* (774'; *Hôt. Folliet*; \**Rail. Restaurant*), at the base of the *Colombier* (5033'), is the junction for Lyons, Mâcon (Paris), and Turin. Carriages generally changed, and a long halt.

The Mont-Cenis train crosses the *Rhone*, and at (46 M.) *Chindrieux* reaches the N. end of the *Lac du Bourget* (745'), which is

10 M. long and 3 M. broad. To the right, on a wooded hill projecting into the lake, is the old château of *Châtillon*. The train skirts the rocky E. bank, passing through four tunnels. To the right a pleasing view of the lake, the monastery of Haute-Combe, the château of Bourdeau, and the Dent du Chat (p. 254).

$55\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Aix-les-Bains.** — \*GRAND HÔTEL D'AIX, Avenue de la Gare; GRANDS HÔTELS DE L'EUROPE, HÔTEL GAILLARD ET DE L'UNIVERS, \*GRAND-HÔTEL DU NORD, and \*HÔT. VENAT ET BRISTOL in the Rue du Casino; GRAND HÔTEL DU LOUVRE, Avenue de la Gare; SPLENDIDE HÔTEL, finely situated above the Jardin Public. All these are of the first class, with corresponding charges: R., L., & A. from 5-6, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , lunch 3, D. 5 fr. HÔT. DES BERGUES, Avenue de la Gare; HÔTEL MÉTROPOLE, Rue du Casino; BEAUSITE, above the Jardin Public; \*CHÂTEAU-DURIEUX, Boul. des Côtes; \*HÔT. GUILLAND ET DE LA POSTE, HÔT. DE LA GALERIE, Place Centrale; HÔT. LAPLACE, HÔT. DE GENÈVE, Rue du Casino; HÔT. DE L'ESTABLISSEMENT THERMAL, by the Baths; HÔT. DAMESIN & CONTINENTAL, GR.-HÔT. DU PARC, Rue de Chambéry; HÔT. DE LA POSTE, GERMAIN, BOSSUT, GARIN, etc. — *Pensions* and *Maisons Meublées* also abound.

CAFÉS-RESTAURANTS. *Dardel*, Place Centrale; *Gr. Café de la Gare*, etc. CAB, per drive, 1-2 pers., 1 fr., 3-4 pers. 2 fr.; per hour with one horse 3, with two horses 4 fr. — VOITURES PUBLIQUES for excursions (to Marlioz, Port Puer, etc.), Place Centrale.

CASINOS. *Cercle*, Rue du Casino, adm. 3 fr.; season-ticket 40, for 2 pers. 65 fr. — *Villa des Fleurs*, Avenue de la Gare, similar.

ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICE during the season.

*Aix-les-Bains* (850'; pop. 6296), the Roman *Aquae Allobrogum*, or *Aquae Gratianae*, a famous watering-place, picturesquely situated, is visited annually by upwards of 12,000 patients. It possesses warm (113°) sulphur-springs, used for drinking and for baths. The large *Etablissement Thermal*, erected in 1854, is well fitted up. In front of it rises the *Arch of Campanus*, a monument erected in the 3rd or 4th cent. A. D., in the form of a triumphal arch, in memory of L. Pomp. Campanus and his family. The eight niches contain the urns of the persons whose names are recorded on the monument. The well-preserved *Château* (16th cent.), now the *Hôtel de Ville*, contains a *Museum* of antiquities, chiefly from the lake-dwellings of the Lac du Bourget, and other curiosities (open daily 9-12 and 2-5; 5 c.). The rallying-points of visitors are the sumptuous *Cercle* or *Casino*, with its handsome saloons, and the *Villa des Fleurs* (see above), with its pleasant garden, where concerts are frequently given. Queen Victoria resided at the Villa Mottet during her visit to Aix in April, 1885. — Omnibuses run from the Place Centrale every 20 min. to (1 M.) *Marlioz* (in 10 min.; there and back 60 c.), which possesses cold sulphur-springs (with inhaling-chamber), a château, and a park (restaurant).

EXCURSIONS. Pleasant shady walks in the *Parc*, the *Promenade du Gigot*, and the *Avenue Marie*. — The *Lac du Bourget* (p. 252) may be reached by the 'Route du Lac', leading to the (2 M.; omnibus 50 c.) *Port-Puer* (steamboat-pier; rowing-boats for hire). On the bank of the lake extends the beautiful wooded hill of *Tresserve*, 3 M. in length, with shady walks and fine views. At the N. end of the hill rises the *Maison du Diable* (villa and garden), and on the W. side, on the bank of the lake, is the château of *Bonport*.

\**Hautecombe*, a Cistercian monastery on the N.W. bank of the lake,

at the foot of the *Mont du Chat*, is another interesting point. (Steamboat thither several times a week; trip round the lake on Sundays, allowing an hour at Hautecombe. Boat with two rowers to Hautecombe and back, with one hour's stay, 4 fr.; each hour more 1½ fr.; to Bourdeau 5 fr.; a bargain should be made beforehand.) The abbey, which was the burial-place of the Princes of Savoy until 1731, when the Superga near Turin was chosen for that purpose, was destroyed during the French Revolution, and handsomely rebuilt in 1824 by Charles Felix, King of Sardinia. The church contains the monuments of Amadeus V., VI., VII., Humbert III., Louis I., Baron de Vaud, Jeanne de Montfort, Count Haymon, Boniface of Savoy (Archbishop of Canterbury), the splendid mausoleum of Peter of Savoy, Anna of Zähringen, etc. The view from the neighbouring tower of *Phare de Gessens* has been described by Rousseau. About ¾ M. from the monastery is the intermittent *Fontaine des Merveilles*. — On the site of the old Roman road a good high-road crosses the *Mont du Chat*. We combine a visit to the monastery with a survey of the scenery by taking a boat from Aix to Hautecombe, whence it should be sent on to the château of *Bourdeau*, at the S. end of the road over the *Mont du Chat*; after visiting the monastery and the intermittent spring, we descend by a footpath to the *Mont du Chat* road, which leads us to Bourdeau, and thence we return by boat to Aix. — Farther to the S., at the influx of the *Leisse*, lies the village of *Le Bourget (Hôl. Ginet)* with a ruined castle and a church in the transitional style, the choir of which contains fine basreliefs of the 13th cent. — Ascent thence of the *Dent du Chat* (4995'), 4 hrs., by a good bridle-path; splendid view of the Alps, including *Mont Blanc*.

From Aix a good road leads to the N. E. viâ *St. Simon*, with chalybeate springs, to the (1½ M.; omnibus 60 c., there and back 1 fr.) \**Gorges du Sierroz*, a romantic defile ¾ M. in length. A steam-launch (there and back 1 fr. 50 c.) plies to the upper end, whence a footpath ascends to the *Cascade de Grésy* (Restaur.; see below). — A favourite drive from Aix is viâ *Le Bourget* and *Bourdeau* (see above) to the *Col du Chat* (2093'), to the N. of the *Dent du Chat*, with beautiful view (carriage there and back in 5 hrs., 15-20 fr.; brake 3 fr. 50 c. each person); another to *La Cambotte* (3034'), a hotel and restaur. on the top of the *Mont Gigot* or *de Corsuet*, to the N. of Aix (same time and fares).

To the \**Revard* (5070'), the central summit of the *Montagne de la Cluse*, to the E. of Aix, a mountain railway (opened in 1892) leads from Aix in about 1½ hr. Adhesive line to (1¼ M.) *Mouxy* (1354') and rack-and-pinion line (on Abt's system) thence viâ *Rebollion* (3565') and the *Col du Pertuiset* (4600') to the top, with Hotel-Restaurant and splendid view (*Mont Blanc* etc.).

FROM AIX-LES-BAINS TO ANNECY, 25 M., a branch-line (1½ hr.). The train runs at first to the N. through the valley of the *Sierroz*, which has worn a deep channel for itself, passing near the entrance of the *Gorges* (see above). 2½ M. *Grésy-sur-Aix*, with a ruined castle and a pretty waterfall (see above). 7½ M. *Albens*. Through an opening to the right appear the *Semnoz* and the *Tournette* (p. 257). 10½ M. *Bloye*. At (13 M.) *Rumilly* (1095'; *Hôl. de la Poste, Restaur. Ducret*), a little town of Roman origin, we cross the *Chéran*. The train turns to the L. and enters the pretty valley of the *Fier*. 17 M. *Marcellaz-Hauteville*. We now traverse the wild and romantic *Détroit du Fier* (twelve bridges and two short tunnels). On the left, near the end of the gorge, rises the château of *Montrottier*, of the 14-16th centuries. 20½ M. *Lovagny* (restaur. at the station and at the entrance to the gorge); ½ M. to the E. are the *Gorges du Fier*, a grand ravine 275 yds. long, enclosed by limestone rocks nearly 300' high, rendered accessible by a wooden gallery (1 fr.). Beyond Lovagny we obtain a fine view, to the right, of the *Parmelan*, the *Semnoz*, and the *Tournette*. Tunnel of 1270 yds.; then a bridge across the *Fier*. 25 M. *Anney*, see p. 257.

As the train proceeds, the lake is concealed by the wooded hill of *Tresserve* (p. 253). Fine view to the right.

58 M. *Viviers*. To the left rises the *Dent du Nivolet* (5113').

64 M. Chambéry (883'; pop. 20,922; \**Hôt. de France*, Quai Nezin, near the Boulevards; \**Hôt. du Commerce*, Rue Vieille-Monnaie; *Hôt. des Princes*, Rue de Boigne; *Hôt. de la Poste*, Rue d'Italie; *Hôt. de la Paix*, opposite the station), the capital of Savoy, a handsome looking town, lies on the rapid *Leisse*. On the promenade between the railway and the town rises a large *Fountain-Monument*, adorned with life-size elephants, in memory of *General de Boigne* (d. 1830), who bequeathed to Chambéry, his native town, a fortune of 15 million fr. amassed in the East Indies. Of the ancient and loftily situated *Château* of the counts and dukes of Savoy, erected in 1232, now restored and occupied by the Préfecture, two towers and the chapel, in the Gothic and Renaissance styles, belong to the original building. At the back of the château (reached by going to the left round the building, through the gate, and up the avenue) is a small Natural-History Museum with a botanic garden. The *Theatre* is richly decorated in the interior. Near it is the archiepiscopal *Cathedral*, a Gothic edifice (14th and 15th cent.). In front of the Palais de Justice rises a bronze statue of *Ant. Favre* (d. 1824), a famous jurist, erected in 1864. Opposite is the new *Museum*, containing archæological collections, sculptures, a library, and a picture-gallery (adm. 50 c.; Sun. & Tues. 1-5, free).

**WALKS.** To the N., above the town (10 min.), rise the *Rochers de Lemenc*, with a church in which Gen. de Boigne and Mme. de Warens, Rousseau's friend, are interred. Charming view. — To *Buisson-Rond* (20 min.), a pleasant park; the *Cascades de Jacob* ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.); the chapel of *St. Saturnin* ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.). — *Bout du Monde* (1 hr.), a rocky gorge at the base of the Dent du Nivolet, with a fine waterfall of the *Doria*. — *Les Charmettes* ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; adm.  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.), a country-house once occupied by Rousseau and Mme. de Warens (1786). — *Challes* ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.; omnibus from stat. Chambéry  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.), with a sulphur-spring, a bath-house, and an old château converted into a hotel and pension (good, but dear).

The ascent of the Dent du Nivolet (5113';  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) is attractive and free from difficulty. Road for about 8 M.; then a bridle-path nearly to the top. Magnificent view.

Beyond Chambéry we traverse a picturesque district, passing the ruins of *Bâtie* and *Chignin*. The precipitous *Mont Granier* (6358') on the right owes its peculiar form to a landslip in 1248, which buried sixteen villages. 70 M. *Chignin-les-Marches*. 72 M. *Montmélian* (921'; Rail. Restaurant), junction for *Grenoble*. The castle, on a hill, of which a few fragments only are left, long served as a bulwark of Savoy against the French, but was destroyed by Louis XIV. in 1705. Pleasing survey of the valley of the *Isère*, which the train now ascends. 74½ M. *Cruet*; 79 M. *St. Pierre d'Albigny*, junction of the Mt. Cenis Railway; the small town lies  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N. On a projecting crag to the left stands the ruined castle of *Miolans*, once a state-prison of Savoy, destroyed during the French Revolution.

The MONT-CENIS RAILWAY quits the *Isère* here and ascends to the right in the *Maurienne Valley*, watered by the *Arc*. Stations *Chamouset*, *Aiguebelle*, *Epierre*, *La Chambre*, *St. Jean-de-Maurienne*, *St. Michel*, *La Praz*, and (46 M.) *Modane*. Then through the great *Mont-Cenis Tunnel* ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. long) to *Bardeonecchia* and *Turin* (see *Baedeker's N. Italy*).

The railway to Albertville keeps on the right bank of the Isère. 85 M. *Grésy-sur-Isère*, with Roman antiquities. On the left, *Montailleur*, with an old castle. On the opposite bank of the Isère, *Ste. Hélène-des-Millières*, with salt springs. 89 M. *Frontenex*, whence a road leads to the N. over the *Col de Tumié* (2980') to (11 M.) *Faverges* (p. 257).

93 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Albertville** (1180'; pop. 5854; *Hôt. Million*, in the market, R. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; *Hôt. de la Balance*, Grande Rue; \**Hôt. de la Gare*, D. incl. W. 3 fr.), a pleasant town, which received its present name in 1835 in honour of King Charles Albert of Sardinia, consists of two parts separated by the *Arly*: on the right bank *L'Hôpital*, on the left the picturesque little old town of *Conflans*, with its pinnacled walls, overgrown with vegetation.

FROM ALBERTVILLE TO MOÛTIERS-EN-TARENTAISE, 17M., railway (opened in 1893) in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. The line leads through the Isère Valley, which gradually narrows and becomes grander as we ascend, by *Tours* and *Cevins*, at the N.E. base of the *Tournette* (8050'), to (10 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Feissons-sous-Briançon*, with the ruined castle of *Briançon*; then (12 M.) *Notre Dame de Briançon*, and by *Aigueblanche* to (17 M.) *Moutiers* (1575'; 2369 inhab.; \**Hôt. Vizioz*; *Hôt. Bertoli*, well spoken of), the ancient capital of the *Tarentaise*, the seat of a bishop, and named after a monastery founded here in the 5th century. The treasury of the cathedral is worth seeing. A little to the S., in the pretty valley of the *Doron*, are the baths of (3/4 M.) *Salins* and (3 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Brides-les-Bains*. — A road leads to the E. of *Moutiers* (diligence twice daily) through the picturesque valley of the Isère via *Aime*, with a well preserved Roman temple, and *Bellentre* to (17 M.) *Bourg-St. Maurice* (p. 282).

FROM ALBERTVILLE TO BEAUFORT, 12 M. (diligence daily in 3 hrs.; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.), by a road through the picturesque *Doron Valley*. The little town of *Beaufort* (2625'; *Cheval Blanc*; *Montblanc*), prettily situated, is commanded by the château of *La Salle*. Thence through the *Gitte Valley* to the *Col du Bonhomme* and over the *Col des Fours* to *Mottets*, 9-10 hrs., with guide (16 fr.; comp. 279). — FROM BEAUFORT OVER THE COL JOLI TO CONTAMINES, 8-9 hrs., with guide, interesting on the whole. Carriage-road through the *Dorine Valley* (or *Vallée de Haute-Luce*), by *Haute-Luce* to (3 hrs.) *Belleville*, thence bridle-path over the *Col Joli*, lying to the S. of *Mont Joli* (p. 278), with a view of *Mont Blanc*, to (5 hrs.) *Contamines* (p. 278).

FROM ALBERTVILLE TO CHAMONIX, 43 M., diligence daily in 10 hrs. (16 fr.; two-horse carriage for 4 pers. 90 fr.), by a good new road, via *Fontaines d'Ugines*, at the junction of the road to *Annecy* (see below), and through the picturesque valley of the *Arly* to (8 M.) *Flumet* (3008'; *Hôt. des Balances*), a village at the influx of the *Arondine* into the *Arly*. (Over the *Col des Aravis* to *St. Jean-de-Sixt*, see p. 258.) On a rock stands the ruined castle of the ancient barons of *Faucigny*. (Travellers in the reverse direction have to undergo custom-house formalities here.) Then (7 M.) *Mégevè* (3690'; *Hôt. Conseil*), on the water-shed between the Isère and the *Arve*, shortly beyond which, as we descend, we enjoy a superb view: opposite us towers the *Aiguille de Varens* (8831'), to the left lies the valley of the *Arve* as far as *Magland* (p. 260); to the right rises the entire *Mont Blanc* chain, with its glaciers and the highest summit. At (3 M.) *Combloix* the road divides, the left branch leading to (3 $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Sallanches*, and the right by an imposing bridge over the gorge of the *Bon-Nant* to (3 M.) *St. Gervais* (p. 260), and thence down to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Le Fayet*, on the road from *Cluses* to (12 M.) *Chamonix*.

The ROAD TO ANNECY (28 M.) ascends to the N., on the right bank of the *Arly*. To the left, on a steep hill, stands the church of

*Pallud*; on the right the *Doron* issues from the *Vallée de Beaufort* (see p. 256). Near (5 M.) *Fontaines d'Ugines* (1350'; Hôt. de Chamonix, Hôt. Carvin) the road quits the valley of the *Arly*, and enters that of the *Chaise* to the left. To the right, on a hill, stands the small town of *Ugines* (1510'; 3000 inhab.). Here the culture of the vine begins on the lower slopes facing the S. Beyond *Marlens* the road quits the valley of the *Chaise*, and crosses the hardly perceptible watershed of the *Eau Morte*, which we now follow.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Faverges* (1699'; \*Hôt. de Genève), with its extensive old castle. (To *Frontenex* over the *Col de Tamié*, see p. 256.) We next reach (6 M.) *Bout du Lac*, near the hamlet of *Doussard*, at the S. end of the \**Lac d'Annecy* (1463'; 9 M. long), on which a steamer plies three times daily to Annecy in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.: a pleasant trip. To the right rise the rocky pinnacles of the *Tournette* (see below). On a promontory extending far into the lake, to the left, is the prettily situated (3 M.) *Château Duingt* (1476'). On the opposite bank lie *Talloires* (Hôt. de l'Abbaye), the birthplace of Berthollet (see below), and *Menthon*, with sulphur-springs and an old château in which St. Bernard was born (p. 290). To the left lies *Sévrier*, at the foot of the long *Semnoz* (see below).

28 M. **Annecy** (1476'; pop. 11,947; \*Gr.-Hôt. d'Angleterre, Rue Royale; Gr.-Hôt. Verdun, near the lake, dear; Aigle), a picturesque, old-fashioned town, the capital of the department of Haute-Savoie, with linen-manufactories. In the 12th cent. it was the capital of the Duchy of Genevois, and was named *Anneciaccum Novum*, to distinguish it from *Anneciaccum Vetus*, which lay a little to the N.E., on the slope of a hill, where numerous Roman relics have been found. The lofty old *Château* is now a barrack. Gothic *Cathedral*, with a modern tower, and an ancient episcopal *Palace*. In the chapel of the monastery *De la Visitation* repose St. Francis de Sales (d. 1622) and St. Johanna of Chantal (d. 1641). The *Promenade du Pâquier* on the lake affords a pleasant walk and fine view. In the middle of it rises the *Préfecture*, in front of which stands a statue of the engineer *Sommeiller* (1815-71), one of the constructors of the Mont-Cenis Tunnel. On the other side of the canal issuing from the lake lies the *Jardin Public*, with shady avenues, adorned with a bronze statue of the famous chemist *Berthollet* (1748-1822), by Marochetti. In the vicinity is the *Hôtel de Ville*, containing a small museum, with a handsome fountain in front of it. Annecy, with its beautiful environs, is recommended as a pleasant resting-place.

**EXCURSIONS.** The *Semnoz* (5590'), to the S. of Annecy, a fine point, easy (5 hrs.). We take the Albertville road on the S. bank of the lake to (3 M.) *Sévrier*, and ascend by a road to the right to the ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Col de Leschaux* (3028'); bridle-path thence to the top in 1 hr. (Hôt. *Crêt du Châtillon*; mountain-railway projected). Beautiful view. — The \**Parmelan* (6018'), to the N.E. of Annecy, is chiefly interesting on account of its grotesque rock-formations. Road by *Sur-les-Bois* and *Dingy St. Clair* to (9 M.; carr. in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., 15 fr.) *La Blonnière*; thence (guide not necessary for experts) by the *Chalet Chapuis* and the *Grand Montoir* to the top in  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. (admirable panorama). — Ascent of the \**Tournette* (7733'), the

fine mountain to the S.E. of Annecy, attractive but laborious (only for experts; guide 10 fr.). Road to (9 M.) *Thônes* (see below), thence with guide, by *Belchamp* and the *Chalets du Rosairy* in 5½ hrs. to the top. Superb view, especially of the Mont Blanc group.

Railway to *Aix-les-Bains*, see p. 254. Near *Lovagny*, the first station (11 min.), are the interesting "Gorges du Fier" (p. 254).

FROM ANNECY TO CHAMONIX, diligence daily in 12 hrs. (by steamer to *Doussard*, thence by carriage via *Fontaines d'Ugines*, *Flumet*, *Mégève*, and *St. Gervais*; comp. p. 256); fare to *St. Gervais* 18, to Chamonix 21 fr.; return fare 32 fr.

FROM ANNECY VIA GRAND BORNAND TO CLUSES, 12½ hrs., attractive. A carriage road runs by *Veyrier* and *Alex* to (4 hrs.) *Thônes* (2054'; *Hôt. de Plain-Palais*), a little town prettily situated at the confluence of the *Nom* and the *Fier* (ascent of the *Tournette*, see above). Thence it ascends the valley of the *Nom* to the E., passing *Les Villards* to (1¾ hr.) *St. Jean-de-Sixt* (3319'; to *Sallanches*, see below), beyond which it divides. The left branch runs by *Petit-Bornand* to (4½ hrs.) *Bonneville* (p. 259); the right leads through (½ hr.) *Grand Bornand* (3053'; *Hôt. Milhomme*), a considerable village on the *Borne*, to (1½ hr.) *Venay*. From *Venay* a bridle-path ascends over the *Col des Annes* (5608') to (2 hrs.) *Reposoir* or *Pratlong* (Inn), where it joins the carriage-road leading through the picturesque *Valley of Reposoir* to (2 hrs.) *Scionzier* and (1½ hr.) *Cluses* (p. 260). — FROM ANNECY OVER THE COL DES ARAVIS TO SALLANCHES, 15 hrs., attractive. To (5¾ hrs.) *St. Jean-de-Sixt*, see above. Thence a carriage-road leads to the S.E. in the valley of the *Nom* to *La Clusaz* and to the (2½ hrs.) *Col des Aravis* (4913'), which commands a fine view of Mont Blanc. From the *Col* a bridle-path descends to (¾ hr.) *La Giettaz* (3640'; *Hôt. du Col des Aravis*), whence another carriage-road leads to (2 hrs.) *Flumet*, on the road from *Ugine* (p. 257) to (4¾ hrs.) *Sallanches* or *St. Gervais*. A shorter route is offered by a foot-path leading from *La Giettaz* over the *Col Jaillelet* direct to (4 hrs.) *Sallanches*.

The RAILWAY FROM ANNECY TO GENEVA traverses a tunnel, crosses the *Fier*, and turns to the N. into the valley of the *Fillière*. On the right rises the *Parmelan* (p. 257). 3 M. *Pringy-la-Caille*; 6 M. *St. Martin-Charvronnex*; 10 M. *Groisy-le-Plot* (3½ M. to the W. are the sulphur-baths of *La Caille*, in a picturesque gorge). At (14½ M.) *Evires* (2592'; *Buffet*) beyond another tunnel and a lofty viaduct, the line reaches its highest point. Travellers in the opposite direction are subjected to the formalities of the custom-house here, as that part of the Department of Haute-Savoie which adjoins Switzerland is exempt from French duties (p. 256). Two tunnels, the first 1320 yds. long.

The train now descends, making a long bend to the E., and enters the valley of the *Arve*, of which it affords a beautiful survey. Beyond (20 M.) *St. Laurent* is a viaduct 157' high. — 23½ M. *La Roche-sur-Foron*, junction of the railway from *Cluses* to *Anne-masse*. Hence to (37½ M.) *Geneva*, see p. 259.

## 72. From Geneva to Chamonix.

### i. Via Cluses.

56 M. RAILWAY from Geneva (*Eaux-Vives* station) to (28½ M.) *Cluses* in 1½ hr. (fares 5 fr. 70, 4 fr. 25, 2 fr. 35 c.). Thence to (27½ M.) *Chamonix* OMNIBUS in 4½ hrs. (8 fr., there and back 14 fr.). Through-fares from Geneva to Chamonix, 18 fr. 35, 11 fr. 65, 10 fr. 15 c.; return-tickets, valid for a week. 22 fr. 50, 18 fr. (0 c.; circular tickets, valid for









a fortnight (viâ Evian, Martigny, Chamonix, Cluses, and back to Geneva), 1st cl. 38, 2nd cl. 34 fr. Tickets may be obtained at Grand Quai 28 as well as at the station. Cook's tickets also are offered at all the hotels (to Chamonix and back, or viâ Chamonix and the Tête Noire or Salvan to Martigny and Vernayaz, etc.). — At Eaux-Vives (tramway from the Place Molard; cab 2 fr.) the railway-time is about 26 min. behind that of Geneva. Tickets are changed at the omnibus-office at Cluses (to the right of the station), after which no time should be lost in securing a seat in the omnibus (front seats preferable). A seat in one of the supplementary carriages, which are provided when the main vehicle is full, is preferable to an inside seat in the latter. A carriage and pair (4 pers.), from Cluses to Chamonix in 4½ hrs., costs 40 fr. and fee.

*Geneva (Eaux-Vives station; Pl. F, 8), see p. 209.* The train ascends at first through a tunnel, then traverses a plateau, with the Salève on the right, and the Jura chain on the left. At (2½ M.) *Chêne* (1385'), a thriving village belonging to Geneva, Mont Blanc appears on the right, between the pyramidal Môle (p. 262) and the double peak of the Pointe d'Andey (6165'). We now cross the *Foron*, the boundary with France, and reach (5 M.) **Annemasse** (1420'; *Rail. Restaurant; Hôt. de la Gare, Hôt. de la Paix*, at the station; *National*, in the town), the junction for the Bellegarde and Bouveret line (p. 252) and the steam-tramway to Samoëns (p. 261). The train backs out from the station, describes a wide curve through the straggling little town, and crosses the *Arve* at *Eterbières* (electric railway to the *Salève*, see p. 221). Fine view of the Mont Blanc chain in the distance to the left. At (7 M.) *Monnetier-Mornex* the charmingly situated village of *Mornex* (p. 221) lies above us to the right, and the deep gorge of the *Arve* to the left. Then beyond a handsome viaduct over the *Vaison*, the railway ascends through orchards, with a continuous view of the *Arve* valley, and crosses the *Foron* to (10½ M.) *Reignier* (*Hôt. du Mont Blanc*). Beyond (12½ M.) *Pers-Jussy-Chevrier* is (13 M.) **La Roche-sur-Foron** (1805'; *Hôt. de la Balance; Croix Blanche*), the junction for the line to Annecy (p. 258). To the left is the village with its ruined castle, picturesquely situated high above the *Arve* valley.

The railway crosses the *Foron* and one of its tributaries, and traverses a short tunnel. To the right tower the cliffs of the Pointe d'Andey, to the left the Môle, and farther back the Voirons. We now descend through brushwood into the *Arve* valley. Beyond (17½ M.) *St. Pierre-de-Rumilly* we cross the *Borne* and soon afterwards the *Arve*, and skirt the town to the station of (20 M.) **Bonneville** (1457'; pop. 2271; *Couronne*, dear; *Balance*), a place of some importance, picturesquely situated among vine-clad hills. A handsome bridge crosses the *Arve*, on the N. side of which, to the right, stands a monument to the Savoyards who fell in the campaign of 1870-71. On the opposite bank rises a monument, 73' high, to King Charles Felix of Sardinia. To the right, we obtain a superb \*VIEW of Mont Blanc, whose dazzling peaks towering majestically at the head of the valley seem to annihilate the intervening distance of nearly 30 M. The Aiguille du Gouûter appears

first; then, from right to left, the Dôme du Gouter, Mont Blanc itself, the Mont Maudit, Mont Blanc du Tacul, the Aiguille du Midi, and the Aiguille Verte. — Steam-tramway to the N. to *Bonne*, see p. 262.

Beyond Bonneville the railway traverses, in an almost straight line, the broad valley of the Arve, bounded by lofty mountains. To the right winds the road ascending to *Brizon*. Crossing the *Giffre* we reach (24 M.) *Marignier* (1530'; Inn; branch-line to *Pont de Risse*, see p. 262). To the right rise lofty limestone hills. We continue to skirt the right bank of the Arve (on the hill to the left is *Châtillon*, see below) to (28½ M.) *Cluses* (1605'; new \**Hotel* opposite the station; *Hôt. Revuz*), a small town, chiefly inhabited by watchmakers, at the beginning of the narrower part of the Arve valley, and at present the terminus of the railway.

A winding road ascends hence to the N. viâ *Châtillon* to (6 M.) *Taninges*, on the line from Geneva to Samoëns (p. 262); and another new road, formed by blasting the rock, leads to the right to (2 M.) *Nancy-sur-Cluses*. — To Annecy viâ *Grand Bornand*, see p. 258.

The ROAD TO CHAMONIX leads from Cluses through the narrowing gorge of the Arve, on the right bank of the stream. Beyond (3 M.) *Balme* (1624'), in the bluish-yellow limestone precipice to the left, 750' above the road, is seen the entrance to the *Grotte de Balme*, a stalactite-grotto hardly worth visiting (2 hrs. there and back; 3 fr. each pers.). Near (33 M.) *Magland* is a spring by the road-side, on the left, supposed by Saussure to descend from the small *Lac de Flaine* (4695') on the hill above. On the right, farther on, rise the *Pointe d'Areu* (8097') and the *Pointe Percée* (9025'; see below), and on the left, the bold precipices of the *Aiguilles de Varens* (8831'). The conspicuous *Cascade d'Arpenaz* is imposing after rain.

The valley expands. The road crosses the Arve, and leads straight on through the broad valley, at first through wood, and affording a continuous view of the Mont Blanc group.

39 M. **Sallanches** (1788'; *Hôt. des Messageries*; *Bellevue*; *Mont Blanc*), a somewhat dull little town.

The *Pointe Percée* (9025'), commanding a fine view of Mont Blanc, may be ascended from this point over the *Chalet des Fours* in 5½ hrs. (no difficulty for experts). — Route from Sallanches by *Flumet* to *Albertville*, see p. 256; to Annecy over the *Col des Aravis*, see p. 258.

The road next leads by *Domancy* to (44 M.) *Le Fayet* (1860'; *Hôtels*), by the bridge over the *Bon-Nant*, destroyed with St. Gervais-les-Bains in July, 1892.

In the wooded ravine of *Montjoie*, ½ M. from the Chamonix road, on the *Bon-Nant* are the ruins of the *Baths of St. Gervais*, which were totally destroyed by an outburst of the Bionnassay Glacier (p. 277) in July 1892. A shady path leads in 20 min. from the baths to the *Village of St. Gervais* (2657'; \**Hôtel du Mont Joli*; \**du Montblanc*; *de Genève*; \**des Etrangers*, and several pensions), on the road to *Contamines* (p. 278), a health-resort, finely situated. About ¾ M. below the village (4 min. from the footpath to the Baths) is the *"Cascade de Crêpin"*, a waterfall on the Bon-Nant. From St. Gervais a carriage-road leads viâ *Bionnay* to (6 M.) *Contamines* (p. 278). To *Albertville* or *Annecy* viâ *Mégève* and *Flumet*, see p. 256. — The *Mont Joli*

(8288') may be ascended without difficulty from this point in 5 hrs. The descent may be made by St. Nicolas de Véroce (in all 8 hrs.; comp. p. 278).

Pedestrians may quit the diligence at Le Fayet and walk over the Col de la Forclaz (5105'), between the *Tête-Noire* (5800'; not to be confounded with the *Tête-Noire* between Chamonix and Martigny) and the *Prarion* (6460'), direct to *Le Fouilly* and *Les Houches* in 5-6 hrs. (guide desirable, 6 fr.). A longer but more interesting route (6-7 hrs.) is over the *Col de Voza* (p. 277).

From Le Fayet a road crosses the Arve to Chède and Servoz (see below). The road to Chamonix on the left bank of the Arve ascends gradually, with the torrent almost immediately below it, passes through a cutting and enters the wooded valley of (47½ M.) *Le Châtelard* (tavern). Through the opening of the valley appear the *Dôme du Goûter* (14,210') and the jagged *Aiguille du Midi* (12,610'). Beyond the inn is a short tunnel; the road returns to the Arve for a short distance.

A road diverges here to the left and crosses the Arve to (½ M.) *Servoz* (Hôt.-Pens. Diosaz, at the entrance of the gorge; *A la Fougère*, well spoken of), whence we may visit (in 1 hr., there and back) the "Gorges de la Diosaz" (adm. 1 fr.), a grand ravine, through which the *Diosaz*, a torrent rising on the Buet, dashes in fine cascades. Easy access to the gorge is afforded by a gallery, ½ M. long, attached to the rocks. Visitors should penetrate as far as the *Gorge de Soufflet*, the most imposing part, with triple waterfall.

50 M. *Les Montées* is an inn by the *Pont Pélissier*, over which the old road from Servoz comes to join ours. About ½ M. farther on, the old road ascends to the right to *Le Fouilly* and *Les Houches* (p. 277), while the new road traverses the wild ravine of the Arve, crossing the stream by the \**Pont de Marie* (fine view of the gorge) and again higher up. The glaciers now gradually become visible, but owing to the vastness of the mountains in which they are framed it is impossible at first to realise their extent. The first are the *Glaciers de Griaiz* and *de Tuconay*; then the *Glacier des Bossons* (p. 268) near the village of that name, which, as it extends farthest into the valley, is apparently the largest. A little above it the road crosses the Arve by the *Pont de Perralotaz*, and 1 M. beyond it reaches —

56 M. *Chamonix*, see p. 264.

## ii. Via Sixt.

RAILWAY from Geneva to (5 M.) *Annemasse* in 13 min. STEAM TRAMWAY from Annemasse to *Samoëns*, 3½ M., in 3 hrs. (4 fr. 15, 2 fr. 65, 1 fr. 50 c.). From Samoëns to *Sixt*, 5 M., omnibus in 1 hr. From Sixt to Chamonix, bridle-path (10-11 hrs.) over the Col d'Anterne and Col du Brévent (guide, 18 fr., unnecessary in good weather), a somewhat fatiguing expedition, as both passes and the ascent and descent between them must usually be accomplished in the hot midday hours, but affording splendid views of Mont Blanc. Provisions should be carried, as nothing except milk is to be obtained on the way.

From Geneva to (5 M.) *Annemasse*, see p. 259. At the N. end of Annemasse the line turns to the E. (right), leaving the hill of *Monthoux* to the left (stations *Mallebranche*, *Bas-Monthoux*) and skirts the foot of the *Voirons* via *Borly* to (8 M.) *La Bergue*.

The Pralaire (4630'; comp. p. 221), the S. peak of the *Voirons*, may be ascended via *Les Gets* in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. from *Lucinges*, which lies 2 M. to the N.E. of La Bergue. Fine view from the summit.

9 M. *Bonne*, a market-village, formerly fortified, on the *Menoge*.

BRANCH-LINE to the S. past *Findrol* into the valley of the *Arve* and via *Contamines-sur-Arve*, *Perrine* and *Les Baudins* in 1 hr. to *Bonneville* (p. 259).

10 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Sous-Malan*; 11 M. *Pont de Fillinges* (1785'; Inn). The line now quits the *Menoge*, at a point 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S. of *Boëge*, whence starts the most convenient route to the (6 M.) *Voirons* (p. 221), ascends the valley of the *Foron* to the right stations *Brégny*, *Viuz-en-Sallaz*) and soon after surmounting the watershed between the *Menoge* and *Giffre* (2065'), passes (15 M.) *Ville-en-Sallaz*, situated to the left. Thence it descends to the right, between the *Pointe des Brasses* (4940') and the *Môle* (6130'), to *La Tour* and —

17 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *St. Jeoire* (1925'; *Courronne*), a market-village of 1750 inhab., with the château of *Fléchère* and a statue of *Sommeiller*, one of the engineers of the Mont Cenis Tunnel (see p. 257).

The *Môle* (6130'), which commands a fine view of the valley of the *Arve* and of *Mont Blanc*, may be ascended in 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from *St. Jeoire*, via the hamlet of *Montrenaz* and the chalets of *Pinget*, *Char d'Amont*, *Char d'Aval*, and *Ecuieu*. Riding is practicable to within 1 hr. of the summit.

The road now ascends a narrow gorge, which it quits for the valley of the *Giffre*, to the left. From (20 M.) *Pont de Risse* a branch-line leads in 30 min. via *Le Breuillet* to *Marignier* (p. 260). 21 M. *Mieussy* (2225'; inns), at the W. base of the *Pointe de Marcellly* (see below). In front rise the *Buet* and *Mont Blanc*. The line rounds the conical *Roc de Suets* to —

26 M. *Taninges* (2100'; *Lion d'Or*; *Balances*), a busy little town of 2253 inhab., with a Collège in an old abbey. The road to *Cluses* via *Châtillon* (see p. 260) diverges here to the right.

The *Pointe de Marcellly* (7105') may be ascended hence in 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. by a steep path via *Les Pontets* and the chalets of *Grand Planay*, or from *Mieussy* (see above) in 5 hrs., with guide. — A road leads N.E. from *Taninges*, via *Les Gets* (3865'), to (13 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *St. Jean d'Aulph* (p. 245) in the valley of the *Drance*.

We proceed straight on through the valley of the *Giffre*, via *La Palud*, *Jutteninge*, *Verchaix-Morillon*, *Les Chenets*, and *Le Berouze* to —

35 M. *Samoëns* (2490'; \**Croix d'or*, moderate; *Hôtel de la Poste*; *Hôtel du Commerce*, unpretending), a little town of 2540 inhab., lying at the foot of *Mont Crion* (7380'). Fine view from the little chapel above the church (10 min.).

From *Samoëns* to (6 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Champéry* in the *Val d'Illiez*, over the *Col de la Golèse* and the *Col de Coux*, see p. 248. — From *Samoëns* two passes, to the left the *Col de Jouplaine* (5635'), to the right the *Col de la Golèse* (5480'), lead to the N. to (4 hrs.) *Morzine* (p. 245).

Beyond *Samoëns*, on the right (S.) side of the valley, is the fine *Cascade du Nant d'Ant*. Bending to the S., the ROAD enters a ravine in which the *Giffre* forms a fall, 160' in height. As the valley expands we see in front of us the precipices of the *Buet*, to our right the *Pointe de Salles* and the *Pointe des Places*, and to our left the *Pointe de Tanneverge* (see below).

40 M. Sixt or *L'Abbaye de Sixt* (2480'; *Hôt.-Pens. du Fer à Cheval*, in an old monastery, unpretending, R. & L. 3, B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 3 fr.).

**ENVIRONS.** In spring, when the brooks are swollen by the melting snow, the neighbourhood of Sixt abounds in fine waterfalls, there being no fewer than thirty in the upper part of the valley alone, called from its shape *Vallée du Fer à Cheval*. In summer and autumn, however, the number dwindles to five or six. An attractive excursion may be made through the debris of a landslip of 1602, to the *Fond de la Combe*, at the head of the valley, with a waterfall.

From Sixt over the *Col de Sagerou* (7917') to Champéry (9 hrs., with guide, difficult), see p. 248. — The *Pointe de Tanneverge* (9780'), by the *Col de Tanneverge* (8133'), in 9 hrs., is a difficult ascent, but commands a splendid view. The descent from the Col may be made into the valley of the *Barberine* to *Emosson* and thence over the *Col de la Gueula* to *Finhaut* (p. 273). — The *Pointe Felouse* (8118'), ascended past the *Lac de Gers* in 6 hrs., presents no difficulty; fine view of Mont Blanc. The descent may be made by the *Désert de Platé* and the *Escaliers de Platé* to *St. Gervais* (p. 260; dizzy path, recalling the Gemmi).

FROM SIXT TO CHAMONIX OVER THE BUET. 12-13 hrs., fatiguing but interesting (guide necessary, 28 fr. incl. return). To the *Chalets des Fonds*, see below. Thence the route leads to the left to the (2½ hrs.) *Col Léchaud* or *des Fonds* (7325'), and ascends over loose stones and snow to the top of the \**Buet* (10,200'), which commands a magnificent view of the Mont Blanc range, Monte Rosa, the Matterhorn, the Bernese Alps with the Jungfrau and the Finsteraarhorn, the Dent du Midi, and the Jura as far as the mountains of Dauphiné. A toilsome descent leads down to (2 hrs.) the *Chalet de la Pierre à Bérard* (6330; Inn), and through the *Vallée de Bérard* to *Argentière* and (4 hrs.) *Chamonix* (p. 264).

The bridle-path from Sixt to the *Col d'Anterne* (to Chamonix 10-11 hrs., fatiguing) ascends the *Vallée des Fonds* to the S., past a picturesque waterfall on the right, to (1½ hr.) *Salvagny* (in front rises the beautiful *Pointe de Salles*), beyond which it mounts in zigzags the grassy hill to the left, past the *Cascade du Rouget* (right) to the (1½ hr.) *Chalets des Fonds* (4550'; Alpine fare), near which is 'Eagle's Nest', the summer residence of Sir Alfred Wills, at the foot of the *Buet* (see above). About 5 min. farther up beyond the bridge we ascend to the right (the path to the left leads to the *Col Léchaud*, see above), following a wide curve past the *Chalets de Grasse-Chèvre* to (1 hr.) the saddle of the *Bas du Col d'Anterne*. Then leaving the *Chalets d'Anterne* below us to the right, we cross the pastures of that name, and skirt the *Lac d'Anterne* to (1½ hr.) the \**Col d'Anterne* (7425'), where a magnificent survey of Mont Blanc suddenly breaks upon our sight. We descend to the left (the path to the right leads in 2½ hrs. to *Servoz*), in view of the *Aiguilles Rouges*, into the valley of the *Diosaz*, which we cross after 1½ hr. by a wooden bridge (5532'). We once more ascend, to the (1½ hr.) *Col du Brévent* (8075'), which also commands a fine view of Mont Blanc. Thence the descent leads chiefly through wood, via *Plan-praz* and *Les Chablettes* (p. 268) to (2 hrs.) *Chamonix*.

### 73. Chamonix and Environs.

**Hotels.** \*Hôt. IMPÉRIAL, \*Hôt. DE LONDRES ET D'ANGLETERRE, \*Hôt. ROYAL ET DE SAUSSURE; at these, R., L., & A. 4-6 fr. and upwards, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 5 fr.; \*Hôt. DU MONTBLANC, R., L., & A. 3-5, D. 5 fr.; \*Hôt.-PENS. COUTTET, R., L., & A. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4, D. 4 fr.; \*Hôt. DES ALPES, R., L., & A. from 3, D. 4, pens. 9 fr.—\*HÔTEL BEAU-SITE, in an open situation at the S. end of the village, R. 2, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; \*HÔTEL DE FRANCE, R. from 2, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ , pens. 6-7 fr.; \*HÔT.-PENS. SUISSE; \*HÔT.-PENS. DE LA POSTE; \*HÔT. DE LA PAIX, moderate; \*HÔTEL-GARNI BEAUSEJOUR; \*CROIX BLANCHE, R. & L. 2, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ , D. 3 fr.; \*HÔT.-PENS. DE LA TERRASSE, with café.

**Guides.** A guide is unnecessary for the Montanvert, the Flégère, the Brévent, and the Pierre Pointue. The paths are so minutely described in the following pages that they can hardly be mistaken. Visitors to the Chapeau need only engage a guide for the passage of the Mer de Glace to or from the Chapeau (p. 266). The following extract is from the ‘Règlement et Tarif des Guides de Chamonix’. Travellers are provided with guides by the Guide-Chef, who is bound to employ each in turn, the traveller having no choice except in these cases: (1) When a *course extraordinaire* (see below) is contemplated; (2) When an excursion is made for scientific purposes; (3) When the traveller speaks no French, and the guide is unacquainted with the language of the traveller; (4) When travellers have previously employed a certain guide and desire to re-engage the same; (5) When ladies travelling alone wish to engage a particular guide; (6) When the traveller is a member of an Alpine club.

The excursions are divided into *Courses Ordinaires* and *Courses Extraordinaires*. A complete tariff may be had of the Guide-Chef.

#### COURSES ORDINAIRES:

|  |        |   |        |
|--|--------|---|--------|
| Glacier des Bossons and back . . . . .   | 6 fr.  | Martigny by the Col de Balme or Tête-Noire, or to Vernayaz by Salvan . . . . .            | 12fr.  |
| Montanvert and back . . . . .  | 6 fr.  | Brévent by Planpraz 10, by the Flégère and down by Planpraz . . . . .                     | 12 fr. |
| Montanvert, Mer de Glace, Chapeau, and back . . . . .  | 9 fr.  | Brévent by Plan Bel Achat 10, Lac du Brévent 9, Plan Bel Achat . . . . .                  | 8 fr.  |
| Montanvert, Mer de Glace, Chapeau, Flégère, and back in one day . . . . .  | 12 fr. | Jardin, and back by Chapeau 14; with night on Montanvert . . . . .                        | 16 fr. |
| Flégère and back . . . . .   | 7 fr.  | Mer de Glace d'Argentière 8, to the 'glacier-circus' in one day 12, in two days . . . . . | 18 fr. |
| Pierre - Pointue 8; including the Aiguille de la Tour or Pierre à l'Echelle 9; or with the Plan de l'Aiguille . . . . .                | 10 fr. | Sixt by the Brévent and Col d'Anterne in one day (incl. return-fee) . . . . .             | 18 fr. |
| Col de Balme 8; back by Tête Noire 10; or by Barberine, incl. Cascades de Barberine and de Bérard in one day 10, in two days . . . . . | 12 fr. | Sixt by Servoz and Col d'Anterne . . . . .  | 18 fr. |
| Ascent of Buet and down to Sixt, incl. return-fee, in one day 23, in two days . . . . .  | 28 fr. | Pavillon de Bellevue, Col de Voza, or Prarion . . . . .                                   | 8 fr.  |

#### COURSES EXTRAORDINAIRES:

|  |         |  |        |
|--|---------|--|--------|
| Mont Blanc . . . . .   | 100 fr. | du Géant, de Triolet, du Chardonnet . . . . .  | 50 fr. |
| Grands Mulets and back in one day 20, in two days 30, Grand Plateau 50, Dôme du Goûter 60, Corridor or Bosses du Drômaidaire . . . . . | 70 fr.  | Aiguille Verte 100, Grandes Jorasses 80, Aig. d'Argentière and du Chardonnet 65, Aig. du Midi 60, Aig. du Tour . . . . . | 50 fr. |
| Courmayeur by the Col de la Brenva 80; Cols de Trelatête, d'Argentière, de Pierre-Joseph, des Hirondelles 60; Cols                     |         | Glacier - excursions on the Mont Blanc chain, above the zone of vegetation, per day                                      | 10 fr. |









The guides are bound on the 'courses ordinaires' to carry baggage not exceeding 24 lbs.; on the 'courses extraordinaires', 14 lbs. only. — The following are recommended for difficult expeditions: *Ed. and Aug. Cupelin; François and Henri Devouassoud; Jules Bossoney; Fréd. and Michel Folliquet; Alph., Michel and Fréd. Payot; Ben. Simon, surnamed Benoni; Tob. Tairras; A. Tournier; Léon and Jules Simond from Praz; Franç., Alfred, and Joseph Simond from Lavancher; Gasp. and Joseph Simond from Mossons; Michel Savioz; Franç. Meugner*, etc.

**Horses and Mules.** With the exception of the excursion to the Montanvert and Chapeau (9 fr.), and to the Montanvert for the purpose of visiting the Jardin, and back to Chamonix in the evening (9 fr.), the same charges are made as for the 'courses ordinaires' of the guides, and as much more is charged for the attendant.

The Collection of Pictures of *M. Loppé*, the well-known painter of Alpine scenery, situated behind the Hôtel Royal, on the way to the Montanvert, is worth seeing. Admission gratis (small fee to the attendant).

English Church Service during the season.

**Points of Interest.** The traveller should devote three or four days at least to Chamonix, but those who have one day only at command should ascend the MONTANVERT (p. 266) in the morning ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.), cross the MER DE GLACE (p. 266) to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) CHAPEAU (p. 267), descend to ( $1$  hr.) Les Tines (p. 267), ascend the FLÉGERE (p. 267;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.), and descend thence in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. to Chamonix. Early in the morning the path to the Montanvert is in shade, in the afternoon that to the Flégère at least partly so; and by this arrangement we reach the Flégère at the time when the light is most favourable for the view of Mont Blanc. For this excursion a guide (to be found on the Montanvert) is necessary for the Mer de Glace only. Riders send their mules round from Montanvert to Les Tines or the Chapeau to meet them. The excursion to the Flégère alone takes 5 hrs., and that to the Montanvert or the Chapeau about the same time. — Those who come from the E., and have spent the night at Argentière, should leave the road near Lavancher (p. 271) and proceed by the Chapeau, the Mer de Glace (comp., however, p. 266) and Montanvert to Chamonix. The Flégère may also be reached from La Joux (p. 271), on the right bank of the Arve; but the path is bad and unsuitable for riding, and cannot be found without a guide (boy 1- $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr.).

On a cloudy afternoon, when the views from the heights are concealed, the GLACIER DES BOSSONS (p. 269) is the best object for a walk (there and back 3 hrs.). — To the CASCADE DE BLAÎTIÈRE, on the hill-side to the E. of Chamonix,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (hardly worth seeing; adm.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr.). — To the PAVILLON DE LA PIERRE-POINTUE (p. 269) and back, 5-6 hrs.; or, including the Aiguille de la Tour and Pierre à l'Echelle, a whole day. — To the JARDIN (p. 267) from the Montanvert (where the night is spent) and back, 7-8 hrs. (from Chamonix and back 11-12 hrs.; guide necessary). — Ascent of the BRÉVENT (p. 268) and back, 7 hrs.; ascent or descent by the Flégère 2 hrs. more.

The \*Valley of Chamonix (3445'; pop. about 4000), or *Chamouny*, 12 M. long,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. wide, watered by the *Arve*, runs from N.E. to S.W., from the Col de Balme to Les Houches. It is bounded on the S.E. by the *Mont Blanc* chain, with its huge ice-cataracts, the *Glacier du Tour, d'Argentière, des Bois (Mer de Glace)*, and *des Bossions*; and on the N.W. by the *Aiguilles Rouges* and the *Brévent*.

A Benedictine priory first brought the valley into cultivation at the beginning of the 12th cent., but the reputation of the inhabitants was for a long period so bad that when *St. Francis de Sales*, Bishop of Geneva (1602-22), visited the then pathless wilds on foot, this was considered an act of the utmost temerity. The valley became better known in 1743, when the celebrated traveller Pococke and a Mr. Wyndham visited and explored it in all directions, and published their observations in the *Mercurie Suisse*. Curiosity and enterprise were further stimulated by the publications of the Genevese naturalists *de Saussure*, *de Luc*, *Bourrit*, *Pictet*,

and others. Since that time Chamonix has become a great centre of attraction for travellers, especially English, American, and French, and is visited by upwards of 15,000 annually. It is inferior to the Bernese Oberland in picturesqueness of scenery, but superior in the grandeur of its glaciers, in which respect it has no rival but Zermatt.

In front of the Hôtel Royal, where the route to Mont Blanc (to the right) diverges from that to the Mer de Glace (to the left), rises the **\*Saussure Monument**, unveiled in August, 1887, on the centenary of the first ascent of Mont Blanc, and consisting of a bronze group (by Salomon of Geneva) on a granite pedestal, representing Saussure conducted by Balmat (p. 269); inscription: 'à H. B. de Saussure Chamonix reconnaissant'. Another small monument to Balmat stands in front of the church.

The **\*Montanvert**, or *Montenvers* (6303'; 2½ hrs.; guide unnecessary), an eminence on the E. side of the valley, is visited for the sake of the view it affords of the vast 'sea of ice' which fills the highest gorges of the Mont Blanc chain in three branches (*Glacier du Géant* or *du Tacul*, *Glacier de Leschaux*, and *Glacier de Tallefère*), and which descends into the valley in a huge stream of ice, about 4½ M. long and 1½-1¼ M. broad, called the *Mer de Glace* above the Montanvert, and the *Glacier des Bois* below it. The bridle-path leads to the left by the Hôtel Royal, passes the little English church, and crosses the meadows (to the left of the cemetery-wall) to the (¼ hr.) houses of *Les Mouilles*. We now ascend through pine-wood to the right (again turning to the right after ¼ hr.), past the (10 min.) *Chalets des Planards*, to (40 min.) *Le Caillet* (4880'; refreshm.), a spring by the wayside. Farther on (12 min.), a bridle-path to the left descends to *Les Bois* (p. 267). Our path ascends gradually through wood to the (1 hr.) **\*Hôtel du Montanvert** (R., L., & A. 4, lunch 4, D. 5, pens. 9 fr.), at the top of the hill, commanding the *Mer de Glace* and the mountains around it: opposite us rises the huge *Aiguille du Dru* (12,517'); behind it, to the left, is the snow-clad *Aiguille Verte* (13,540') and lower down the *Aig. du Bochard* (8765'), to the right the *Aig. du Moine* (11,214'); farther distant are the *Grandes Jorasses* (13,800'), the *Mont Mallet* (13,085'), and the *Aig. du Géant* (13,160'); and immediately to our right tower the *Aiguilles de Charmoz* (11,295') and *de Blatière* (11,595').

From the Montanvert travellers usually cross the *Mer de Glace* to the (1½-1¾ hr.) *Chapeau*, opposite. A path descends the left lateral moraine to (¼ hr.) the glacier (where guides are generally to be found at the hut; woollen socks to prevent slipping, 1 fr.). The passage of the glacier (15-20 min.; guide, unnecessary for the experienced, 3 fr., or to the Chapeau 5 fr.) presents no difficulty. On the opposite side we ascend over loose stones and débris to the (5 min.) top of the right lateral moraine (refreshmts.), skirting which we then descend by a narrow path to the '*Mauvais Pas*', a steep rock, where the path is hewn in steps and flanked with iron rods attached to the rocks, and the (40 min.) Chapeau. (Elderly

travellers and those subject to giddiness, are to be dissuaded from attempting the Mauvais Pas.) Guides for travellers making this excursion in the reverse direction are not always to be found at the Chapeau; if required, they should be brought (from the Hôt. du Mauvais Pas at Lavancher, 6 fr., see below).

The \*Chapeau (5082'; Restaur., dear), a projecting rock on the N.E. side of the Glacier des Bois, at the base of the *Aiguille du Bochart*, is considerably lower than the Montanvert, but commands an excellent survey of the ice-fall of the Glacier des Bois and the Chamonix Valley. In the background *Mont Mallet* (13,085') and the *Aiguille du Géant* (13,160'); to the right the *Aiguilles de Charmonz* (11,295'), *de Blaitière* (11,595'), *du Plan* (12,050'), and *du Midi* (12,610'), the *Bosses du Dromadaire* (14,950'), the *Dôme du Goûter* (14,210'), and the *Aig. du Goûter* (12,710').

A bridle-path descends the moraine from the Chapeau, in view of the precipices of the Glacier des Bois and the *Aiguille du Dru*, and then through pine-wood to (40 min.) the *Hôtel du Mauvais Pas* (p. 271). Here it divides: to the right to (10 min.) *Lavancher*, to the left to (20 min.) *Les Tines* (p. 271). The route hence to the Flégère crosses the Arve at the inn 'à la Mer de Glace', then leads to the left through wood and pastures to (20 min.) the beginning of the zigzag path (see below). A shorter path, rough and unfit for riding, diverges from the path to *Les Tines* (20 min. from the Chapeau) to the left, and descends the moraine (passing the *Source of the Arveyron* below on the left) to *Les Bois* and (40 min.) *Les Praz* (see below).

The \*Jardin (9145'; guide necessary, p. 265) is a triangular rock rising from the midst of the *Glacier de Talèfre*, and walled in by moraines. Around a spring in the midst of this oasis Alpine flowers bloom in August. From the Montanvert, where the night is passed, we skirt the somewhat dizzy rocks of *Les Ponts* to the right and traverse the moraine to the *Angle*; here we take to the crevassed *Mer de Glace*, and ascend it for 2½-3 hrs. to the foot of the *Séracs de Talèfre*. We now turn to the right, ascend past the *Pierre à Béranger*, on the S. side of the *Séracs* (¾-1 hr.; a wooden hut halfway up), and cross the *Talèfre Glacier* to the (25 min.) Jardin. This excursion makes us acquainted with the grand icy wilds of the Mont Blanc group; though somewhat fatiguing, it presents no difficulty to good walkers, and is even undertaken by ladies. Provisions necessary.

The \*Flégère (5925'; ascent from Chamonix 3, descent 2 hrs.), to the N. of Chamonix, is a buttress of the *Aiguille de la Floria* (9690'), one of the highest peaks of the *Aiguilles Rouges*. We follow the Argentière road to (1½ M.) *Les Chables*. The direct foot-path diverges to the left immediately on this side of the Arve bridge, leading in 12 min. through pastures (marshy at places) to the foot of the mountain, where the ascent begins. [The bridle-route, a few minutes longer, crosses the Arve to *Les Praz* (p. 271), diverges to the left at the last house (guide-post), crosses the Arve and is joined by the path mentioned above.] We now ascend the stony slope in long zigzags. After 35 min. we enter the wood to the right, pass (35 min.) the *Chalet des Praz* (refrm.), and in 1 hr. more reach the *Croix de la Flégère* (Inn, lunch 3½, D. 4, pens. 5-6 fr.). The \*View (comp. Pano-

rama) embraces the entire chain of Mont Blanc, from the Col de Balme to beyond the Glacier des Bossons. Opposite us lies the basin of the *Glacier des Bois (Mer de Glace)*, enclosed by the sharply defined Aiguilles: to the left the *Aig. du Dru* and the huge snow-clad *Aig. Verte*; to the right the *Aiguilles de Charmoz, de Blaitière, du Plan*, and *du Midi*. The summit of Mont Blanc is also distinctly seen, but is less striking than the lower peaks owing to its greater distance. The jagged pinnacles of the *Aiguilles Rouges* also present a singular appearance. Evening light most favourable.

From the Flégère the bridle-path continues to (1 hr.) the *Chalet de la Floria*, from which the Aiguille de la Floria (9685'), affording a magnificent view to the W. as far as the Lake of Geneva, may be ascended, with guide, in 3 hrs. — Those bound from the Flégère to Argentière may descend direct to *La Joux* (comp. p. 271; path hardly to be mistaken on the descent).

The \***Brévent** (8285'), the S.W. prolongation of the *Aiguilles Rouges*, affords a similar but finer view. While from the Flégère the Mer de Glace and the Aiguille Verte are the chief features, Mont Blanc is here revealed in all its grandeur; to the right of the Buet and the Aiguilles Rouges we also see the Bernese Alps, and to the S.W. the Alps of the Dauphiné. The new bridle-path (4½ hrs.; guide, 10 fr., unnecessary; horse with attendant 20 fr.) leads from Chamonix to the W., passing the hamlets of *La Mola* and *Les Mosons*, and ascends through wood to (1½ hr.) *Plan Nachat* (4833'; refreshm.), an admirable point of view; and then in numerous zigzags to the (1¾ hr.) *Plan Bel Achat* (6975'; Restaurant with beds, D. 4 fr.), on a saddle to the S.W. of the summit. Thence to the top, passing the sombre little *Lac du Brévent*, 1¼ hr. more.

Or we may ascend the 'Chemin Muletier de Chamonix à Sixt' past the *Restaurant des Chablettes* to (3 hrs.) *Planpraz* (6770'; Inn, dear); then mount rather steeply to the left, and lastly through a rocky gully (*la Cheminée*) to the (1¼ hr.) summit (guide 10 fr.). Some of the iron bars fixed in the chimney to assist climbers have become loose, so that the expedition, especially the descent, is recommended only to experts. — The Brévent may also be combined with the Flégère. The 'Route de Planpraz', a well-defined path, diverges to the right from the Flégère path, about 20 min. below the Croix de la Flégère, and undulates along the slope of the mountain, in full view of the Mont Blanc chain, passing the *Chalets de Charlanoz* halfway, to the (2 hrs.) inn of *Planpraz* (p. 263), which is visible from the Flégère.

To the \***Glacier des Bossons** an interesting walk (3 hrs. there and back). We follow the Geneva road (p. 261) by the (1 M.) *Pont de Perralotaz* to the left bank of the Arve and, diverging to the left at the hamlet of *Les Bossons* by a good path, ascend to the *Pavillon Foncière* (refreshm.) on the left moraine. Fine view of the huge glacier, which has begun to advance of late, overshadowed by the *Mont Blanc du Tacul* (13,940'). On the left rise the *Aiguilles du Midi* (12,610') and *de Blaitière* (11,595'). We descend to the grotto hewn in the glacier (85 yds. long, interesting; adm. and lights 1 fr.) and cross the glacier (guide necessary, 2 fr.; woollen socks to prevent slipping 1 fr.) to the (½ hr.) top of the right lateral moraine.



LA CHAINE DU MONT BLANC VUE DE LA FLEGÈRE.



Descending over debris, and farther on through wood, we join the path to the Pierre Pointue at the Nant des Pèlerins (see below; to Chamonix 1 hr.).

The \**Pavillon de la Pierre-Pointue* (6722') is another favourite point (bridle-path, 2½-3 hrs.; horse 8 fr.; guide unnecessary). On the left bank of the Arve we pass the hamlets of *Le Praz Conduit*, *Les Barats*, and (by the upper path, to the left) *Les Tsours*; here we turn to the left, ascend through wood on the right bank of the brook to the (25 min.) *Cascade du Dard* (cantine), a fine double fall, and then cross the broad stony bed of the *Nant des Pèlerins*. (After 5 min. the path to the Glacier des Bossons diverges to the right; see above.) We then ascend to the left in zigzags on the side of a wild valley, through which the *Nant Blanc* dashes over rocks, to the (1 hr.) *Chalet de la Para* (5265') and the (1¼ hr.) *Pavillon de la Pierre-Pointue* (Restaur., dear), on the brink of the huge Glacier des Bossons, with its beautiful ice-fall. Opposite, apparently quite near, rise Mont Blanc, the Dôme du Goûter, the Aiguille du Goûter, etc.; also a superb view to the N. and W.

An interesting point is the *Aiguille de la Tour* (7650'), which commands the best survey of the Glacier des Bossons (1 hr., guide desirable; ascend to the left by the pavilion). — The *Pierre à l'Échelle* (7910') is another fine point (1¼ hr.; guide advisable). The narrow path (route to Mont Blanc, see below) leads by the pavilion to the right, round an angle of rock, and ascends to the brink of the Glacier des Bossons (where falling stones are sometimes dangerous). Admirable view of the riven ice-masses of the glacier; above them the Aiguille du Goûter, the Dôme du Goûter, the Bosses du Dromadaire, and the highest peak of Mont Blanc; in the foreground are the *Grands Mulets* (see p. 270), 2½ hrs. distant (guide necessary). — The *Aiguille du Midi* (12,610') may be ascended from the *Pierre-Pointue* viâ the *Pierre à l'Échelle* and the *Col du Midi* (11,810') in about 8½ hrs. (guide 60 fr.); difficult. The view is very fine. The descent may be made viâ the *Vallée Blanche* and the *Glacier du Géant* to the Montanvert. — A pleasant way back from the *Pierre-Pointue* is by the *Plan de l'Aiguille* (1½ hr.; no defined path, guide advisable), over grassy slopes and the moraine of the *Glacier des Pèlerins*. We then ascend a little to the *Plan de l'Aiguille*, or *La Tapiaz* (7487'), lying at the foot of the pinnacles of the *Aiguille du Plan* (12,050') and the *Aiguille du Midi* (12,610'). Superb view of the valley of Chamonix, with the Bernese Oberland and Dauphiné Mts. in the distance. We descend by the *Chalets sur le Rocher* to *Tsours* (see above) and (2 hrs.) *Chamonix*.

**Mont Blanc** (15,730'), the monarch of European mountains (Monte Rosa 15,365', Finsteraarhorn 14,025', Ortler 12,800'; the Pic de Néthou, the highest of the Pyrenees, 11,170'), which since 1860 has formed the boundary between France and Italy, is composed chiefly of Alpine granite or protogine. It was ascended for the first time in 1786 by the guide Jacques Balmat, and by Dr. Paccard the same year. In 1787 the ascent was made by the naturalist H. B. de Saussure, with eighteen guides, and described by him with his valuable scientific observations; in 1825 it was accomplished by Dr. E. Clarke and Captain Sherwill, and in 1827 by Mr. Auldjo. In summer the ascent is now made almost daily, but travellers are cautioned against attempting it in foggy or stormy weather, as fatal

accidents have not unfrequently occurred on the mountain. The view from the summit is unsatisfactory in the common sense. Owing to their great distance, all objects appear indistinct; even in the clearest weather the outlines only of the great chains, the Swiss Alps, the Jura, and the Apennines are distinguishable.

According to the regulations laid down by the authorities of Chamonix, one traveller ascending Mont Blanc requires two guides (100 fr. each) and one porter (50 fr.), each additional member of the party one guide more; but for experienced mountaineers one guide and one porter suffice. When the 'hotel bill' on the Grands-Mulets and other items are added, the minimum cost of the ascent usually comes to 220-250 fr. for one person. On the first day travellers usually ascend by the *Pavillon de la Pierre-Pointue* (p. 269) to the (7 hrs.) *Grands-Mulets* (10,007'; *Inn* with 4 rooms; bed, L., & A. 12, B. 3, D. 6, Vin ordinaire 4½ fr.); on the second they proceed by the *Petit-Plateau* to the (3 hrs.) *Grand-Plateau* (12,900'), and, bearing to the right (the usual route), ascend by the snow-saddle to the left of the *Dôme du Goûter* to the (1½ hr.) *Cabane des Bosses* (14,327'); erected in 1890 by Mr. Vallot; 9 beds), and thence by the *Bosses du Dromadaire* (14,950') and the snowy arête to the (1½ hr.) summit. [This may also be reached from the Grand-Plateau by the *Corridor*, the *Mur de la Côte*, the *Rochers Rouges* and *Petits Mulets* in about 4 hrs.] They descend the same day to the Grands-Mulets, and on the third day regain Chamonix (or the whole descent may be made on the second day). — FROM ST. GERVAIS (p. 260), by the *Col de Voza* (p. 277), to the (8-10 hrs.) *Cabane* (12,580'), on the S. side of the *Aiguille du Goûter* (12,710'); thence by the *Dôme du Goûter* and the *Cabane des Bosses* (see above) in 5-6 hrs. to the top. — FROM COURMAYEUR (p. 280) about 14 hrs.: from the *Combal Lake* (p. 280) across the *Glacier de Miage* to the (7½ hrs. from Courmayeur) *Cabane du Dôme* of the Italian Alpine Club (10,835') at the foot of the *Aiguille Grise*; thence across the *Glacier du Dôme* and the S.W. arête of the *Dôme du Goûter* to the (5 hrs.) *Cabane des Bosses* and the (1½ hr.) summit. — Another route leads from the Combal Lake across the *Glacier de Miage* and *Glacier du Mont Blanc* to the (8½ hrs. from Courmayeur) *Rifugio Quintino Sella* (11,155') on the *Rocher du Mont Blanc*, whence the top is attained in 6-7 hrs.; but this route is in the middle of the day exposed to stone avalanches and should be avoided as a descent. — The ascent by the *Glaciers du Brouillard* and *du Fresnay* is very difficult and dangerous. — A most interesting excursion, free from danger, is the ascent of the *Dôme du Goûter* (14,210'; see above), 4-4½ hrs. from the Grands-Mulets; guide from Chamonix 60 fr.

#### Tour du Mont Blanc, see R. 76.

FROM CHAMONIX TO COURMAYEUR OVER THE COL DU GÉANT, 15-16 hrs., a trying glacier-pass, but most interesting, and for adepts not difficult (guide 50, porter 30 fr.). After a night at the *Hôtel du Montanvert* (p. 266) we traverse the upper part of the *Mer de Glace* and the *Glacier du Tacul*, or *du Géant*, the jagged 'séracs' of which must be crossed with the necessary precaution. On the right we pass the *Mont Blanc du Tacul* (18,940'), and on the left the *Dent du Géant* (13,160'; p. 281), and in about 6 hrs. reach the *Col du Géant* (11,030'), between the *Aiguille de Saussure* (11,670') on the right and the *Aiguilles Marbrées* (11,605') on the left, with two refuge-huts and splendid view. We then descend almost perpendicular rocks on the S. side to the *Pavillon du Mont Fréty* (p. 281) and Courmayeur. — Other PASSES OVER THE MONT BLANC RANGE from Chamonix to Courmayeur (all very difficult, and for thorough adepts only): the *Col de Triplet* (11,455') and the *Col de Talèfre* (11,730'), both at the head (E. end) of the *Glacier de Talèfre*, between the *Aig. de Triplet* and the *Aig. de Talèfre* (guide 50 fr.); the *Col de Pierre-Joseph* (11,415'), to the S. of the *Aig. de Talèfre* (60 fr.); the *Col des Hirondelles* (11,420'), between the *Petites* and the *Grandes Jorasses* (60 fr.); and the *Col de Miage* (11,165'), between the *Aig. de Bonnassay* and the *Dôme de Miage* (60 fr.) — *Col du Mt. Dolent*, see p. 272. *Col de Trelatéte*, see p. 278. — FROM CHAMONIX TO ORSIÈRES over the *Col du Char-*

*donnet and the Fenêtre de Saleinaz, or over the Col d'Argentière, see p. 272; Col du Tour, see p. 276.*

*From Chamonix to Sixt over the Col du Brévent and the Col d'Anterne, see p. 263. Over the Buet, see p. 263.*

## 74. From Chamonix to Martigny over the Tête-Noire, or to Vernayaz viâ Triquent and Salvan.

*Comp. Maps, pp. 258, 264.*

ROAD to Châtelard  $4\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.; thence over the Tête-Noire to Martigny  $4\frac{1}{4}$  hrs., or by Salvan to Vernayaz 4 hrs. — The MARTIGNY ROAD, beyond Châtelard, is narrow, and bad at places (driving not advisable in wet weather). OMNIBUS from Martigny to Chamonix or vice versa over the Tête-Noire, 16 fr.; carriage and pair 35-40 fr. (no fixed tariff; bargain with the driver; return-carriages may sometimes be had). The divers frequently exchange parties on the Tête-Noire; the traveller who objects to this should stipulate for the use of the same vehicle all the way; and if he intends continuing his journey by rail from Martigny or Vernayaz, payment may be made conditional on catching the train. — FROM VERNAYAZ TO CHAMONIX a small gig for 1 pers. 40, 2 pers. 50, 3 pers. 60, 4 pers. 70 fr. (from Chamonix to Vernayaz 65 fr., changing carriages at Châtelard), to Finhaut 18 fr. and fee of 3 fr.; office at Vernayaz opposite the Grand Hôtel des Gorges du Trient. — Guide (12 fr.) for either route of course superfluous. Luggage may be sent on by carriage by arrangement with the porter of the hotel ( $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 fr.).

TWO ROADS and a BRIDLE-PATH connect the valley of Chamonix with the Valais. A road leads from Chamonix by Argentière and Valorcine to Châtelard, whence one road to the right leads by the Tête-Noire, Trient, and the Col de la Forclaz to Martigny, and the other to the left to Finhaut, Salvan, and Vernayaz. The bridle-path diverges to the right from the road at Argentière, crosses the Col de Balme, and rejoins the road at the Col de la Forclaz. Of these routes the road over the Tête-Noire to Martigny is the most frequented, but is less interesting than that to Salvan and Vernayaz, which affords finer and more varied views. The path over the Col de Balme, on the other hand, though less interesting on the whole, commands a superb view of the valley of Chamonix and Mont Blanc, which are not seen to advantage from the other routes. Travellers from Martigny, approaching Mont Blanc for the first time, should therefore choose the Col de Balme in clear weather.

The road ascends the valley and crosses the Arve between *Les Chables* (ascent of the Flégère, see p. 267) and ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Les Praz* (Hôt.-Pens. du Chalet des Praz; Pens. Couttet; both moderate). The village of *Les Bois* and the *Glacier des Bois* remain on the right. At ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Les Tines* (\**A la Mer de Glace; Au Touriste*) a path to the Chapeau diverges to the right (p. 267). The road ascends through a wooded defile to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Lavancher* (3848'; \*Hôt.-Pens. du Mauvais Pas, 10 min. above the road, R. 2, pens. from 5 fr.); to the Chapeau, see p. 267. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther a bridge crosses the Arve to *La Joux*, situated to the left, behind a hill. (Ascent of the Flégère, see p. 268.) We next pass the hamlets of *Les Iles*, *Grasonet*, and (1 M.) *Les Chosalets*, cross the Arve, and reach ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) —

6 M. **Argentière** (3963'; *Couronne*, R., L., & A. 3, D.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. 6-7 fr.; *Bellevue*), a considerable village, where the huge glacier of that name descends into the valley between the *Aiguille Verte* (13,540') and the *Aiguille du Chardonnet* (12,540').

**\*Glacier d'Argentière.** Bridle-path (guide 5, mule 6 fr.) from Argentière to the (2 hrs.) *Pavillon de Lognan* or *du Chardonnet* (6563'; Devouassoud's Inn);  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. higher we obtain a splendid survey of the grand 'séracs' of the glacier (where ice-avalanches are frequent). In  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. more (guide necessary, usually to be found at the inn) we reach the flat upper part of the glacier, almost free from crevasses (*Mer de Glace d'Argentière*). The middle of it affords a striking view of the surrounding Aiguilles (du Chardonnet, d'Argentière, Tour Noire, Mt. Dolent, Les Courtes, Les Droites, Aig. Verte). We may then ascend the glacier to (3 hrs.) the 'Jardin' (800'), a rocky 'islet' at the base of the Aiguille d'Argentière, with fine flora in summer. — EXCURSIONS from the Pavillon de Lognan. *Aiguille du Chardonnet* (12,540'; 7 hrs. with guide) and *Aiguille d'Argentière* (12,835'; 8 hrs. with guide), two difficult ascents. — To ORSIÈRES over the *Col du Chardonnet* (10,978'; 11 hrs., guide 50 fr.), difficult but very interesting. We ascend the steep Glacier d'Argentière to (4 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) the Col, between the Aiguille du Chardonnet and the Aiguille d'Argentière, then cross the névé of the *Glacier de Saleinaz* round the *Grande Fourche* (11,867') to (1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the Fenêtre de Saleinaz (10,860'), and descend by the *Glacier de Trient* and the *Glacier d'Orny* to the *Cabane d'Orny* (p. 288) and (6 hrs.) Orsières (p. 289). — To Orsières over the *Col d'Argentière* (11,548'; 12 hrs., guide 60 fr.), very difficult. The summit of the pass, which commands a fine view, lies between the *Tour Noire* (12,545') and the *Aiguilles Rouges* (12,025'). The dangerous descent leads across the *Glacier de la Neuve* to the chalets of *La Folly* in the *Val Ferret* (p. 282). — To COURMAYEUR over the *Col du Mont Dolent* (11,960'; 14 hrs. with guide), between *Mont Dolent* (12,565') and the *Aiguille de Triolet* (12,725'), another difficult expedition. The descent leads by the *Glacier du Pré de Bar* to the chalets of that name or to the *Cabane de Triolet* and into the *Val Ferret* (p. 281). — To THE MONTANVERT over the *Col des Grands-Montets* (10,630'; 8 hrs., with guide), difficult. The summit of the pass lies between the Aiguille Verte and the Aiguille du Bochard, at the top of the steep *Glacier de la Pendant*. — From the Pavillon de Lognan we may return to the chalets of *Lognan* and *Pendant*, and follow the Chapeau route to (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Les Tines* (p. 271).

Beyond the village the new Tête-Noire road ascends to the left in bold windings. Beyond the (25 min.) hamlet of *Trélechamp* (4593'; Restaur. du Col des Montets) we obtain a fine retrospect of the Glacier du Tour and the magnificent Aiguille Verte. The ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) top of the pass (*Col des Montets*, 4740'), the watershed between the Rhône and the Arve, commands a final view of the Mont Blanc chain.

The road now turns to the W. side of the valley and gradually descends, passing (20 min.) a finger-post which indicates the way to the left to the (25 min.) picturesque \**Cascade à Bérard*, or à *Poyaz*, in a wild ravine, a digression to which adds  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the walk (adm. 50 c.). Through this ravine, the *Vallée de Bérard*, runs the route to the *Buet* (10,200'), the top of which is visible in the background (see p. 263). Our road crosses the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Eau-Noire* (Cantine; to the waterfall 15 min. from this point).

We next traverse a lonely valley bounded by lofty, pine-clad mountains. Before us rises the *Bel-Oiseau* (8655'). In 10 min. more we reach the first houses of the scattered village of **VALORCINE** (4232'; pop. 640), the church of which lies to the left farther on. At a (20 min.) *Cantine*, we have a final retrospect of the summit of Mont Blanc. The valley contracts. The road descends to the *Eau-Noire*, which dashes over the rocks, and (5 min.) crosses it. The ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Hôtel de Barberine* (closed) stands at the confluence of

the Eau-Noire and the *Barberine*, which forms a waterfall here, and a finer one  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. higher up. We cross (5 min.) the Eau-Noire by a bridge (3684'), the boundary between France and Switzerland, pass the *Hôt. Suisse au Châtelard*, and reach (6 min.) the Hôtel Royal du Châtelard (burned down in 1886), where the two routes to the Rhone Valley separate: to the right the road over the Tête-Noire to Martigny; to the left the road via Salvan to Vernayaz (see below).

FROM LE CHÂTELARD TO MARTIGNY (4 $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.). The road passes through a cutting in the rock and crosses the (5 min.) Eau-Noire. The once dangerous *Mapas* (*mauvais pas*) descends to the left, while the new road leads high above the deep and sombre valley, being hewn in the rocks of the (40 min.) *Tête-Noire*, or *La Roche-Percée*. To the N.W. rises the *Bel-Oiseau* (8655'); to the N.E., above the valley of the *Trient*, appear the *Dent de Morcles* (p. 236) and *Grand-Mäveran* (p. 236). We next reach (10 min.; from Argentière 3 hrs.) the \**Hôtel de la Tête-Noire* (4003'). A wooden belvedere, which we pass 2 min. before the inn, affords a fine survey of the grand gorge of the Eau-Noire.

A steep path descends by the inn to the left to the (20 min.) *Gouffre de la Tête-Noire*, a ravine of the *Trient*, with a waterfall and a natural bridge ('*Pont Mystérieux*'). Tickets at the inn (1 fr., with guide). The steep ascent back to the hotel requires 25-30 min. — A path leads direct from the ravine to Finhaut (see below).

The road here turns to the right into the sadly thinned forest of *Trient*, skirting the base of the *Tête-Noire*. In the valley, far below, is the brawling *Trient*, which joins the Eau-Noire a little farther down. Where the wood is quitted, the valley widens, and we reach ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) the village of *Trient* (4250'; *Hôt.-Pens. des Alpes*; *Hôt. du Glacier de Trient*, mediocre), a little beyond which the road is joined by the path from Chamonix over the Col de Balme (p. 275). At the end of the valley rises the *Aiguille du Tour* (11,585') with the fine *Glacier de Trient* (p. 275).

From *Trient* the road ascends somewhat steeply to the (40 min.) *Col de Trient*, better known as *Col de la Forclaz* (4997'; two inns, see p. 275). The view hence is limited, but  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. lower down we enjoy a noble survey of the Rhone Valley as far as Sion. At our feet lies *Martigny*, reached in 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. by the road (p. 275), or in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. by the steep old path.

FROM LE CHÂTELARD TO VERNAYAZ (4 hrs.). The narrow road ascends from the *Hôt. Royal* (see above) to the left, partly by zigzags, for 40 min., and at a cross turns to the right, towards Finhaut. Now nearly level, with views of the valleys of the Eau-Noire and the *Trient* (see above), the *Glacier de Trient* (p. 275), and the *Aiguille du Tour*, it next reaches ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Finhaut*, or *Fins-Hauts* (4060'; \**Hôt.-Pens. Beauséjour*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; \**Pens. du Bel-Oiseau*, *Pens.-Restaurant du Montblanc*, *Pens. de la Croix Féderale*, all three unpretending and good), beautifully situated.

A path (the beginning of which should be asked for) leads hence direct to the (1 hr.) *Tête-Noire* Inn. It descends steeply to a wooden bridge

over the Eau-Noire, crosses it, ascends to the right, and passes several houses, where, if necessary, a boy may be found to show the way, to the Hôtel de la Tête-Noire (p. 273). — From Finhaut we may ascend to the W. by a good path to the (2 hrs.) Col de la Gueula (6880'), to the S. of the Bel-Oiseau (see below), where we enjoy a splendid view across the Barberine valley of Mont Blanc, the Glacier de Trient, etc. and to the E. of the Bernese Alps. We may descend into the Barberine valley to Emosson and skirt the shoulder of the Perron (8890'), passing the picturesque falls of the Barberine (p. 273), to Châtelard; or we may re-ascend from Emosson to the Col de Tanneverte (8133') and descend to Sixt (p. 263). — The ascents of the Bel-Oiseau (8655'; from Finhaut 4 hrs., with guide); *la Rionda* (7800'; 3 hrs., with guide), and *la Rebarmaz* (8115'; 3½ hrs., with guide) are interesting and not difficult.

Ascending a little, then level again, the road passes (¼ hr.) a Cantine (continuous fine view), descends through wood in many windings, and leads along the slope of the hill, past the hamlet of Triquent (3260'), to the (1 hr.) \*Gorges du Triège (restaur. at the bridge), with its picturesque waterfalls framed with rocks and dark pines (rendered accessible by wooden pathways; 1 fr.). For the next 20 min. the road gradually ascends, and then descends between interesting marks of glacier striation to (½ hr.) Salvan (3035'); *Hôt.-Pens. des Gorges du Triège*; \**Hôt. Bellevue*; \**Union*, moderate; Engl. Church Service in summer). In the village is a large erratic boulder; interesting prehistoric sculptures.

To the \*Cascade du Dalley, a fine fall of the *Salanfe*, a good path leads in 40 min. by the hamlet of *Les Granges*, on the slope facing the Rhone Valley. The finest point of view is opposite the fall. Lower down the Salanfe forms the Pisseyache Fall (p. 237). — A fine view of Mont Blanc, the Grand Combin, etc. may be obtained from the *Mayens de la Creuse* (5790'; 2½ hrs., with guide), to which an attractive path (suited for riding) leads through wood. — The Luisin (9140'; 6 hrs. from Salvan; with guide), ascended by the *Alp* and *Col ou Chien d'Emaney* (7960'), affords a superb view of the Alps of Savoy, the Valais, and Bern. Descent in 5 hrs., by *Salanfe* and *Van* (p. 248). — The ascent of the Dent du Midi (10,685'; 8 hrs. with guide), a difficult but attractive expedition, leads via *Les Granges* and *Van d'en Haut* to the (3 hrs.) *Alp Salanfe* (6215'; night quarters), whence the W. summit is reached in 5 hrs. via the *Col de Clusenfe*, where our route is joined by that from Champéry (p. 247). The E. summit is more difficult (recommended to experts). — Tour Sallières (10,587'), 7-8 hrs. with guide, laborious, for experts only; the night is spent at the (2½ hrs.) *Emaney Alp* (6072'), whence the summit is reached by the (2 hrs.) *Col de Barberine* (8136') in 3-4 hrs. Descent to Champéry (p. 248).

From Salvan a good road, shaded by chestnut and walnut-trees and crossing the stream about 50 times, descends the steep slopes in thirty windings to (¾ hr.; up 1½ hr.) Vernayaz (rail. stat. p. 237).

Pedestrians have an agreeable alternative to the road via Salvan in the so-called 'NOUVEAU CHEMIN', which leads on the right bank of the Trient from Vernayaz to the Tête-Noire (3 hrs.; guide advisable for novices). The path, beginning at the exit of the *Gorges du Trient* (p. 288), ascends the cliffs to the left to the hamlet of (½ hr.) *Gueuvroz* (2200'; \**Hôt.-Pens. des Alpes*), and continues through beech-woods to (¼ hr.) *La Taillat*, whence it mounts steeply to (¾ hr.) the prettily situated *La Crête* (3385'; simple fare), and then keeps along the level via *Plan à Jeur* to (1 hr.) *L'Itrou* (3880'), lying high above the junction of the Trient and Eau-Noire. We descend to the left into the valley of the Trient, cross the stream by a timber-bridge, and ascend to the road, which we strike a little above the (¾ hr.) *Tête-Noire Hôtel* (p. 273).

## 75. From Martigny to Chamonix. Col de Balme.

*Comp. Maps, pp. 258, 264.*

10 hrs. From Martigny to the Col de Balme 6, thence to Chamonix 4 hours. Road from Martigny to Trient, and from Tour to Chamonix. Carriages, see p. 270. Guide (12 fr.) unnecessary, if the following directions be observed. Luggage may be sent on by carr. by arrangement with the hotel-porters (comp. p. 270). Horse or mule and attendant 24 fr.; but from the Col to Tour the path is unfit for riding. Several inns and cantines on the route.

Martigny, see p. 238. We follow the Great St. Bernard road through the long village of *Martigny-Bourg* (p. 238) to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Drance Bridge* (1640'), and (4 min.) reach the hamlet of *La Croix*. A notice on a house here indicates the road to Chamonix, ascending to the right, through vineyards, orchards, and meadows, in numerous windings, which the rugged old path cuts off: 20 min. *Les Rappes*; 25 min. *La Fontaine*; 35 min. *Sergnieux* (3820');  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. *Le Fay*. The road here takes a wide bend to the right, which the old path cuts off. By the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Chalet de Bellevue* we enjoy a fine retrospective survey of the Rhône Valley. Then (20 min.) *Les Chavans* (auberge), and an ascent of 40 min. more to the *Col de la Forclaz* (4997'; *Hôtel Gay-Descombes*, R., L., & A. 3, D.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 fr.; *Restaurant Fougère*, 2 min. farther on, moderate),  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from Martigny.

From the pass a nearly level path, lately damaged in several places, leads to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) \**Glacier de Trient* (lower end 5560'), the northernmost glacier of the Mont Blanc range (good view from a point about  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.'s climb up the left side). Over the *Fenêtre d'Arpette* (8800') to *Champeix*,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ -6 hrs., with guide, see p. 288. — *Mont d'Arpille* (6830'), ascended in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from the Col de la Forclaz, see p. 288.

After a descent of  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. the bridle-path to the Col de Balme diverges to the left from the Tête-Noire road (p. 273), and in 10 min. crosses a bridge opposite the upper houses of Trient (p. 273). We now ascend the meadows to the left (with the *Glacier de Trient* to the left, see above) and (20 min.) cross the *Nant-Noir* ('nant', probably from *nature*, being the Savoyard word for a torrent), which descends from the *Mont des Herbagères*. We follow the right bank for about 200 paces, and then mount to the left in steep zigzags through the *Forest of Magnin*, which has been thinned by avalanches. After 1 hr. the path becomes more level, passes ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) a cantine and ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the chalets of *Zerbazière* (6660'), and ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) reaches the \**Col de Balme* (7225'; *Hôtel Suisse*, tolerable), 6 hrs. from Martigny, the boundary between Switzerland and France. This point commands a superb view of the whole of the Mont Blanc range: the Aiguilles du Tour, d'Argentière, Verte, du Dru, de Charmoz, and du Midi, Mont Blanc itself, and the Dôme du Gouter; and also of the valley of Chamonix as far as the Col de Voza. On the right are the Aiguilles Rouges, to the left of them the Brévent, and to the right the snow-clad Buet. In the opposite direction, over the Forclaz, we survey the Valais and the mountains which separate it from the Bernese Oberland, the Gemmi with its two peaks, the Finsteraarhorn, Grimsel, and Furka.

A still finer view is obtained from *La Balme* (7590'), the second eminence to the right, with a wooden cross, about  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. to the N.W. of the inn, at the foot of the *Croix de Fer*, or *Aiguille de Balme* (7677'), the last spur of the hills which rise abruptly above the Col de Balme. From this point Mont Blanc looks still grander; to the N.E. we see the entire chain of the Bernese Alps, rising like a vast white wall with countless pinnacles; and to the E., at our feet, lies the Tête-Noire ravine, with the Dent du Midi rising beyond it. The descent may be begun immediately from this point. The ascent of the Aiguille itself is recommended to good climbers (1 hr., with guide). A cross  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. below the inn on the path to Martigny is to the memory of Escher von Berg, a young native of Zurich, who lost his life in attempting the ascent without a guide.

FROM THE COL DE BALME TO THE TÊTE-NOIRE (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; no guide required in fine weather), fatiguing but interesting, and recommended to the traveller who desires to visit both these points in one day either from the Rhône Valley or from Chamonix. The views are less striking in the reverse direction. To the W. of the Col, behind the above-mentioned eminence with the cross, a narrow path leads nearly to the (10 min.) brink of the Tête-Noire Valley, and then becomes indistinct. We turn to the right (N.) and follow a slight depression for a few minutes until a number of heaps of stone become visible, to the right of which the path reappears. The chalets of *Catogne* (6570') are left to the right as we descend. The path next crosses the stream, and descends abruptly along the right bank to a lower plateau of the mountain, then bends to the N.E., and reaches (40 min.) the chalets of *Grangettes*. Beside the most northerly chalet, beyond the stream, are two boulders, conspicuous by their light colour, between which the path descends to the N., steep and stony at places, but henceforward easily traced, to the scattered chalets of *Les Jeurs* and (1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the *Tête-Noire* (p. 273).

FROM THE COL DE BALME TO ORSIÈRES over the Col du Tour (10,990'), 11-12 hrs. with guide, a fatiguing route, suited only for adepts. The route skirts the cliffs of the *Grands Autannes* to the *Glacier du Tour*, over which it leads to the pass, between the *Aiguille du Tour* (11,605') and the *Petite Fourche* (11,805'; both ascended from the pass; fine views). The descent is made via the *Glacier de Trient* and the *Glacier d'Orny* to the *Cabane d'Orny*, and thence to *Som la Proz* and *Orsières* (p. 288).

The path, now rough and steep, descends over pastures carpeted with rhododendrons and other Alpine flowers. On the right flows the *Arve* (p. 265), which rises on the Col de Balme. We cross several small brooks, pass ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) a heap of stones, and ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) a second heap, resembling a hut without a roof, and reach ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Le Tour* (4695'), to the left of which is the fine *Glacier du Tour*. Carriage-road hence to Chamonix (7 $\frac{3}{4}$  M.). The fragments of slate brought down by the Arve are carefully collected by the peasants, who cover their fields with them in spring, thus causing the snow under them to melt several weeks earlier than would otherwise be the case. (Carr. from Tour to Chamonix with one horse 6, with two 9-10 fr.; those who intend to drive should take a carriage here if possible.) About  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. beyond Tour we cross the *Buisme*, which drains the *Glacier du Tour*, and (1 M.) the *Arve*, and soon reach ( $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Argentière* (p. 271; from the Col de Balme to Chamonix a walk of 4 hrs., ascent 5-5 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.).

## 76. From Chamonix to Courmayeur over the Col du Bonhomme and the Col de la Seigne.

*Comp. Maps, pp. 258, 264.*

**BRIDLE-PATH.** Three days: 1st, to Contamines  $5\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. (or to Nant-Borant, best night quarters,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.); 2nd, to Mottets from Nant-Borant,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. viâ the Col des Fours, or  $6\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. viâ Chapieux; 3rd, to Courmayeur  $8\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. — Good walkers may reach Courmayeur from Nant-Borant in one day. Or, omitting the Col de Voza, we may drive from Chamonix viâ St. Gervais to Contamines or to Notre Dame de la Gorge, in which case Mottets is easily reached on the first day and Courmayeur on the second. — Guide (not needed by good walkers in fine weather, but advisable for others, especially over the Col des Fours) from Chamonix to Courmayeur in two days 20, in three day 24 fr; return-fee 16 fr. extra.

The Tour of Mont Blanc, as this route is called, is easy and interesting. To complete our circuit of Mont Blanc, we may return to Martigny over the Great St. Bernard or over the Col Ferret; good walkers proceed from Aosta to Châtillon, and cross the Théodule Pass to Zermatt (in the opposite direction, beginning from Zermatt, the route is less interesting). It is advisable to have a passport on this expedition as both the Italian and French customhouse officers now ask for some proof of the traveller's identity.

We follow the Geneva road (p. 261) from Chamonix to ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  M.) the hamlet of *La Griaz*, turn to the left at a large iron cross and cross the deep bed of the *Nant de la Griaz* to ( $3\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Les Houches* (Hôt. du Glacier, poor), with a picturesquely situated church. A few paces beyond the church, and on the other side of the brook (guide-post), a tolerable footpath (hardly to be mistaken) diverges to the left, enters the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) wooded ravine to the right, and ascends in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the **Pavillon de Bellevue** (5947'), a rustic inn on a saddle of *Mont Lachat* (see below), affording a superb \*View (best by evening-light) of the Chamonix Valley as far as the Col de Balme, the Mont Blanc range (summit hidden by the Dôme du Gouûter), and the valley of the Arve.

Another path (easier at first, but disagreeable after rain) diverges by a cross 18 min. beyond *Les Houches*, and ascends in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the **Col de Voza** (5495'; Inn closed; simple refreshments in the chalets), a depression between *Mont Lachat* (6926') and the *Prarion* (p. 261), 20 min. to the W. of the Pavillon de Bellevue, with a fine view, but inferior to that from the Bellevue. We may descend either on the right bank of the stream by *Bionnassay* to Contamines, or by a better and shorter route on the slopes to the left to the undermentioned bridge over the Bionnassay, where we join the route from the Pavillon de Bellevue, and thence along the left bank.

From the Pavillon de Bellevue the path descends to the S. over pastures (the *Aiguille de Bionnassay*, 13,360', rising on the left) and crosses the stream issuing from the *Glacier de Bionnassay* below the chalets near the end of the glacier. Now a tolerable bridle-path, it descends on the left side of the valley to ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Champel* and turns to the left by the fountain. We now descend rapidly, enjoying a fine view of the wooded and well-cultivated *Montjoie Valley*, bounded on the W. by the slopes of *Mont-Joli* (see below), with the *Mont Roselette* (8825') in the background, while to the E., above the green lower hills, peep several of the W. snow-peaks of the Mont Blanc group (*Aig. de Tricot*, *de Trelatête*, etc.).

At (18 min.) *La Villette* the path leads to the right by the fountain, and then (6 min.) joins the carriage-road from St. Gervais (p. 260), which we follow to the left. The road crosses the brook descending from the *Glacier de Miage* just before the hamlet of *Tresse* (to the right, on the slope of Mont Joli, stands the conspicuous church of *St. Nicolas de Véroce*). The road then ascends high on the right bank of the *Bon-Nant* to *Champelet* and (1 hr.) —

*Les Contamines-sur-St. Gervais* (3927'; *Union*, R., L., & A. 3½, B. 2 fr.; *Hôtel du Bonhomme*, well spoken of), a large village with a handsome church.

The \**Mont Joli* (8290') is ascended from *St. Nicolas* (see above) without difficulty in 3 hrs. (guide 6 fr.; auberge ¾ hr. from the top). Splendid view of *Mont Blanc*. — The *Pavillon de Trelatête* (see below) is more easily reached from *Contamines* than from *Nant-Borant* (path ascending to the left, 20 min. above *Contamines*). From *Contamines* by the *Pavillon de Trelatête* to *Nant-Borant*, 3 hrs., interesting. — From *Contamines* over the *Col Joli* to *Beaufort*, see p. 266.

Beyond *Contamines* the road descends to the hamlet of *Pontet*, and overlooks the valley as far as the peaks of the *Bonhomme*. The valley contracts. At (1 hr.) the bridge which crosses to the pilgrimage-chapel of *Notre-Dame de la Gorge* the road ends.

The bridle-path now ascends to the left, passing a bridge and frequent traces of glacier-friction. Then through wood, past two waterfalls, and (1½ hr.) across the deep gorge of the *Bon-Nant*; 10 min. *Chalets of Nant-Borant* (4780'; *Inn*, R. & A. 3-4, D. 3 fr.). We cross the wooden bridge to the left, and traverse the pastures by a somewhat stony path. On the left the fall of the *Glacier de Trelatête* and the *Col de Béranger* are visible; looking back, we survey the valley as far as the *Aiguilles de Varens* (p. 260).

From *Nant-Borant*, or better from *Contamines* (see above), we may reach *Mottets* or the *Col de la Seigne* in 7 hrs. by the *Col du Mont Tondu* (10,130'); trying, but without danger (guide 30 fr.). From *Nant-Borant* we ascend to the left (fine waterfalls) to the (1½ hr.) *Pavillon de Trelatête* (6483'; *Inn*, well spoken of), which overlooks the *Trelatête Glacier*, and mount the glacier towards the S.E. to the pass, to the left of *Mt. Tondu* (beautiful view, especially from a height on the left). We may either descend to the right to *Mottets* (p. 279), or to the left over shelving rocks and across the *Glacières des Lancellettes* or *des Glaciers* to the *Col de la Seigne* (p. 279). — Over the *Col de Trelatête* (11,424'), immediately S. of the *Aiguille de Trelatête*, to the *Glacier de l'Allée Blanche* and *Combal Lake* (p. 280), very difficult (2 guides, 60 fr. each).

We next reach (50 min.) the *Chalet à la Balme* (5627'), a plain inn, situated at the head of the *Montjoie Valley*.

In doubtful weather, or if evening is approaching, a guide should be taken from this point to the summit of the pass (3 fr.); but, as guides are not always to be had here, it is safer to engage one at *Contamines* (to the *Col du Bonhomme* 8-8, *Col des Fours* 6-8, *Chapieux* 8-10, *Mottets* 10-12 fr., the higher fees being charged when the guide cannot return the same day). If the guide be taken to the *Col du Bonhomme* only, his attendance should be required as far as the highest point (*Croix du Bonhomme*, see below). Mule from *Nant-Borant* to the *Croix* 8 fr.

The path, indicated by stakes, ascends wild, stony slopes, passing a waterfall on the left, to the (1½ hr.) *Plan Jovet* (6437') with a few chalets. (To *Mottets* over the *Col d'Enclaves*, see p. 279.) On

the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Plan des Dames* (6543') rises a conical heap of stones, where a lady is said to have perished in a snow-storm. At the end of the valley (20 min.) the path ascends the slope to the right, and (25 min.) reaches the **Col du Bonhomme** (7680'). On the opposite side of this saddle we look down into the desolate valley of the *Gitte*.

A path, at first ill-defined, descends into this basin, passes the lonely *Chalet de la Sauce*, turns to the left and crosses the brook, and leads to (2 hrs.) the chalets of *La Gittaz* and to *Beaufort* (p. 286) in  $3\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. more. This is a convenient route to the Tarentaise, but uninteresting. Guide to *La Gittaz* advisable.

Two curious rocks, the *Rochers du Bonhomme* and *de la Bonne-femme*, here tower aloft, like two ruined castles. Beyond these we follow the rocky slope to the left (path indicated by stakes), passing an excellent spring (good resting-place), and next reach (40 min.) the **Croix du Bonhomme** (8153'), with a fine view of the mountains of the Tarentaise, in the centre of which rises the beautiful snow-peak of *Mont Pourri* (12,425'). Here the path divides. In a straight direction the path descends, partly over loose stones, to ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) —

**Les Chapieux** or *Chapiu* (4950'; *Soleil*, well spoken of; *Hôt. des Voyageurs*), an Alpine hamlet in the *Val des Glaciers*,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr. below Mottets (see below).

FROM CHAPIEUX TO PRÉ-ST. DIDIER over the *Little St. Bernard* (11 hrs.; preferable to the Col de la Seigne in doubtful weather). The path to (3 hrs.) *Bourg-St. Maurice* (p. 282), at first very stony, but afterwards better, passes the chalets of *Le Crey* and *Bonneval*, commanding a beautiful view of the upper Isère Valley (Tarentaise), and at length unites with the high-road. From *Bourg-St. Maurice* to *Pré-St. Didier*, see p. 282.

The direct route to Mottets ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) ascends from the Croix du Bonhomme to the left, rarely free from snow (guide advisable for less experienced travellers) to the (35 min.) **Col des Fours** (8890'), to the right of which is the *Pointe des Fours* (8920'; 10 min.), a splendid point of view, marked by a stone pyramid. Then a steep descent over slate-detritus, and over pastures to ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) a group of chalets (6573') and the (20 min.) huts of *Les Glaciers*, where the path from Chapieux comes up from the right. We descend to the left, cross the bridge (5840'), and ascend the left bank to (20 min.) the two houses of —

**Mottets** (6227', *Veuve Fort's Inn*; mule to the Col de la Seigne, 6 fr.), at the head of the *Val des Glaciers*. To the N. rises the *Aiguille du Glacier* (12,520'), with the extensive *Glacier des Glaciers*.

Over the *Col du Mont Tondu* to *Contamines*, see p. 278. Another route to Mottets (4 hrs. from Nant-Borant; shorter, but trying) is from the *Plan Jovet* (p. 278), past the small lake of that name, and over the *Col d'Enclaves* (8810'), between Mt. Tondu and the *Tête d'Enclaves*.

A bridle-path ascends hence in zigzags to the ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) **Col de la Seigne** (8240'), where a cross marks the frontier between France and Italy. Magnificent \*View of the *Allée Blanche*, an Alpine valley several miles long, bounded on the N.W. by the tremendous precipices of the Mont Blanc chain.

To the left of the pass rise the *Aig. du Glacier* (12,520') and *Aig. de Trelatéte* (12,900'); then the imposing snowy dome of *Mont Blanc*, borne by the huge rocky buttresses of the *Rocher du Montblanc*, near which is the *Mont Maudit*; farther on, to the left of the *Aig. d'Estellette*, towers the bold and isolated *Aig. Blanche de Peuteret* (13,490'), ascended for the first time in 1885 by Mr. Seymour King. Farther to the right, in the distance, rise the peaks of the Great St. Bernard, *Mt. Velan*, *Grand Combin*, etc. In the valley lies the green *Lac de Combal*. The retrospective view of the Tarentaise Mts. is also fine, but it cannot compete with the imposing scene just described.

Beyond the pass we descend over snow and débris, keeping to the left, then across pastures, to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) upper *Chalets de l'Allée Blanche* (7230'; occupied for a few weeks in the height of summer only), and the (25 min.) lower chalets (7135'), at the end of a level plateau. We round the hill to the right, cross the brook, with a splendid view of the imposing *Glacier de l'Allée Blanche*, and descend to a second level reach of the valley, at the end of which ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) lies the green *Lac de Combal* (6365'), bounded on the N. by the huge moraine of the *Glacier de Miage*. Near a sluice at the lower end of the lake (10 min.) we cross the *Doire*, which issues from the lake, and descend the side of the moraine through a wild ravine, filled with fragments of rock. (The *Miage Glacier* is not visible.) After 40 min. the *Doire* is again crossed. The valley, now called *Val di Veni*, expands. The *Cantine de la Visaille* (5420'), about 5 min. farther on, commands a splendid survey of the valley, with the *Jorasses* and the *Dent du Géant* towering on the left.

The path descends through wood and pastures, passing ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) the *Chalet de Pertud* (4945', on the left bank). On the left is the fine *Glacier de la Brenva*, which once filled the whole valley, but has receded greatly within the last few decades. Beyond the (20 min.) *Chalet de Notre-Dame de Guérison*, a little below the exit from the wood, which has suffered from avalanches, we have a comprehensive view of the *Brenva glacier*; on the left is the *Aiguille de Peuteret* with the snowy summit of *Mont Blanc* towering above it; on the right the pavilion on the *Mont Fréty* (p. 281) and the tooth-shaped *Dent du Géant* (p. 281). By the chapel of *Notre-Dame de Guérison* or *de Berrier* (4710'), a few minutes farther, the path rounds an angle of rock, overlooking the village of *Entrèves* to the left, at the mouth of the *Val Ferret*, and then descends to the *Doire*, which unites here with the *Doire du Val Ferret* and takes the name of *Dora Baltea*. Opposite the little sulphur-baths of *La Saxe* ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) we cross the *Dora*, pass the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Hôtel du Mont-blanc*, and in 10 min. more reach —

**Courmayeur.** — \*HÔTEL ROYAL, \*ANGELO, in both R., L., & A. 5-6, lunch 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 5 fr.; \*UNION; \*MONT BLANC,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N. of the village, R. & A. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D., incl. wine, 4 fr. — Restaur. Verney (also R.); Café du Montblanc. — Diligence to Aosta, see p. 282; one-horse carriage to Aosta 15, two-horse 25 fr. (return vehicles cheaper). As at Chamonix, there is a society of guides here with similar regulations (see p. 264). Emile and Joseph Rey, Séraphin Henry, L. and Julien Proment, G. Petigax, J. M. Lanier, J. Gad'n, Al. Berthod, P. and A. Puchoz, J. and L. Croux, and P. Revel are recommended.

*Courmayeur* (3963'; 600 inh.), a considerable village, with mineral springs, beautifully situated at the head of the Aosta Valley, is much frequented by Italians in summer. Though higher than Chamonix, the climate is warmer and the vegetation far richer. The highest peak of Mont Blanc is concealed from Courmayeur by the *Mont Chetif* (7685'), but is seen from the Pré-St. Didier road,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S.

**EXCURSIONS.** From the hamlet of Dollone, opposite Courmayeur at the base of Mont Chetif, we obtain an excellent survey of the enormous precipices of the Jorasses and the glacier of that name. Pleasant walk thither, crossing the *Dora Bridge* (10 min.); then through the village, down to the *Dora* by a shady path at its N. end, and back by the left bank ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.). — A bridle-path (guide unnecessary) leads from Dollone to the W. to the (2 hrs.) *Col de Chécouri* (6397'), on the S.W. side of the Mont Chetif (see above), commanding a fine view of Mont Blanc. We may return by the *Allée Blanche*, see p. 280.

The "Mont de Saxe" (7735';  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.; guide, 6 fr., unnecessary) affords a complete view of the S.E. side of Mont Blanc with its numerous glaciers, from the *Col de la Seigne* to the *Col de Ferret*, the *Col du Géant* and the Jorasses being close to us. A good bridle-path ascends from Courmayeur, by *La Saxe* (p. 280) and *Le Villair*, to the (2 hrs.) *Chalets du Pré* (6670') and the (1 hr.) nearer peak. The descent may be made by the *Chalets de Leuchi* into the *Val Ferret*.

The "Crammont" (9080'), commanding a grand view of Mont Blanc, is more conveniently ascended from Pré-St. Didier (see p. 282).

Ascent of *Mont Blanc* (14 hrs. from Courmayeur), see p. 270. — The *Grandes Jorasses* (13,800'), 14 hrs., with 2 guides, are difficult and dangerous after fresh snow. Diverging at ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Planpansière* from the *Ferret route* (see below), we ascend through wood, over grassy slopes, snow and rocks (extremely steep and difficult at last) to the ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Cabane des Gr.-Jorasses* of the Italian Alpine Club (9515'), whence we reach the summit by the *Rocher du Reposoir* in 7-8 hrs.

To CHAMONIX OVER THE *COL DU GÉANT* (comp. p. 270), 14-15 hrs. (guide 50, porter 30 fr.; two guides, or a guide and a porter required). Interesting excursion (bridle-path, 3 hrs.) to the *Pavillon du Mont Fréty* (7130'; small Inn; fine view); thence to the *Col du Géant* (11,030'; two refuge-huts), with most magnificent view, a steep ascent of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (guide to the *Pavillon* 6 fr., unnecessary; to the pass and back 12, in two days 15 fr.). The ascent of the *Aiguille ou Dent du Géant* (13,160'), from the *Col du Géant* in 7-8 hrs., is very difficult (first ascended by the brothers Sella in 1882).

FROM COURMAYEUR TO MARTIGNY OVER THE *COL FERRET* (14 hrs.), bridle-path (guide to the *Chalets de Ferret* advisable, 15 fr.). From *La Saxe* (p. 280) we follow the left bank of the *Dora* (leaving the village of Entrèves on the left) to the chalets of ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Planpansière*; we then cross the *Doire du Val Ferret*, and ascend on its right bank. By the (1 hr.) chalets of *Praz-Sec* (5336') we again cross the stream. (The path on the right bank is soon lost among the huge debris of a moraine.) We now ascend the steep and narrow *Val Ferret*, passing the poor huts of *La Vachey* (5382'), *Féraché* (5795'), *Gruetta* (5782'), and *Sagivan* (6370'); to the left are the moraines of the *Glacier de Triplet*, and high up on the rocks of the *Mont Rouge* is the *Cabane de Triplet* of the C. A. I. (8475'), the starting-point for the difficult *Aig. de Triplet* (12,725'; 8-9 hrs.), the *Col du Mt. Dolent* (p. 272), etc. The last chalets are those of ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Pré de Bar* (6756'; refrm.), at the base of the glacier of that name (p. 272), which descends from *Mont Grapillon* or *Mont Dolent* (12,565'). The bridle-path ascends to the right in numerous windings to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Col Ferret*, or *Col de la Peulaz* (8323'), the frontier of Switzerland and Italy, with a superb view of the *Val Ferret* and the S. side of the Mont Blanc group with its huge glaciers (de Triplet, etc.), of the Jorasses, the *Aiguille du Géant*, and the *Allée Blanche* as far as the *Col de la Seigne*. [Another pass,

called the *Pas de Grapillon* or *Col du Petit Ferret* (8178'), farther N., close to the foot of the precipices of Mont Dolent, is shorter, but more fatiguing and devoid of view.] We descend to the (1 hr.) *Chalets de la Peulaz* (6843'), below which we cross the *Drance* and (1/2 hr.) reach the *Col de Fenêtre* route. (From this point to the St. Bernard Hospice 4-1/2 hrs.; comp. p. 291.) The path then descends to the left to the (1/2 hr.) *Chalets de Ferret* (5566'; cabaret, with a few beds, clean and moderate), and through the N. (Swiss) *Val Ferret* or *Ferrex* to (1/2 hr.) *La Folly* (5240'), with the *Glacier de la Neuvia* above it, on the left. Then (1/2 hr.) *La Seiloz* (4920'; small Inn), (1 1/4 hr.) *Praz de Fort* (where we reach the road), *Ville d'Isert*, *Som la Proz*, and (1 1/4 hr) *Orsières* (p. 288). Good walkers starting from Courmayeur at 3 or 4 a.m. may reach here in the afternoon the diligence to Martigny.

## 77. From Courmayeur to Aosta and Ivrea.

62½ M. From Courmayeur to (21 M.) *Aosta*, an OMNIBUS (6 fr.) plies thrice a day in summer in 4 hrs. (in the reverse direction 5 hrs.), starting (1892) at 6 a.m. and 1 and 5 p.m., returning from Aosta at 6 and 11.30 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. (fare 3 fr., banquette 3½ fr.); one-horse carr. 18, two-horse 30 fr. From Aosta to (41½ M.) *Ivrea*, RAILWAY in 2½ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 60, 5 fr. 30, 3 fr. 45 c.). The railway, a fine example of engineering enterprise, traverses a highly picturesque district.

*Courmayeur*, see p. 280. — The road to Aosta (21 M.; walking not recommended) winds down to the *Doire* and follows its left bank through a wooded ravine. (Walkers will prefer the old road, with fine views, on the hillside to the left, descending to the new road below Pré-St. Didier.) Passing (2 1/4 M.) *Palesieux*, we cross the *Doire* to (3/4 M.) *Pré-St. Didier* (3280'; \**Hôt. de l'Univers*; *Restaurant de Londres*), a picturesquely situated village with baths, where the road to the Little St. Bernard diverges to the right. Near the hot springs (1/4 M. lower) the *Thuile* forces its way between perpendicular rocks towards the Dora valley.

**EXCURSIONS.** (Guides: *Jos. Barmaz*, *F. Brunod*, and others). The ascent of the \**Crammont* (3080'; 3½ hrs.) is highly interesting. Following the St. Bernard road to the first tunnel (1/2 hr.; shorter footpath in 20 min.), we thence ascend to the right to the (1/2 hr.) hamlet of *Charton* (5970'), whence we reach the summit in 2½ hrs. more. Splendid view of Mont Blanc and the Graian Alps. About 5 min. below the top is the *Pavillon De Saussure*, a refuge-hut of the C. A. I. Another route (bridle-path) diverges to the right from the St. Bernard road at *Elevaz*, 3 M. from Pré-St. Didier, joining the above route before the final ascent. Experts may dispense with a guide.

To BOURG-ST. MAURICE OVER THE LITTLE ST. BERNARD, 22 M., a route preferred by some to that over the *Col de la Seigne* (p. 279). The fine new road ascends the valley of the *Thuile* via *La Balme* to (2 hrs.) *La Thuile* (4726'; two small Inns), where we have a view of the great glacier of the *Rutor* (11,435'), which may be ascended hence (2 hrs. to the S. are the beautiful \**Rutor* waterfalls), to (1 1/4 hr.) *Pont Serrand* (5415'), past the *Cantine des Eaux-Rousses* (6740'), to the (3/4 hr.) pass of the Little St. Bernard (7176'). The boundary between France and Italy is on the S. side, about 1/4 hr. beyond the summit, and near a *Hospice* (7060') affording good accommodation. [The Mt. *Valaisan* (9458'), 3½ hrs. to the S.E., the Mt. *Belvedere* (8665'), 1 1/2 hr. to the E., and the *Lancebranlette* (9605'), 3 hrs. to the W., all afford admirable views of the Mont Blanc chain.] We now descend gradually, overlooking the beautiful upper valley of the Isère (*La Tarentaise*) and the Savoy Mts. the whole way, to *St. Germain, Stéz*, and (12 M.) *Bourg-St. Maurice* (2805'; \**Hôt. Mayet*, R. & A. 3½, D. 3 fr.), a small town on the Isère, whence a diligence runs twice daily in 4½ hrs. to (16 M.) *Moûtiers-en-Tarentaise* (p. 256).

From Bourg-St. Maurice to *Chapieux*, see p. 279; to *Tignes (Aig. de la Grande-Sassière, etc.)*, see Baedeker's *Southern France*.

Below Pré-St. Didier we again cross the Doire (grand retrospective view of Mont Blanc, which continues visible as far as Avisé), follow the lofty slope for some distance, and then descend through vineyards into a broad and rich valley. To the S. appears the beautiful pyramid of the *Grivola* (13,018'). On the hill to the left of (2 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) **Morgex** (3017'; *Angelo*) is the picturesque ruined château of *Châtelar* (3840'); farther on is *La Salle* with the ruins of a castle. On the right bank is the pretty waterfall of *Derby* in several leaps. The valley contracts. The road crosses to the right bank by the (4 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Pont d'Equilive* (2570') and leads through a wild defile (*Pierre Taillée*) to *Ruinaz* (2580'; *Croix, poor*). Opposite lies *Avisé*, with a ruined castle and an ancient church. Mont Blanc is now lost to view. The road traverses another rocky gorge, where the pyramidal Mt. Emilius comes in sight. Near the beautifully situated, but dirty village of (2 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) **Liverogne** (2390'; *Hôt. du Col du Mont*) we cross the deep gorge of the *Dora di Valgrisanche* and soon see the first chestnuttrees. Behind us is the snowy *Rutor* (11,435'); to the left is the church of *St. Nicolas* (3922'), on a precipitous rock. Beyond (3 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Arvier* we descend rapidly and cross the *Savaranche*; to the right, on the hill, are the château and church of *Introd*. Then (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) **Villeneuve** (2295'; *Cervo, poor*), beautifully situated, and commanded by the ruined castle of *Argent* on a lofty rock.

We next ascend a little on the left bank of the Doire, passing a massive old tower. Beautiful retrospective view of the three-peaked Rutor, the Grivola with the Trajo Glacier, etc. Opposite *St. Pierre* (2168'), with its church and old castle on a rocky hill, opens the *Val de Cogne* on the S.; on the right bank lies *Aymavilles*, with iron-foundries and the château of Count Castiglione with its four towers. The road passes the handsome château of *Sarre* (2154'), and traverses a broad shadeless valley to (6 M.) —

**24 M. Aosta.** — \*HÔTEL ROYAL VICTORIA, at the station, R., L., & A. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 5, pens. 9-12 fr.; HÔTEL DU MONTEBLANC, to the W. of the town, R., L., & A. 3-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 5 fr.; — ALBERGO LANIER, in the Hôtel de Ville in the principal piazza; CORONA, opposite the last. — *Caffè Nazionale*, in the Hôtel de Ville; beer at Zimmerman's, near the Hôtel de Ville; *Rail. Restaurant*, poor. — One-horse carriage to Courmayeur 18 or 30 fr.; to St. Rémy 15 or 25 fr. Omnibus to Courmayeur, see p. 282 (office in the market place, also R., 3 fr. incl. L. & A.); to St. Rémy, see p. 287.

*Aosta* (1913'; pop. 5700), the *Augusta Praetoria Salassorum* of the Romans, and now the capital of the Italian province of Aosta, is beautifully situated at the confluence of the *Buthier* and the *Doire* or *Dora Baltea*. The still existing antiquities testify to the importance of the place during the Roman period. The *Town Walls*, flanked with strong towers, enclosing a rectangle, 790 yds. long by 650 yds. broad, still exist throughout their entire circuit; while on the S.W. side the flagged top and cornice are still intact. The

walls of the ancient *Theatre* and the arcades of the *Amphitheatre* may be seen from the market-place, rising above the modern houses.

The principal street, running eastwards, passes through the ancient \**PORTA PRÆTORIA* to the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) \**TRIUMPHAL ARCH OF AUGUSTUS*, with ten Corinthian pilasters, and then crosses the Buthier, which has deserted its ancient channel, to the imposing arch of a Roman *Bridge*, half sunk in the ground.

The church of St. Ours, the ancient crypt of which is supported by Roman columns, is situated in the suburb; in the choir are the tombstone of Bishop Gallus (d. 546) and finely-carved stalls. Adjacent are cloisters with interesting early-Romanesque columns (12th cent.); and immediately beside the church is a 12th cent. *Tower*, built of Roman hewn stones. Opposite are portions of two antique columns in front of a chapel. — The *Priory of St. Ours*, in the same square, is a picturesque building of the 15th cent., with terracotta ornamentation, and an octagonal tower. The wood-carvings and frescoes in the interior are interesting.

The *CATHEDRAL*, dating in its present form from the 14th cent., has a gaudily-painted relief above its main portal, and in the interior two mosaics of the 10th cent., and some early Renaissance carved stalls. The treasury contains two reliquaries of the 13th and 15th cent. respectively, a cameo of a Roman empress in a setting dating from the 13th cent., and a diptych of Probus (consul in 406) and the emperor Honorius.

Beside the S. gate is the tower known as *Bramafam* (12th cent.) in which a count of Challant is said to have starved his wife to death; and on the W. wall is the *Tour du Lépreux* (described in one of Xavier de Maistre's tales), in which a leper named Guasco (d. 1803) and his sister Angelica (d. 1791) suffered.

Between the railway station and the town stands a bronze \**Statue of Victor Emmanuel II.*, by Tortone, in hunting dress, on a lofty rock pedestal. — The natives of the town are sadly afflicted with cretinism.

**EXCURSIONS.** The \**Becca di Nona* (*Pic Carrel*, 10,305'; 6-7 hrs.; guide, 12 fr.; provisions necessary; tolerable night-quarters at the *Comboë* Alp, see below) is an admirable point of view. The bridle-path, dusty at first, crosses the Doire and ascends somewhat rapidly to the village of *Charvensod* (2446'; guides Grégoire and Grat. Jos. Comè), traverses a wood, and passes the hermitage of St. Grat (5815') and the chalets of *Chamolé* to the (4½ hrs.) *Col de Plan Fenêtre* (7298'). [The *Signal Sismonda* (7698'), to the S., 20 min. above the *Col Plan Fenêtre*, commands an excellent view of the Rutor and the Pennine Alps.] From the col, we reach in  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. the *Alp Comboë* (6930'), in a basin at the foot of the *Becca di Nona*, and in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. more the summit. A few yards below the top is the *Capanna Budden* of the I. A. C. Superb \*View (Panorama by Carrel), embracing the whole of the Mont Blanc and the Monte Rosa chains, and the Graian Alps to the S. — We may, for variety, in descending from the *Becca*, leave *Comboë* to the left, and go straight through the valley of the *Comboë*. Below the basin of *Comboë* there is a fine waterfall, at the foot of which we cross the brook and then descend to the left to *Charvensod*.

**Mont Emilius** (11,673') may be ascended by experts from *Comboë* in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (guide 30 fr.). We follow the *Col d'Arbole* route (pass to *Cogne*,

see Baedeker's *N. Italy*) as far as the (1 hr.) *Chalets d'Arbole* (8200'), and then turn to the left, passing a small glacier lake. View still more extensive than from the Becca di Nona.

Mont Fallère (10,045'), easily ascended from Aosta in 7 hrs., by a new bridle-path, via *Ville-sur-Sarre* (guide, unnecessary, 10 fr.), commands a splendid view of the entire Pennine and Graian chains. On the arête,  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. below the top, is the *Capanna Regina Margherita* of the C. A. I.

FROM AOSTA TO ZERMATT (p. 321) an interesting but fatiguing route leads through the *Val Pellina*, and over the *Col de Valpelline* (11,685'), in two days: to the chalets of *Pra-Rayé* (p. 312) 9 hrs.; thence a difficult ascent over the *Glacier de Za-de-Zan* to the pass, to the S. of the *Tête Blanche* (12,300'), and down the *Stock*, and *Zmutt* glaciers to (10-12 hrs.) *Zermatt* (comp. p. 328). — From Bionaz (p. 312), 3 hrs. above Valpelline and 5 hrs. from Aosta, the *Mont Luseney* (11,500'), which commands a grand view, may be ascended in 7 hrs. (difficult, for experts only). — Several passes lead from the Valpellina to the *Val St. Barthélémy* (see below): from *Oyace* (p. 312) or *Bionaz* over the *Col de Vessona* (about 8950'), easy and attractive; from *Bionaz* over the *Colle Montagnola* (9643'), easy; from *Pra-Rayé* over the *Col de Livournea* (9643'), laborious.

From Aosta to *Evolena* over the *Col de Collon*, see p. 312; over the *Col de Fenêtre* to the *Val de Bagnes*, p. 295; over the *Great St. Bernard* to *Martigny*, R. 78.

From Aosta to *Cogne* (*Graian Alps*) see Baedeker's *Northern Italy*.

Leaving Aosta the RAILWAY crosses the *Buttier* and the *Bagnère*, and approaches the *Dora*, the course of which is here interrupted by numerous islands. As we look back we enjoy a splendid view of the valley of Aosta, surrounded by lofty mountains: to the S. rise the Becca di Nona and Mt. Emilius, to the N. the Grand Combin and Mt. Velan, and to the W. the Rutor (see p. 282). Shortly before reaching the station of (5 M.) *Quart-Villefranche* (1755') we see the château of *Quart* (2486') on a hill to the left. The train now crosses the *Dora*, but beyond (7 M.) *St. Marcel* it returns to the left bank. On the slope above *St. Marcel* is the pilgrim-resort of *Plou*. Near (8 M.) *Nus* (1755'), with its ruined castle, the *Val St. Barthélémy*, from which various passes lead to the Valpellina (see above), opens on the N. The line once more crosses and recrosses the *Dora*. To the right appears the picturesque château of *Fénis*, at the mouth of the *Clavalité Valley*, above which towers the snowy pyramid of the *Tersiva*. We now intersect near *Diemoz* a large deposit of débris by a viaduct 100 yds. long, and traverse a tunnel to (12½ M.) *Chambave* (1623'), noted for its wine, where we command for the last time a retrospect as far as the Rutor.

The valley now contracts; the railway runs between the river and the cliffs, traversing two tunnels and a deep cutting through a deposit of débris, and crosses the *Matmoire* or *Marmière* descending from the *Valtouranche*. 15½ M. *Châtillon* (1805'; \**Hôt. de Londres*; *Pens. Suisse*), the district capital, with 900 inhab., and a castle of the ancient counts of *Challant*, is beautifully situated, 1 M. above the station (1480'), at the mouth of the *Valtouranche*. The deep wooded gorge of the *Matmoire*, which is picturesquely studded with houses, is spanned in the centre of

the village by an imposing single-arched bridge. — To *Valtouranche* and over the *Théodule Pass* to *Zermatt*, see R. 87.

From Châtillon the railway continues along the left bank of the Dora. On a steep hill to the right is the old château of *Ussel*, also once belonging to the Challant family. Beyond two short tunnels is (16½ M.) **St. Vincent** (1415'), the station for the baths of the same name (1885'; \**Lion d'Or*; *Corona*), situated 1 M. to the left, at the foot of *Mt. Zerbion* (8924'). We next enter the **\*Montjovet Defile**, the most striking part of the entire journey; a series of tunnels, separated by massive retaining and sheltering walls, follow each other in the narrow rocky gorge, while far below the foaming Dora descends in cascades. The exit of the pass is commanded by the ruined castle of *Montjovet* or *St. Germain* high up on the left. An imposing viaduct here spans the Dora, and the train enters a tunnel. Beyond (20 M.) the station of *Montjovet*, the valley again expands. Extensive vineyards begin to appear; on the right rise lofty cliffs. Farther on we see on the slopes the village of *Champ de Praz*, at the mouth of the *Val Chalame*, watered by a stream, which has scattered stones far and wide over the valley of the Dora. The train crosses the Dora and the *Evançon* and reaches —

23½ M. **Verrés** (1280'). The village of that name (1100 inhab.; *Italia*; *Ecu de France*), with an ancient château of the former counts of Challant, is picturesquely situated on a rocky eminence, at the mouth of the *Val de Challant* (p. 337). *Issogne*, on the opposite bank of the Dora, has also an interesting château of the same family. To the N.E., between the valleys of Challant and Gressoney, appears the rocky pyramid of the *Becca di Viou* (9370').

25½ M. *Arnaz*, with a ruined castle. The line traverses an extensive alluvial deposit, and at *Campagnola* crosses to the right bank of the Dora. 28 M. *Hône-Bard*, in a superb situation. To the right the *Val Champorcher* or *Camporciero*, with its picturesque rocky summits; to the N.W., in the background of the Dora valley, the *Mont Luseney* (p. 285). On a steep crag on the left bank of the Dora rises **\*Fort Bard** (1282'), captured in 1052 after a long siege by Duke Amadeus of Savoy, and in 1800, before the battle of Marengo, gallantly defended by 400 Austrians against the French army. Beyond this point Italian only is spoken.

The railway crosses the river and passes under the fortress by means of a tunnel, 650 yds. long. Then through a narrow rocky ravine to (29½ M.) *Donnas* (*Rosa*), prettily situated, and over the wild *Lys* torrent in a broad valley surrounded by imposing mountains to (31 M.) **Pont St. Martin**, the station for the village of the same name (1005'; \**Cavallo Bianco*; *Rosa Rossa*), in a highly picturesque situation, at the mouth of the deep and narrow *Valley of Gressoney* (p. 336), with a ruined castle, foundries, and an ancient Roman bridge across the *Lys* (*Ital. Lesa*).

The railway again crosses and recrosses the Dora, which here

forms a large island. On the slope to the left is the village of *Carema*, surrounded by vineyards and fruit-gardens. On the right bank is (33 M.) *Quincinetto*, at the foot of the *Becco delle Steje* (9184'); on the left bank is the ruin of *Cesnola*. 35 M. *Tavagnasco*; the village lies to the right. Opposite at the foot of the *Colma di Monbaron* (7773') is the larger village of *Settimo Vittone*. The lower terraces of the hills enclosing the picturesque and highly cultivated valley are covered with vines, higher up are woods of walnut and chestnut trees, above which rise bare rocky peaks. We cross the Dora again at *Montestrutto*, pass (on the left) *Terrassa* and *S. Germano*, with ruined castles, and reach (37 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Borgofranco* (924'), with an arsenical spring, prettily situated 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. from the station.

The mountains now recede. 39 M. *Montalto-Dora*, with a pinnaclaled ruined castle on a rocky hill. The train enters a tunnel (1 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. long) under the hill of Ivrea, crosses the Dora, and stops at (41 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Ivrea* (768'; *Scudo di Francia*; *Universo*; *Corona d'Italia*), a town with 5400 inhab., picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Dora, with an ancient castle, several lofty round towers, and numerous churches. Comp. *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

## 78. From Martigny to Aosta. Great St. Bernard.

16 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. From Martigny to the Hospice 11, thence to Aosta 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (from Aosta to the Hospice 8, thence to Martigny 9 hrs.); new road to the hospice (32 M.), thence to (1 hr., upwards 2 hrs.) St. Rémy bridle-path (road under construction); road again to Aosta (13 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.). *Diligence* daily from Martigny (station) to (13 M.) *Orsières* in 3 $\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. (back, in the afternoon, in 2 hrs.; 3 fr. 25 c.). *One-horse carr.* to *Orsières* 15, two-horse 20, Bourg-St. Pierre 25 or 40, Great St. Bernard 50 or 60 fr.; *one-horse carr.* from St. Rémy to Aosta, 1 pers. 10, 2 pers. 12, 3 pers. 15 fr. (from Aosta to St. Rémy, 1-2 pers., 15 fr.). *Omnibus* from Aosta to St. Rémy daily in 4 hrs. (6 fr.), returning in 3 hrs.

The Great St. Bernard Route, though less attractive than most of the other Alpine passes, presents some very fine scenery, and is a direct and convenient approach to Italy (Aosta, Courmayeur) from the Rhone Valley. A visit to the Hospice is also interesting. Those who do not intend going farther may return through the Val Ferret (p. 291).

*Martigny*, see p. 238. Beyond *Martigny-Bourg* (p. 238) we cross the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Drance*, 4 min. beyond which the road to Chamonix diverges to the right (p. 275). The St. Bernard road leads through the deep ravine of the Drance, by *Le Brocard* and *Le Borgeau*, to (3 M.) *Les Valettes* (1978'; *Restaur. des Gorges du Durnant*).

\**Gorges du Durnant* (from Martigny and back 4 hrs., *one-horse carr.* 7, *two-horse* 10 fr.). A road leads from *Les Valettes* to the right to the (1 M.) entrance of a rocky gorge, through which the *Durnant* is precipitated in 14 falls (made accessible by a wooden gallery 880 yds. in length; (adm. 1 fr.; Inn by the entrance). From the upper end of the gorge the path ascends to the bridle-path to Champex (see below). — Fine view from the hill of *Lombard* (2888', see below), ascended to the left from the lower end of the gorge in 1/2 hr., by a shady path.

Beyond (3 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Bovernier* (2037') the Drance traverses a wood-

ed gorge, where its course is impeded by huge masses of rock, especially near the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Galerie de la Monnaie* (2362'), a tunnel 70 yds. long. In 1818 a great fall of rock was caused here by the bursting of a lake in the *Val de Bagnes* (p. 294). At (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) **Sembrancher** (2330'; Inn) the *Drance d'Entremont*, descending from the St. Bernard, unites with the *Drance de Bagnes* (p. 293). On a hill stands a ruined castle. To the right rises the abrupt *Catogne* (8460').

FROM MARTIGNY TO SEMBRANCHER, over the **Mont Chemin**, 4 hrs., interesting, especially in the reverse direction (fine views of the Rhone Valley). From Martigny-Bourg the path ascends to the left, through wood, by *Chemin d'en Bas* to *Chemin* (3786'), leads to the right past iron-mines to *Vence* (3701'), and descends in windings to Sembrancher.

FROM SEMBRANCHER TO SAXON over the *Pas du Lens* (5146'), 5 hrs., a bridle-path. — The *Pierre-a-Voir* (8123'; guide 7 fr.) may be ascended from Sembrancher in 5-6 hrs. (comp. p. 238).

**12 M. Orsières** (2894'; *Hôt. des Alpes*), 4 M. farther, at the mouth of the *Ferret Valley* (p. 282), has a curious old tower.

FROM MARTIGNY TO ORSIÈRES BY THE VAL CHAMPEX (5 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.), bridle-path, more interesting and not much longer than the high-road. Road to (4 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Les Valettes*, see p. 287. Here we diverge to the right (or we may go through the Gorges du Durnant), and ascend gradually through pastures and wood, by *Lombard* (p. 287), *Crettet*, and *Les Grangettes* to (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) the village of *Champex* (4495'). Thence across the pass (4900') to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) pretty *Lac de Champex* (4807'; *Hôt. du Lac*, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Pens. Crettet*; *Pens. Biselx*, 4 fr.; all plain and inexpensive), visited as a summer-resort, whence we descend either to the left by *Biollay* to (1 hr.) *Orsières*, or to the right by a direct path to (1 hr.) *Som la Proz*. — Excursions from *Lac Champex*: to the *Grand Plan* (6560'; 2 hrs.); *la Breya* (7800'; 3 hrs.); *Catogne* (8400'; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.). More difficult is the *Pointe des Ecandies* (9470'; 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.). A bridle-path ascends through the monotonous *Val d'Arpette* to the (3 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Fenêtre d'Arpette* (8800'), to the N. of the *Pointe des Ecandies*, affording a survey of the beautiful *Glacier de Trient* (p. 275), whence we may descend to the *Col de la Forclaz* (p. 275; 3 hrs.). — From *Lac Champex* to the *Cabane d'Orny* (see below) the shortest route is by the *Col de la Breya* (8200'); 5-6 hrs., with guide (not difficult for experts).

From *Orsières* to *Courmayeur* over the *Col Ferret*, see p. 281. — The *Cabane d'Orny* (8835') may be reached from *Orsières* through the uninteresting *Combe d'Orny* in 6 hrs. (with guide). Excursions hence (guides see above): to the *Pointe d'Orny* (10,755'; 2 hrs., not difficult); *Portalet* (10,994'), by the *Col des Plines* in 3 hrs.; *\*Aiguille du Tour* (11,585'), by the *Glacier du Tour* and *Glacier de Trient* in 3-4 hrs., not difficult for adepts and highly interesting; *le Darrei* (11,605'; 5 hrs.); *Grande Fourche* (11,877'; 5 hrs.), etc. Fine view from the (3 hrs.) *Fenêtre de Saleinaz* (10,860'), between the *Grande Fourche* and the *Aiguilles Dorées* (thence to the *Col du Chardonnet* and to *Lognan*, see p. 272). — Over the *Col du Tour* to the *Col du Balmé*, see p. 276.

\***Mont Brûlé** (8450'; 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., guide, 6 fr.), an easy and attractive expedition from *Orsières*. The view from the top embraces the entire chain of the Bernese and Valaisian Alps, with the Lake of Geneva and the Jura in the background; in the foreground are the Dent du Midi, the *Orny* and *Trient* chain, the Grand *Ombin*, etc. The ascent may also be conveniently made from *Liddes* (p. 289; 4 hrs.) or *Chable* (p. 293; 5 hrs.). — To *Chable* via the *Col de Sezblanc* (7 hrs.), interesting, see p. 293.

The road crosses the *Drance*, which is seldom visible in its deep bed, and ascends in a long bend (which the old bridle-path cuts off). On entering the upper part of the valley we obtain an admirable view of *Mont Velan* (p. 289), which with









its snow and ice fills the background. The slopes of the broad valley are covered with pastures and corn-fields. Between *Fon-taine-Dessous* (3800') and *Rive Haute* (4010') the road again describes a long curve which walkers may cut off. It passes the chapel of *St. Laurent*, and reaches (4 $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) —

16 $\frac{3}{4}$  M. **Liddes** (4390'; \*Union; Angleterre; mule to the hospice 8 fr. and fee), a considerable village. On the left rise the finely shaped *Merignier* (10,403') and the *Maisons-Blanches* (12,137'). Above Liddes is the chapel of *St. Etienne*. At *Allèves* we cross the brook of that name, coming from the *Glacier de Boveyre*, pass the chapel of *Notre-Dame de Lorette* on the left, and reach (3 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) —

20 M. **Bourg-St. Pierre**, or *St. Pierre-Mont-Joux* (5358'; \*Au Déjeuner de Napoléon), a large village at the mouth of the *Valsorey*, with a church of the 11th century. (On the wall by the tower is a Roman milestone.) Some traces of old fortifications, with an ancient gateway, are to be seen on the S. side of the village. On a hill to the left of the road is the new *Botanical Garden 'Linnaea'*, laid out in 1889 by the Jardin Alpin of Geneva and always accessible (key at the 'Déjeuner de Napoléon'; keeper the guide Jules Balley).

**EXCURSIONS.** (Good guides, *Dan.*, *Eman.*, *Jules Balley*, and *Michel Genoud*.) The *Tête de Bois* (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; guide 6fr.; mules also) commands the Mont Blanc and Combin group, and the Val d'Entremont below.

A good path leads through the interesting *Valsorey*, on the right bank of the *Valsorey*, to a fine waterfall and to the (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Chalets d'Amont* (7190'), in a grand situation. The background is formed by the *Glacier du Valsorey*, and others uniting with it, (l.) that of *Sonadon*, descending from the Grand Combin, and (r.) that of *Tzeudet*. Beautiful view of the dazzling snows of Mont Velan and the jagged rocks of the *Luisettes*. — The night is passed at these chalets by travellers about to cross the *Col des Maisons-Blanches* (11,240') or the *Col du Sonadon* (11,447') to the Val de Bagnes (p. 294), or the *Col du Valsorey* or *des Chamois* (10,213') to the Val Ollomont (p. 295). — The Grand Combin (14,163') may be ascended from the *Chalets d'Amont* by the *Col des Maisons-Blanches*, or better by the *Glacier du Sonadon*, in 8-9 hrs. (grand, but difficult, for experts only; guide 40 fr.). Ascent easier from the *Cabane de Panossière* (comp. p. 293).

Beyond St. Pierre the road crosses the deep gorge of the *Valsorey*, which forms a waterfall above the bridge. It was here that Napoleon, during his famous passage of the Alps with 30,000 men on 15th-21st May, 1800, encountered the greatest difficulties. The road, hewn in the rock, and avoiding the steep parts of the old route, traverses the forest of St. Pierre and the *Défilé de Charreire*. Fine scenery; several falls of the Drance. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$  M. **Cantine de Proz** (5982'), a lonely inn, at the beginning of the *Plan de Proz*. To the E. rises the snow-clad *Mont Velan*, from which descends the *Glacier de Proz*, with its extensive moraines.

For the ascent of *Mont Velan* (12,355'; 6-7 hrs.; difficult; for experts only; guide 25 fr.), the starting-point is either the *Cantine de Proz* (6 hrs. to the top, crossing the *Glacier de Proz*, very steep at places), or the *Chalets d'Amont* (see p. 289; ascent rather longer, but less difficult). Above the chalets we ascend a 'cheminée' to the E. moraine of the *Glacier du Valsorey*, cross the glacier to the E. rocky slope of *Mt. de la*

*Gouille*, and mount (an interesting climb) to the upper and grandest part of the glacier; cross it, ascend another cheminée, traverse masses of rock, and reach the summit in 6-7 hrs. in all. Magnificent view: N., as far as the Lake of Geneva; S., to the Val d'Aosta. Immediately to the W. towers Mont Blanc; to the N.E. the Grand Combin.

The road ascends the boulder-strewn pastures of the Plan de Proz to (1 M.) the *Cantine d'en Haut*, traverses the *Pas de Marengo*, a rocky defile, and reaches the (3 $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Hospitalet* (6890'), two stone chalets and an Alpine dairy in a broader part of the valley, across the stream, to the right. It next (1 M.) crosses the Drance by the *Pont Nudrit* (7336'), recrosses it farther on by the (3/4 M.) *Pont Tronchet* (7457'), and leads through the dreary *Grande Combe* to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) —

32 M. **Hospice of St. Bernard** (8120'), situated on the pass, and consisting of two large buildings. One contains the church, the dwellings of the brethren, and the rooms for travellers, the other and smaller (*Hôtel de St. Louis*) is a refuge in case of fire; and contains the store-house and lodging for poor wayfarers. On arriving, strangers are welcomed by one of the brethren, who conducts them to a room and presides over the meals (at 12 and 6 or 7; Frid. and Sat. are fast-days). Travellers are boarded and lodged gratuitously, but few will deposit in the alms-box ('tronçon des aumônes, in the church, near the centre of the left wall), less than they would have paid at a hotel. Adjacent is a small *Restaurant*.

In 962 St. Bernard de Menthon (p. 257) founded the monastery here. The inmates now consist of 10-15 Augustinian monks and 7 attendants (*maronières*), whose office it is to receive and lodge strangers gratuitously, and to render assistance to travellers in danger during the snowy season, which here lasts nearly nine months. In this work of benevolence they are aided by the famous St. Bernard dogs, whose kennels are worth visiting. Their keen sense of smell enables them to track and discover travellers buried in the snow, numbers of whom have been rescued by these noble and sagacious animals. The stock is said to have come originally from the Spanish Pyrenees, but the genuine old breed is extinct.

The brotherhood of St. Bernard consists of about 40 members. Some of the monks minister in the Hospice on the Simplon (p. 300); others perform ecclesiastical functions. The sick and aged have an asylum at Martigny. Next to the fourth Cantoniera S. Maria on the Stelvio Pass (p. 418) St. Bernard is the highest winter habitation in the Alps. *Humboldt* in his 'Kosmos' mentions that the mean temperature at the Hospice of St. Bernard (45° N. latitude) is 30° Fahr. (in winter 15°, spring 25°, summer 48°, autumn 32°), and that such a low temperature would only be found on the sea-level at a latitude of 75° (the S. Cape of Spitzbergen).

The monastery was very wealthy in the middle ages. The beneficence of its object was widely recognised by extensive grants, chiefly by the emperors of Germany, and gifts from various parts of Christendom; but it was afterwards impoverished by various vicissitudes. The 30-40,000 fr. required for its annual support are in part derived from the revenues of the monastery, and in part from annual collections made in Switzerland; the gifts of travellers, it must be said with regret, form a very insignificant portion of the sum. Of late years 16-20,000 travellers have been annually accommodated, while the sum they have contributed barely amounts to what would be a moderate hotel-charge for 1000 guests. The expenses of the establishment are increasing. Provisions are generally brought from Aosta, and in July, August, and September about twenty horses are employed daily in the transport of fuel from the Val Ferret (see below), 4 hrs. distant.

The traveller will hardly quit the hospice without a feeling of venera-

tion and compassion for this devoted fraternity. They generally begin their career at the age of 18 or 19. After about fifteen years' service the severity of the climate has undermined their constitutions, and they are compelled to descend with broken health to the milder climate of Martigny or some other dependency. Amid the pleasure and novelty of the scene, the traveller is too apt to forget the dreariness of the eight or nine months of winter, when all the wayfarers are poor, when the cold is intense, the snow of great depth, and the dangers from storms frequent and imminent. It is then that the privations of these heroic men are most severe, and their services to their fellow-creatures most invaluable.

During the Italian campaigns of 1798, 1799, and 1800, the pass was crossed by several hundred thousand soldiers, French and Austrian. In 1799 the Austrians endeavoured to pass the hospice, but after several fierce engagements the French remained masters of the pass, and kept a garrison of 180 men in the hospice for a whole year. Napoleon's famous passage has already been mentioned (p. 289). The Romans used this route in B.C. 100. After the foundation of *Augusta Praetoria Salassorum* (Aosta, B.C. 26) it became more frequented. Constantine caused the road to be improved in 339. The Lombards made the passage about 547; Bernard, an uncle of Charlemagne, marched an army by this route into Italy in 773, and, according to some, gave his name to the pass.

The present substantial edifice dates from the middle of the 16th cent., the church from 1680. The walls of the dining-room are hung with engravings and pictures, the gifts of grateful travellers. In the library on the upper floor is a collection of ancient and modern coins, relics found in the environs (fragments of votive brass tablets offered to Jupiter Poeninus (p. 292) after escape from danger, statuettes, etc.), and a small natural history collection. The visitors' books contain many well-known names. A chapel to the left of the entrance to the church contains the monument of General Desaix, who fell at the battle of Marengo in 1800. Relief by Moitte.

Near the hospice is the *Morgue*, a receptacle for bodies found in the snow. The small lake to the W. of the monastery is sometimes coated with ice even on summer mornings. On the hillside to the right is a small botanic garden with Alpine plants. — Towards the E. of the hospice we observe the snow-capped *Mont Velan*, adjoined on the left by the *Combin de Corbassière* (12,210').

The \**Chenaletta* (9475'; 1½ hr., steep at places; guide necessary), to the N. of the Hospice; the *Pointe des Lacerandes* (*Pic de Dronaz*; 9675'; 2½-3 hrs., with guide; trying), to the N.W.; and the *Mont Mort* (9405'), 1½ hr to the S.E., all command magnificent views of Mont Blanc, the Graian Alps, Monte Rosa, and (N.) the Bernese Alps, while the *Mont Velan* and *Grand-Combin* are quite near.

FROM THE HOSPICE TO MARTIGNY OVER THE COL DE FENÊTRE (9 hrs.; with guide), recommended as a return-route to persons visiting the Hospice from Martigny. From the path to the *Vacherie* (p. 292) the (20 min.) bridle-path ascends rather steeply to the right, to the (1 hr.) *Col de Fenêtre* (8855'; fine view). It descends over débris and sometimes snow, past the three small *Lacs de Fenêtre*, to the chalets of (1¼ hr.) *Plan la Chaud* and (1 hr.) *Ferret* (5565'), where it unites with the route from the *Col Ferret* (p. 282). — FROM THE HOSPICE TO COURMAYEUR (9-10 hrs.) the direct route is across the *Col de Fenêtre* and the *Col Ferret*. In order to reach the *Col Ferret* we need not descend from the *Col de Fenêtre* to *Ferret*, but (guide advisable) beyond the third lake we turn to the left, descend steep grassy slopes to a bridge over the *Drance*, follow its left bank for a time, and then ascend on the right bank of the brook coming from the *Col de Fenêtre*, until

(after about 50 min.) we can cross it. A steep ascent of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. more brings us to the Col Ferret route (p. 282; from the Hospice to the Col, 5 hrs.).

On the N.W. side of the lake on the St. Bernard Pass, near a small brook, are stones marking the Italian frontier. On the adjacent *Plan de Jupiter* once rose a temple to *Jupiter Poeninus*. The mountain has thence derived its Italian name of *Monte Jove*, locally *Mont Joux*, and the range is called the *Pennine Alps*. The path rounds an angle of rock and descends in a wide bend to *La Vacherie*, a green pasture, where the cattle of the hospice graze, with several chalets, and the *Cantine* (7270'), or road-menders' house. To the W. rises the conical *Pain de Sucre* (9515'). A shorter foot-path, diverging to the left at a cross, before the above-mentioned angle of rock, rejoins the bridle-path here. The path zigzags down the left side of the valley, and then descends gradually to (1 hr.) **St. Rémy** (5353'; *Hôt. des Alpes Pennines*), the first Italian village, where the road begins. The first house on the right is the custom-house. Mule and attendant to the Hospice  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fr.

FROM ST. RÉMY TO COURMAYEUR over the *Col de la Sérena* (7580'), 9-10 hrs., fatiguing and not very interesting. (From the hospice over the *Col de Fenêtre* and *Col de Ferret*, preferable, see above.)

The deep and narrow *Val des Bosses* diverges from the valley of St. Bernard beyond St. Rémy. Cultivation on both sides of the valley begins at ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *St. Oyen* (4515'), and becomes richer at ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Ettroubles* (4200'; *Croix Blanche*; *National*). The road crosses the *Buthier* here, and skirts the right side of the valley, soon running high above the river. Opposite, on the slope, is the church of *Allein*. 2 M. *Les Echevenoz* (4050'), a hamlet; ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *La Cluse* (3940'), a solitary house. By (1 M.) the village of *Condamine* a view is disclosed of the long *Valpellina*, with the snow-clad *Mont Collon* (p. 312) in the background. To the N. tower the rounded summit of *Mont Velan* and the imposing pyramid of the *Grand Combin*. The road descends in long windings to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Gignod* (3260'), with a square tower of the 14th cent., most picturesquely situated opposite the entrance to the *Valpellina* from which the main arm of the *Buthier* descends. Far below is the church-tower of *Roysan*, and farther up the village of *Valpelline*.

The scenery now assumes a softer character; walnuts, chestnuts, vines, and maize thrive luxuriantly. The road, running high up on the right side of the valley, gradually descends. Before us the fine pyramid of the *Grivola* is visible for a time. To the left is the blunted cone of *Mt. Mary* (9230'). Beyond ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Signayes*, where the extensive vineyards of Aosta begin, the three-peaked *Rutor* appears on the right. Before us rise the *Becca di Nona* and *Mt. Emilius*; to the left, the S. spurs of Mte. Rosa. —  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Aosta*, see p. 283.

## 79. From Martigny to Aosta over the Col de Fenêtre.

### Val de Bagne.

*Comp. Map, p. 288.*

From Martigny to Mauvoisin  $8\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. (Sembrancher  $2\frac{3}{4}$ , Chable  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , Champsec 1, Lourtier  $\frac{1}{2}$ , Mauvoisin  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.). To Lourtier a good road (diligence from Martigny to Chable daily in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; one-horse carr. 18 fr.); thence a bridle-path. — Travellers going to Aosta over the COL DE FENÊTRE (guide 18 fr.; *Séraphin* and *Justin Bessard*, *F. Besse*, *Maur.-Ant. Troillet*, and others at Chable) should pass the night at Mauvoisin, or at Chermontane,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. farther up. From Chermontane to the pass  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , Valpellina 4, Aosta 2 hrs. Good carriage-road from Valpellina to Aosta.

From Martigny to (8 M.) Sembrancher, see p. 288. We diverge here to the left from the St. Bernard road, cross the *Drance*, and follow the right bank of the *Drance de Baynes* to ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Chable (2743'; \**Hôt. du Giétroz*, moderate), the capital of the *Val de Bagne*, picturesquely situated. In the background to the S.E. is the snow-clad *Ruinette* (12,727'); to the left *Mont Pleureur* (12,155') and the *Glacier de Giétroz*.

The *Pierre-à-Voir* (8123') may be ascended hence in 5 hrs. (guide 6 fr.; comp. p. 288). — *Mont Brûlé* (8450') in 5 hrs., viâ *Zeppelet* and *Mille de* (comp. p. 288). — To *Orsières* or *Liddes* (pp. 288, 289), over the *Col de Sexblanc* (about 7380') in 7 hrs., attractive and not difficult (guide convenient). Fine view of Mont Blanc from the top of the pass. — Over the *Col des Etablons* to *Riddes*, see p. 296.

We now follow the left bank of the *Drance*, pass *Montagnier* on the right bank, and reach *Versegère* and ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Champsec* (2965'). Here we cross the *Drance* and ascend to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Lourtier* (3655'; rustic inn), where the road ends. Between Lourtier and Mauvoisin the *Drance* forms several falls; at (1 hr.) *Granges Neuves* it receives a large contribution from the *Glacier de Corbassière*. Then (20 min.) *Fionney* (4910'; \**Hôt.-Pens. Carron*, 5 fr.; \**Hôt. Fionney*).

To the *Gabane de Panossière* (8900') a most interesting excursion (from Fionney, by the *Corbassière Alp*, in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., with guide; from Mauvoisin, over the *Col de Plangolin* or *Col des Olanes*, 9350', in  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.). This club-hut, finely situated on the margin of the huge *Corbassière Glacier*, is the starting-point for the *Combin de Corbassière* (12,210'), the *Tournelon Blanc* (12,180'), the *Col des Maisons-Blanches* (p. 294), etc. The *Grand Combin* (14,163'; 7-8 hrs.) is best ascended from this point, but requires experience and a steady head (comp. pp. 289, 294).

**PASSES.** To the E. of Fionney a fatiguing route crosses the *Alp Le Crêt* (7575') to the *Col du Crêt* (10,380'; splendid view), on the S. side of the *Parrain* (10,702'); descent over the *Glacier des Ecoulaies* to the (6-7 hrs.) *Alp La Barma* in the *Val des Dix* (1 hr. below *Liappey*, p. 311). A similar pass is the *Col de Sevreu* (10,500'), between the *Parrain* and the *Rosa Blanche*; ascent by *Alp Sevreu* and the small glacier of that name to the ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) col, with fine view; descent to (2 hrs.) *La Barma* (guide over the *Col du Crêt*, or *Col du Sevreu*, and the *Col de la Meina* to *Evolena* 18 fr.). — Two other passes (trying, for mountaineers only), one the *Col de Cleuson* (9565'), to the W. of the *Rosa Blanche* (10,985'; an admirable point, easily ascended from the pass in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.), the other the *Col de Louvie* (9510'), to the S.E. of the *Mont Fort* (10,925'), lead to the N.E. to the glacier of the *Grand Désert*. Descent thence to the (8-9 hrs.) *Alp Cleuson* (6975') in the *Val de Nendaz*, whence a good bridle-path leads to (3 hrs.) *Nendaz* (3340') and (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Sion* (p. 296). From the *Col de Cleuson* the traveller may prefer to cross the *Grand Désert* towards the N.E. and the *Col de Prazfleuri* (9705') to the *Val des Dix* (p. 311).

Above Fionney the valley becomes narrower and wilder. The bridle-path leads on the right bank of the Drance by *Bonatchesse* to the (1½ hr.) bridge of **Mauvoisin**, or *Montvoisin* (5570'), spanning the Drance, which flows 100' below. On the opposite bank, 20 min. higher, is the \**Hôtel du Giétroz* (5847'; 24 beds.)

About 1 M. to the S. of the hotel, on the right side of the valley, is the *Cascade du Giétroz*, the discharge of the *Glazier de Giétroz*, which has receded much of late. A good view of it may be obtained from the *Pierre à Vire* (7823'), ascended by the chapel behind the inn in 1¼ hr. In the winter of 1817-18 the fallen masses of ice and snow so impeded the Drance that a considerable lake was formed above Mauvoisin. In June, 1818, this sheet of water burst its barriers and caused terrible devastation throughout the entire Val de Bagnes as far as Sembrancher and Martigny.

The path again descends to the Drance and intersects the former bed of the lake. It next leads through the ravine of *Torrembey*, and passes the chalets of (1½ hr.) *Petite Chermontane* (6290'), where it crosses to the left bank, and *Vingthuit*. Beyond the (½ hr.) chalets of *Boussine* (6570') the path divides: the right branch crosses the moraine and the flat tongue of the *Glacier du Mont-Durand* to the Alp *Grande Chermontane* (occupied in July and August only); the left branch crosses the Drance to the chalets of *Lancey* (6716') and ascends to the (1½ hr.) **Cabane de Chanrion** (8660'), a well fitted-up club-hut, beautifully situated on the W. slope of the *Pointe d'Otemma* (10,985'). The head of the valley is encircled from W. to E. by the *Grand Combin* (14,163'), *Tour de Boussine* (12,590'), *Amianthe* (11,810'), *Tête de Buy* (11,225'), *Mont Avril* (10,985'), and *Mont Gelé* (11,540').

**EXCURSIONS.** — **Mont Avril** (10,960'), from *Chermontane* (½ hr. from *Chanrion*) by the *Col de Fenêtre*, 3 hrs., easy (see below; guide 10 fr.). — **Tour de Boussine** (12,590'), by the *Glacier du Mont-Durand*, 7-8 hrs., laborious (guide 25 fr.). — **Grand Combin** (14,163'), by the *Col du Sonardon* (see below) in 10-12 hrs., difficult (guide 40 fr.; comp. p. 293). — **Mont Blanc de Seilon** (12,700'), from *Mauvoisin* by the *Glacier de Giétroz*, 10 hrs. (guide 30 fr.); or better from *Chanrion* over the *Glacier de Breney*, 6-7 hrs.; magnificent view. — **Mont Pleureur** (12,185'), from *Mauvoisin*, by the *Alp Giétroz*, 8 hrs. (guide 15 fr.), not very difficult. — The *Pointe d'Otemma* (10,985'), from *Chanrion* 2½-3 hrs. (guide 12 fr.); — **Pigne d'Arolla** (12,472'), from *Chanrion* 5-6 hrs. (20 fr.; not difficult); *Tournelon Blanc* (12,180'), from *Mauvoisin* 8 hrs. (15 fr.); *La Luette* (11,625'), from *Mauvoisin* 7-8 hrs. (15 fr.); *Serpentine* (12,110'), from *Chanrion* 5-6 hrs. (20 fr.), and *Ruinette* (12,725'), from *Chanrion* 6-7 hrs. (30 fr.) may also be ascended by mountaineers (tariff from *Mauvoisin*).

**PASSES.** Over the *Col du Sonardon* (11,445') to *Bourg-St. Pierre*, a difficult glacier-pass (11-12 hrs., guide 30 fr.). From *Chermontane* to the W., up the *Glacier du Mont-Durand* to the pass, on the S. side of the *Grand Combin*; descent over the *Glacier du Sonardon* to the *Valsorey* (p. 289) and *Bourg-St. Pierre* (p. 289). — Over the *Col des Maisons-Blanches* (11,240'), 12-13 hrs. from *Mauvoisin* or *Fionney* to *Bourg-St. Pierre*, grand, but difficult (guide 25 fr.; spend night in the *Cabane de Panossière*, p. 293). — To the S., besides the *Col de Fenêtre* (p. 295), another route crosses the *Col de Crête-Sèche* (9475'), traversing the lower end of the *Glacier d'Otemma* and the *Glacier de Crête-Sèche*, to the *Valpellina* (to *Valpelline* 8 hrs., from *Chanrion*, guide 18 fr.). — To the *Val d'Héramence* over the *Col de Seilon* (10,665'); 5¾ hrs. from *Mauvoisin* to *Liappey*; 6¼ hrs. to *Arolla*, by the *Glacier de Giétroz* and the crevassed *Glacier de Durand* or *Seilon*, fatiguing (better from *Chanrion* over the *Glacier de Lyerose* and

the *Col du Mont Rouge*, comp. p. 313). Over the *Col de Brenney* (11,975'; 7-8 hrs. from Chanrion to the *Alp Seilon*, p. 313), difficult. From the *Col de Brenney* the *\*Pigne d'Arolla* (12,470'), a superb point of view, may be ascended in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (comp. p. 312). From the *Glacier Durand* or *Seilon* we may cross the *Col de Riedmaten* or the *Pas de Chèvres* to the E. to *Arolla* (see p. 313). — Over the *Col de Vasevay* (10,705'; 6-7 hrs. from *Mauvoisin* to *Liappey*), interesting, and not very difficult. — To *Arolla* over the *Glacier d'Ottemma* and *Col de Chermontane* (10 hrs. from *Chanrion*), see p. 313; *Col de l'Eveque* (13 hrs.), see p. 313. — From the upper *Glacier d'Ottemma* over the *Col d'Ottemma* (about 11,025') or the *Col de la Reuse d'Arolla* or *Col d'Oren* (10,635') to *Valpelline*, difficult (8-9 hrs. from *Chanrion* to *Pra-Rayé*; guide 20 fr.).

The route from *Chermontane* to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Col de Fenêtre* (9140') ascends at first over pastures and then over loose stones and moraine-deposits, skirting the *Glacier de Fenêtre*. To the left rises the *Mt. Gelé* (11,540'); to the right the *Mont Avril* (10,960'), a splendid point of view ( $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs. from the pass; no difficulty). The col commands a fine view of the *Val d'Ollomont* and the Graian Alps. A bridle-path descends past the chalets of *Balme* and *Vaux* to (3 hrs.) *Ollomont* (4385'; small inn) and ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Valpelline* (3130'; two small inns), whence a good road leads to (9 M.) *Aosta* (p. 283).

## 80. From Martigny to Domodossola over the Simplon.

*Comp. Maps, pp. 288, 296, 298, 304, 310, 434.*

88½ M. RAILWAY from Martigny to (47½ M.) *Brig* in  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs., fares 8 fr. 20, 5 fr. 80, 4 fr. 10 c. (from *Lausanne* to *Brig* in 5-6 hrs., fares 15 fr. 20, 10 fr. 70, 7 fr. 60 c.; from *Geneva* to *Brig* in  $8\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., fares 21 fr. 55, 15 fr. 15, 10 fr. 80 c.). — DILIGENCE from *Brig* to *Domodossola* (41 M.) twice daily in summer, in  $8\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. (fares 16 fr. 5, coupé 19 fr. 30 c.). — Luggage to be sent by post over the Simplon must be booked the previous night. It cannot be conveyed beyond *Iselle* (Italian frontier, p. 302) unless the keys are sent with it to the custom-house there. — Extrajust with two horses from *Brig* to *Domodossola* 88 fr. 40 c.; carriage with one horse 45 fr., with two horses 90 fr. (apply at the hotels).

**Martigny** (1560'), see p. 238. (From *Geneva* or *Lausanne* to *Martigny*, see R. 66.)

The *Rhone Valley* from *Martigny* to *Brig* presents few attractions to pedestrians. The valley, averaging  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. in width, formerly showed many traces of the disastrous inundations of the *Rhone*, or *Rhodan*, or *Rotten* (p. 304), as the river is called in the Valaisian patois, and its tributaries, but since the extensive improvements recently effected in the river-channels, vineyards, meadows, fruit-gardens, and potato-fields are gradually spreading. The valley is enclosed on both sides by lofty mountain-chains, at the foot of which (especially on the right or N. bank beyond *Sierre*) vines flourish. Snow-clad peaks rise here and there from the lateral valleys to the S. A kind of gnat, with black gauzy wings, is a source of great annoyance in the marshy parts of the lower valley, especially in the evening; bedroom-windows should therefore be closed early.

At *Martigny* the *Rhone Valley* forms a right angle. The railway, not far from the left bank of the river, runs straight on viâ (3 M.) *Charrat-Fully* to the (5 M.) **Baths of Saxon** (1570'; *\*Gr.-Hôt. des Bains*). The *Etablissement des Bains* (water impregnated with iodine) lies  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the right of the station. The village, commanded by a ruined castle, is picturesquely situated in a gorge at the foot of the *Pierre-à-Voir*.

Ascent of the *Pierre-à-Voir* (8125') from *Saxon* in 5-6 hrs., by a bridle-path (guide 6, horse and man 12 fr.); see p. 238. — To *CHABLE* in the *Val*

de Bagneres (p. 293) from Saxon (or from Riddes, see below), a bridle-path over the *Col des Etablions* (7130'; fine view) in 7 hrs. (guide unnecessary). — To Sembrancher over the *Pas du Lens*, see p. 288.

On a hill on the right bank of the Rhone is *Saillon*, with a ruined castle. The train crosses the Rhone (1570') beyond (8 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Riddes*, and the *Liserne* at (12 M.) *Ardon* (Hôt. du Pont). Ardon, *Vétroz*, and *Conthey*, all yielding excellent wine (see p. 244), lie at the foot of the hills to the left. The train crosses the *Morge*.

16 M. **Sion**, Ger. *Sitten* (1710'; pop. 5513; \**Hôt. de la Poste*, R., L., & A. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 3 fr., omnibus 50 c.; \**Hôt. du Midi*, moderate, good wine; *Pens. Beerli-Peter*), the Roman *Sedunum*, the capital of Canton Valais, which formed the French *Département du Simplon* in 1810-15, lies on the *Sionne*, which flows through it in an artificial channel covered with beams (*Rue du Grand-pont*, forming the principal street). From a distance the town, with its castles on isolated hills, has a handsome appearance. On the height to the N. are the ruins of the episcopal castle of *Tourbillon* (2150'), erected in 1294, and burned down in 1788 (reached in 20 min. by the *Rue du Château*, to the left by the town-hall); extensive view, down to Martigny, and up to Leuk. On the lower hill to the right, on the site of a Roman fort, stands the old castle of *Valeria* (2040'), surrounded by towers and other buildings, among which is the *Church of Notre Dame de Valère* (9-13th cent.), with remarkable capitals, pictures, carved choir-stalls, etc. The newly-founded cantonal *Antiquarian Museum* occupies an adjacent room. — Close to the town, near Tourbillon, is the castle of *Majoria*, which was also burned down with a portion of the town in 1788; part of it is now a barrack.

In the town itself the Gothic *Cathedral* (end of the 15th cent., with a tower of the 9th cent.) and the elegant church of *St. Théodule* adjoining it are objects of interest. In the old mansion of the *Supersaxo* family, in the *Gundigasse*, is a fine hall with an artistically carved Renaissance ceiling of 1505 (visitors admitted).

From Sion over the *Rawyl to Thun*, see R. 56; over the *Pas de Cheville to Bex*, see R. 69; over the *Sanetsch* to *Gsteig*, see p. 289 (the *Hôtel Sanetsch* at *Zanfleuron* may be reached from Sion in 5 hrs.). — To the *Mayens de Sion* and *Evolena*, see R. 83. — In the deep ravine of the *Borgne*, about 1 M. from *Bramois* (p. 310; 3 M. to the E. of Sion), is the hermitage of *Longeborgne*, hewn out of the rock, and much frequented by pilgrims.

Above Sion the *Borgne* descends from the *Val d'Hérens* (p. 310), at the head of which we obtain a glimpse of the *Dents de Veisivi*. Near (19 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *St. Léonard* we cross the *Rière*, which rises on the *Rawyl*. 21 M. *Granges*; the village, with a ruined castle and a church on the hill, lies on the left bank of the Rhone,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S.

25 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Sierre**, Ger. *Siders* (1765'; pop. 1342; \**Bellevue*, with garden, R. & L. 2, B. 1, D. 4, pens. 6 fr.; \**Poste*, R., L., & A. 3 fr., B. 1 fr. 20 c., D. 3 fr.; *Eng. Church Service* in summer), with a number of interesting, but mostly dilapidated mediæval houses, lies picturesquely on a hill, amidst luxuriant vegetation. On the







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side next the Rhone is the *Schinderthurm*, or ruined castle of *Vieux-Sierre*, with a fine view of the Val d'Anniviers and the Rothhorn. On a rocky hill above the Rhone,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S., is the *Géronde* (2043'), formerly a Carthusian monastery, now a farm, with two little lakes (baths). Good wine is produced in this district.

From *Sierre* to *St. Luc* in the Val d'Anniviers (*Bella Tola*) and *Zinal*, and passes to the *Turtmann Valley* and the *Val d'Hérens*, see R. 83. — Interesting ascent of the *Mont Bonvin* (9845'), by *Miege* and the *Praberon* and *Colombire Alps*, 7-8 hrs.; superb view of the Valaisian Alps, and of the Glacier de la Plaine Morte and the Wildstrubel to the N.

Beyond *Sierre* a short tunnel and a deep cutting.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Salgesch*, Fr. *Salquenen*, a wine-growing village. The line, hewn in the rock at places, skirts the hill-side, and approaches the Rhone, the valley of which is strewn with débris. On the opposite side is the *Illgraben* (see below). We cross the deep gorge of the *Dala*, pass through another tunnel, and cross the Rhone to —

$30\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Leuk-Susten**, Fr. *Loèche-Souste* (2045'; \**Hôtel de la Souste*, R., L., & A.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 3-4 fr.; \**Rail. Restaurant*). The little old town of *Leuk*, with its castle and towers (p. 181), lies on the right bank, high above the Rhone. On a hill to the left is perched the church of *Varen*.

To the *Baths of Leuk* (3 hrs. on foot), see p. 185; one-horse carr. 13 (there and back 18 fr.), two-horse 25 fr.

The HIGH ROAD FROM *SIERRE* TO *LEUK STATION* traverses the *Forest of Pfyn*, about 2 M. long and  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. broad, a range of pine-clad hills, 100' to 200' high. On the E. side of these hills lies *Pfyn* (1853'), Fr. *Finge (ad fines)*, the boundary between the two languages. From this point to the source of the Rhone, German only is spoken. Before reaching stat. *Leuk*, the road crosses a canal, 18' deep, which in rainy weather drains the *Illgraben*, or *Höllengraben*, a vast semicircular basin, the bleak, yellowish slopes of which are visible on the right. During heavy rains the water rushes from the steep and barren sides into this cavity, carrying masses of rock and stone down to the Rhone.

The line traverses meadows on the left bank of the Rhone, passing the château of Baron Werra, and is carried by a stone embankment along the artificial channel of the river. We cross the *Turtmannbach* to (34 M.) *Turtmann* (2080'), Fr. *Tourtemagne*; the village (*Poste* or *Lion*; *Soleil*, both plain), lies  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the right, at the mouth of the *Turtmann Valley* (p. 319). The torrent forms a fine waterfall, 85' high, 8 min. from the Post Inn.

$35\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Gampel*. The village, with deserted smelting-works, lies on the right bank, 1 M. distant, at the narrow mouth of the *Lötschenthal* (p. 186), through which peeps the snowy *Petersgrat* (p. 160). Near *Niedergesteln* are the scanty ruins of the *Gestelnburg*. 39 M. *Raron*, Fr. *Rarogne*; on the opposite bank, at the mouth of the *Bietschthal*, lies the village, with its old church on a rocky hill. On a wooded height on the left bank, to the right of the line, above the hamlet of *Turtig*, is the little pilgrimage-church of *Wandfluh*, reached by a winding path flanked with oratories. We now quit the Rhone, and cross the turbid *Visp*, which has covered the Rhone Valley here with its débris.

42½ M. **Visp**, or **Vispach**, Fr. *Viège* (2155'; pop. 858; \*Post, *Sonne*, in the village, R., L., & A. 3, B. 1½, D. 4 fr.; *Hôt. des Alpes*, at the station, R. 2½, D. 3½ fr.; *Rail. Restaurant*, with beds), a picturesque village at the mouth of the *Visp Valley* (p. 320), has several old mansion-houses and handsome churches. The beautiful snow-mountain at the head of the *Visp Valley* is the *Balfrinhorn* (12,475'; p. 333), the first peak of the *Saasgrat*, which separates the valleys of Saas and Nicolai. — Railway to *Zermatt*, see p. 320.

Above Visp we again approach the Rhone, and skirt it by means of a stone embankment, traversing several stony tracts, especially at the influx of the *Gamsen*, which descends from the *Nanzer Thal*. The right bank is steep and wooded. To the right of the line is the pilgrim-resort of *Glis*, with a large church, at the base of the *Glishorn* (8290'); to the E. rises the fine pyramid of the *Bortelhorn* (p. 300). We then cross the artificial channel of the *Saltine* to —

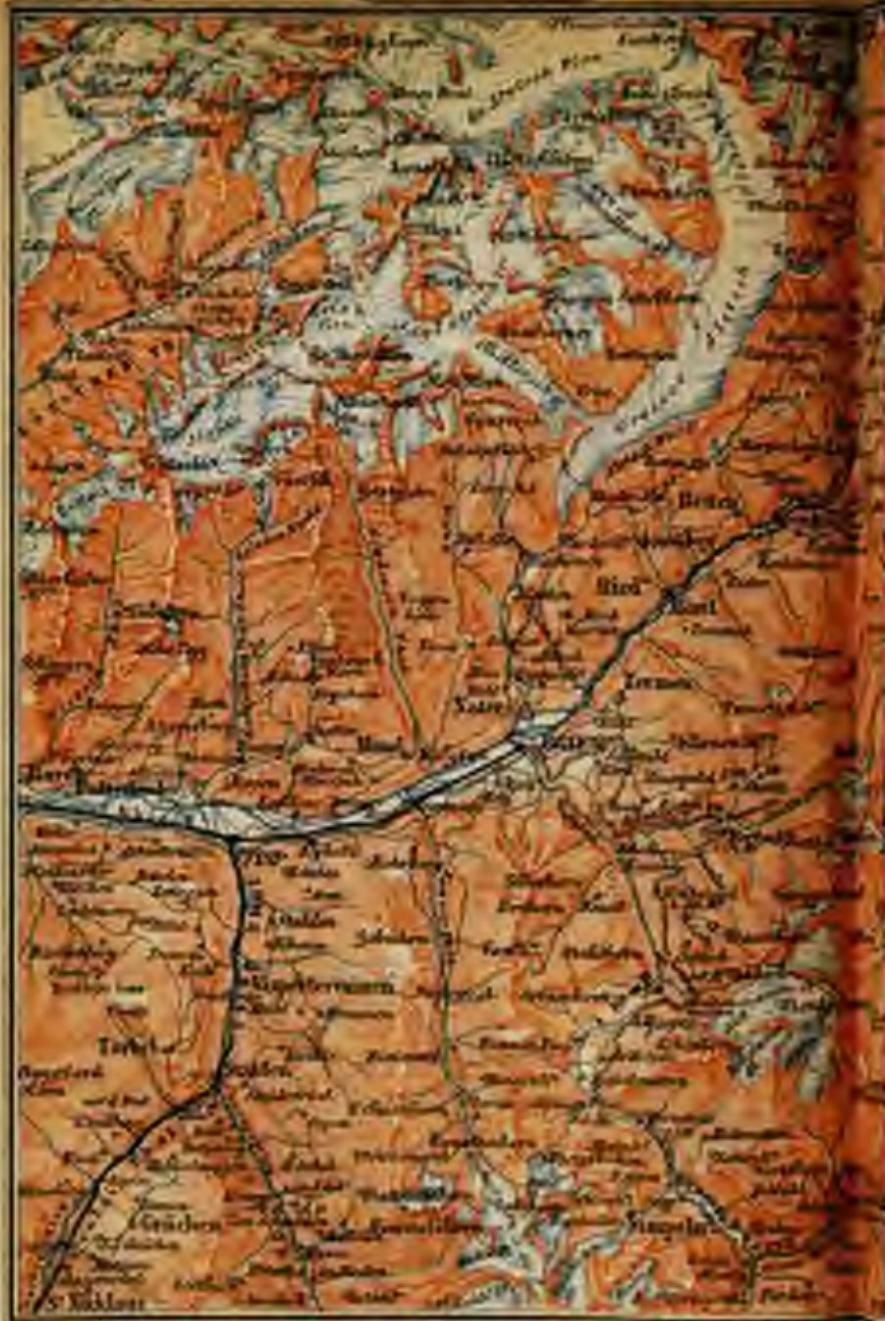
47½ M. **Brig**, Fr. *Brigue* (2245'; pop. 1172; \**Hôt. des Couronnes* & *Poste*, R., L., & A. 3½-4, D. 4½ fr.; *Angleterre*, R., L., & A. 3-4, lunch 3, D. 4 fr.; \**Hôt.-Pens. Müller*, moderate; \**Pens. de Londres*, opposite the post office; \**Rail. Restaurant*, with beds), a small town, where the railway terminates. The turreted *Stockalper Château* contains an interesting interior court, a large hall, etc. The terrace in front of the former Jesuits' monastery commands a fine view. The fine snow-mountain to the S.E. is the *Wasenhorn*; to the N. the *Sparrhorn*, *Belalp*, and *Eggishorn* are visible.

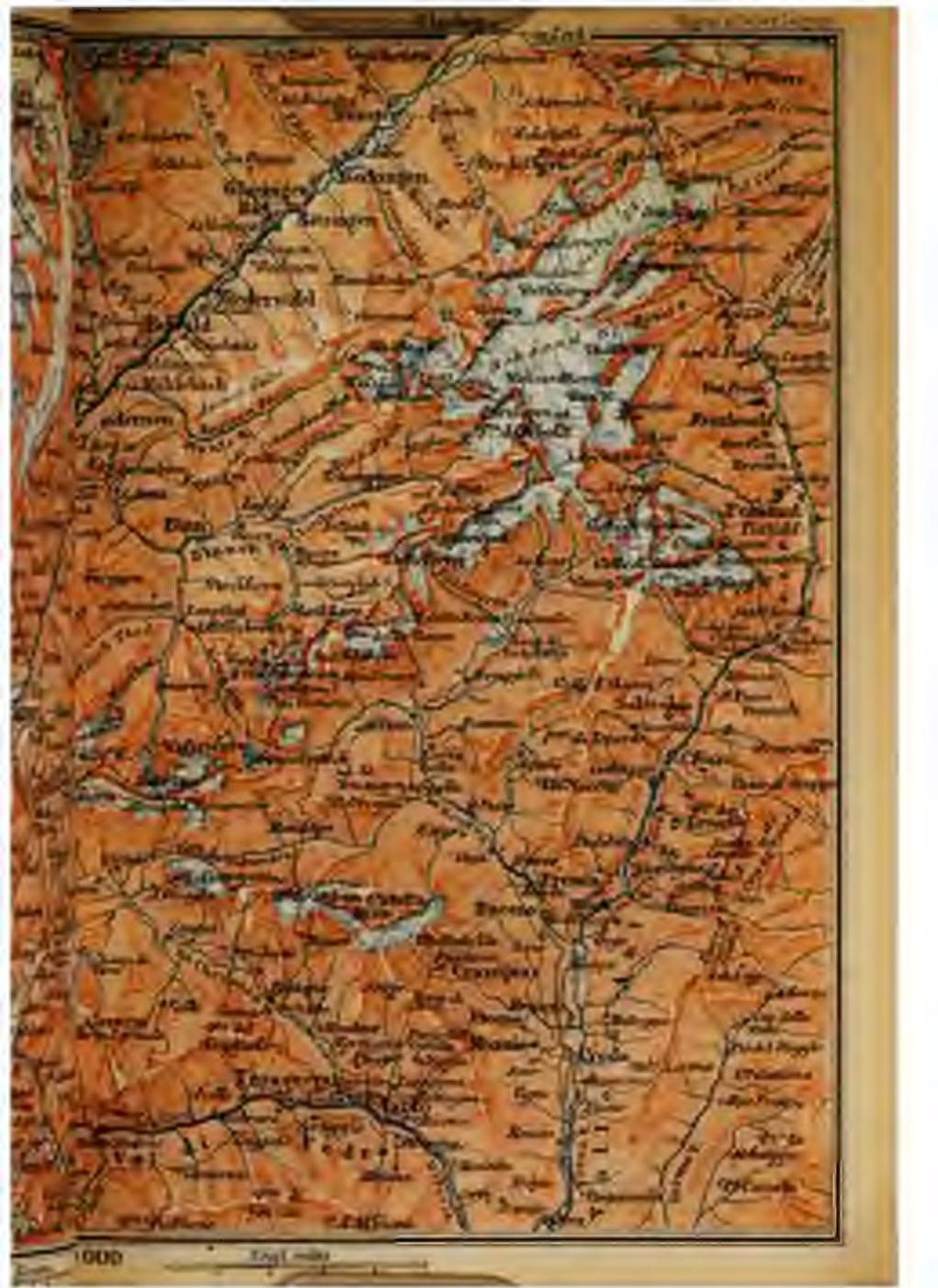
To **BELALP**, a beautiful excursion (bridle-path, 4½-5 hrs.; porter 5, horse 15 fr.). From Brig we cross the Rhone to (1 M.) *Naters* (p. 307), and ascend to the left by a poor and stony and almost shadeless path, steep at places (new bridle-path being made), viâ *Geimen* (3440'), to (2 hrs.) the village of *Platten* (4330'; rustic Inn); then through wood and over the *Rischenern* and *Eggen Alp* to the (2 hrs.) \**Hôtel Belalp* (7155'; R., L., & A. 4, B. 1½, D. 5, pens. 9-11 fr.), suitable for a stay of some duration (English Church), situated on the *Lüsgen-Alp* at the base of the Sparrhorn, and high above the Aletsch Glacier. (Splendid view of the Valaisian Alps. Sunrise particularly fine.) The little *Villa Lüsgen*, 5 min. above the hotel, belongs to Prof. Tyndall.

**EXCURSIONS** from the Belalp Hotel. Pleasant walk on the hillside, past the hamlet of *Belalp* (6735'), to that of (1½-2 hrs.) *Nessel* (6675'; milk, etc.), high above the Rhone Valley, with beautiful view. — To the "Upper Aletsch Glacier", very attractive. Bridle-path from the hotel to the (¾ hr.) W. moraine; then across this and a second moraine to the almost uncrevassed glacier, with its numerous 'ice-tables', 'glacier-mills', etc., as far as the (1¼ hr.) *Oberaletsch-Hut* of the S. A. C. on the E. side (5695'), at the foot of the *Fusshörner* (11,900'). We may walk up the glacier to the right to the foot of the *Great Aletschhorn* (p. 306), or traverse the *Beichfirn* to the left to the snow-slopes of the *Beichgrat* (see below; 8-10 hrs. in all; guide, 5 fr., and provisions necessary). — To the "Great Aletsch Glacier and its splendid natural ice cavern, also very interesting (2½ hrs. there and back). At the farther end of the cave is a large waterfall.

\***Sparrhorn** (*Belalphorn*, 9890'), 2½-3 hrs. from the inn, bridle-path most of the way (guide 4 fr., unnecessary for the experienced). Beautiful view, finer on the S. side than from the Eggishorn, but inferior to it on the N. side. (Panorama at the inn.) To the N., above the Aletsch Glacier, and to the left of the *Fusshörner*, the *Grosse Aletschhorn* is most prominent;







1000

Scale miles



adjoining it are the Sattelhorn, Ebnefuh, Distelhorn, Breithorn, and the Tschingelhörner, and to the left, adjacent to the Hochstock, is the Nesthorn. Towards the S. rises the broad mass of the Monte Leone; more to the right are the Fletschhorn, Monte Rosa, Mischabel, Matterhorn, Weisshorn, Brunnegghorn, Dent Blanche, Grand Combin, and Mont Blanc. To the left of Monte Leone are the Bortelhorn, Hullehorn, Helsenhorn, Punta d'Arbola, Güschihorn, Ofenhorn, the peaks of the St. Gotthard group, and lastly the Walliser Fiescherhörner.

The Great Aletschhorn (13,775'; 8 hrs., guide 40 fr.); \*Great Nesthorn (12,530'; 5 hrs., 40 fr.; grand view); Lütschenthaler Breithorn (12,410'; 6 hrs., 40 fr.), and Schienhorn (12,490'; 6-7 hrs., very difficult) may be ascended from the Oberaletsch Hut (by experts only).

From the Belalp to the Eggishorn Hotel ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.), see p. 306. Guide 8 fr.; necessary only for the passage of the Great Aletsch Glacier (3 fr.).

FROM BELALP TO RIED OVER THE BEICHGRAT, toilsome, but very interesting (9-10 hrs.; guide 20 fr.). We ascend the Upper Aletsch Glacier and the Beichfirn to the Beich Pass (10,235'), between the Schienhorn and the Lütschenthaler Breithorn (see above); then descend rapidly over the Distel Glacier to the beautiful Gletscherstafel Alp, the Faifer Alp (Chalet Seiler, p. 160) and Ried (p. 186).

The Upper Valais, and the Grimsel, Furka, and Gries passes, see RR. 81, 52, 33, 82.

The SIMPLON ROAD, the first great Alpine route after the Brenner, constructed by order of Napoleon I. in 1800-6, quits the Rhone Valley here. From Brig to Domo d'Ossola (41 M.) the diligence takes  $9\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  to Simplon, where it halts  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to Domo d'Ossola), returning in 10 hrs. (from Domo d'Ossola to Simplon  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , thence to Brig 4 hrs.). A good walker may easily outstrip the diligence in ascending from either side, especially if he takes the short-cuts. The scenery is far finer than on the Splügen route, but the engineering of the road is less striking.

The ascent begins at the post-office (2320') at Brig. (About 100 yds. beyond the first bridge a short-cut diverges to the right and crosses the road, which it finally rejoins near the second refuge. Other short-cuts farther on.) The road is soon joined ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) by the old road from Glis (p. 298), which crosses the gorge of the Saltine by the lofty Pont Napoléon (2485'). Opposite rises the Glis-horn (8290'). The road winds over green pastures to the E., in the direction of the Klenenhorn (8840'). Fine retrospective view of the Rhone Valley; high above the right bank of the Rhone is the Hôtel Belalp, commanded by the Sparrhorn, with the Nesthorn on the left; to the right, farther up, the cone of the Eggishorn; above us, to the S., is the Kaltwasser Glacier, which the road afterwards passes, and the Schönhorn. Beyond the hamlet of Schlucht, by the ( $2\frac{3}{4}$  M.) First Refuge (3200'), the road turns back and ascends the wooded slope in many windings, affording splendid views of the Rhone Valley and the mountains of the Aletsch region. Beyond the Bleiche Kapelle (4110') it again approaches the deep ravine of the Saltine. By the ( $2\frac{3}{4}$  M.) Second, or Schallberg-Refuge (4330'; auberge), two brooks from the Staldhorn, one on each side, unite far below with the Saltine, the valley of which (*Ganterthal*) now turns to the E. Fine view of the picturesquely grouped valleys, and

of the Wasenhorn, Furggenbaumhorn, and Bortelhorn. The road, now nearly level, traverses the Ganterthal to the (2 M.) *Ganter Bridge* (4820'), which is much exposed to avalanches in winter, and ascends in a wide curve (short-cut to the left) to (1 M.) —

9 M. Berisal, the *Third Refuge* (5005'; \**Hôt. de la Poste*, R., L., & A. 3½, B. 1½, pens. 7-8 fr., finely situated, and suitable for some stay; *Engl. Ch. Service* in summer).

**EXCURSIONS.** *Wasenhorn (Punta di Terrarossa, 10,680'*; 5-6 hrs.; guide 8 fr.), interesting, and not difficult. — *Bettihorn* (9720'; 4½ hrs., with guide) not difficult (comp. p. 306). — *Bortelhorn (Punta del Rebbio, 10,480')*, by the *Bortel-Alp* and the *Bortel Glacier* in 5 hrs., laborious (guide 10 fr.).

FROM BERISAL TO ISELLE VIÀ VEGLIA. 8-9 hrs., with guide, an attractive route, but fatiguing. We either ascend viâ the *Bortel-Alp* and the glacier on the N. side of the *Furggenbaumhorn* (*Punta d'Aurona*, 9820') to the *Forca del Rebbio* (9040'), and descend over rocks, débris and grassy slopes to the *Alp Veglia* (p. 307); or we may proceed viâ the *Laub-Alp* (6266') and the *Furggenbaum Pass (Passo di Forchetta, 8800')*, between the *Furggenbaumhorn* and the *Wasenhorn*. From *Veglia* we descend to *Trasquera* and (3 hrs.) *Iselle*, see p. 302. — From the *Alp Veglia* over the *Passo Valtendra* or *Col di Valdentre* (7995') and the *Passo Buscagna* to *Ai Ponti* in the *Val Devero* (p. 307). 6-7 hrs., with guide, a fine route, not difficult. — From *Veglia* over the *Aurona Glacier*, the *Kaltwasser Pass* (9250') and the *Kaltwasser Glacier* to the *Simplon*, 6-7 hrs., with guide, for adepts only.

The road crosses the *Fronbach* (5220') and the *Durstbach*, and reaches the (2¼ M.) *Fourth Refuge* (5645'). To the right the top of the pass is visible; above it rise the *Rauthorn* with the *Raut Glacier* and the finely shaped *Fletschhorn* with the *Rossboden Glacier*; beautiful retrospective view of the *Aletschhorn*, *Schienehorn*, etc. Beyond the (1¼ M.) *Schallbett Gallery*, or *Kapfloch*, hewn in the rock for 33 yds., is the (¾ M.) *Fifth*, or *Schallbett Refuge* (6345'). Between this point and the top of the pass is the most dangerous part of the road during the period of avalanches and storms. Over the (¾ M.) *Wasser Gallery* (6460') is precipitated the stream which issues from the *Kaltwasser Glacier*, forming a waterfall visible through a side-opening. Two other galleries; then the (1 M.) *Sixth Refuge* (6540'), with a splendid final view of the Bernese Alps and of *Brig* in the *Rhone Valley* far below.

A little farther on (5 min.) we reach the highest point of the *Simplon* (6590'; 6¼ M. from Berisal), ¾ M. beyond which is the *Hospice* (6570'), at the base of the *Schönhorn* (10,505'), a large building with a lofty flight of steps, founded by Napoleon for the reception of travellers, and subject to the same rules as that of the Great St. Bernard (p. 290). It remained unfinished from want of means till 1825, when the St. Bernard Hospice purchased the buildings. The diligence halts for a few minutes only.

**EXCURSIONS.** *Schönhorn* (10,505'; 3½ hrs., with guide), laborious, but interesting. — *Monte Leone* (11,660'; 6 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), up the *Kaltwasser Glacier*, difficult and unfit for novices (easier from *Gondo* by *Alpien*, see p. 302). — From the hospice to *Stalden* by the *Bistenen Pass* (guide 12 fr.; mule-track), see p. 320; to *Saas* by the *Sirvolten* and *Simeli Passes*, see p. 301.

A broad open valley resembling a dried-up lake, bounded by

snow-capped peaks, forms the highest part of the Pass. The hardy rhododendron alone thrives here. The ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Old Hospice* (5700'), a high square building with a tower, on the right, below the new road, is now occupied by herdsmen.  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. *Seventh Refuge* by the *Engeloch* (5855'). Farther down, we cross the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Krummbach* (5305'), pass the chalets of ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Eggen* (5250'); to the right is the *Rossboden Glacier* with its huge moraine, see below), and cross the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Sengbach* (5115') to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) —

21 M. **Simplon** (4855'), Ital. *Sempione*, Ger. *Simpeln* (\**Poste*, R., L., & A.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , D.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; \**Hôt. Fletschhorn*, at the lower end of the village, clean, R., L., & A.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 4 fr.), among pastures, at the N. E. base of the *Fletschhorn* (see below).

From SIMPLON to SAAS several routes. The finest is across the \**Rossbodenpass* (10-11 hrs.; difficult, only suitable for adepts; guide 20 fr., *Jos. Dorsaz* of Simplon). At the (20 min.) chalets of *Eggen* (see above) we diverge to the left from the Simplon road and ascend on the left side of the Sengbach to the (1 hr.) *Rossboden Alp* (6360'), with fine view of the séracs of the Rossboden Glacier. Farther on, we mount over grassy slopes and débris of moraine to the *Griesseren Glacier*, beyond which we climb a steep rocky wall to the (4 hrs.) pass (about 10,500'), to the S. of the *Rauthorn* (10,725'), commanding a splendid view (to the right below us is the Gamsen Glacier). We descend across the *Mattwald Glacier* to the *Hofers Alp* (see below) and *Saas im Grund* (p. 332). — Another grand, but still more difficult pass, not without danger, is the *Laquinjoch* (11,473'), between the Laquinhorn and the Weissmies (10 hrs.; guide 30 fr.).

To SAAS OVER THE SIRVOLLEN AND SIMELI PASSES (or the GAMSER JOCH), 10-11 hrs., fairly interesting (guide 20 fr.). By the *Seventh Refuge* (see above) we descend to the left, cross the Krummbach to the *Klusmatthen Alp*, and ascend by a narrow path towards a waterfall visible from below. On the left side of it we mount a 'couloir', steep at first (leaving the *Sirvolten Lake* to the left), to the (4 hrs.) *Sirvolten Pass* (8740'), to the N. of the *Sirvoltenhorn* (8344'); view limited. Descent over rock and débris (keeping well to the left) to the head of the *Gamsen Thal*, into which the *Gamsen Glacier* descends. We ascend the glacier gradually to the S.W. towards an arête coming down from the Magenhorn on the E., at the foot of which the route divides: to the right to the *Simeli Pass* (9935'); to the left to the *Gamsen Joch* (about 9190'; each 2-2½ hrs. from the Sirvolten Pass). These passes, between which rises the pointed *Magenhorn* (10,243'), command beautiful views of the majestic Mischabel group; immediately to the left is the *Fletschhorn* with the *Mattwald Glacier*; to the E. are the Monte Leone and the St. Gotthard group; and to the N. are the Bernese Alps from the Furka to the Diablerets. A still grander point is the \**Mattwaldhorn* (10,672'), easily ascended from the Simeli Pass in 1 hour. Toilsome descent from the *Gamsen Joch* over the moraine of the *Mattwald Glacier*. Rounding the lower part of the valley to the left, we next come to the *Sattel* (9025'), on the E. side of the *Aeuesser-Rothhorn* (10,354'), and to the *Hofers-Alp* (6854'). The path now improves and leads by *Bodmen* to ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Saas im Grund* (p. 332). Descent by the *Alp Sevenen* to *Balen* (p. 334) much longer and not advisable.

The *Fletschhorn* (*Rossbodenhorn*; 13,125'), 9-10 hrs. from Simplon (guide 25 fr.), fatiguing, but safe for proficients. A night is spent in the *Hohsaas-hütte* (about 8000'), 3 hrs. from Simplon, above the Laquinthal (see below). Thence up the S.E. arête to the top in 6-7 hrs.

Walkers may here take a rough short-cut, rejoining the road near the *Algaby* Gallery. Beyond the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Löwenbach*, the road forms a wide bend and enters the *Laquinthal*, and at the ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  M.) hamlet of *Gstein* or *Algaby* (4042'; Inn, primitive) it crosses the

Krummbach, into which the *Laquinbach* falls. Below this the brook is named the *Doveria*. Beyond the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Gallery of Algaby* begins the **\*Ravine of Gondo**, watered by the brawling Doveria, one of the wildest and grandest gorges in the Alps, which becomes narrower and deeper at every step, till its smooth walls of mica-slate quite overhang the road. The road passes the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Eighth Refuge*, and crosses the Doveria by ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) the *Ponte Alto* (3747'), and by another bridge near the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Ninth Refuge* (3514'). A huge mass of rock, which seems to terminate the road here, is pierced by the **Gallery of Gondo**, a tunnel 245 yds. long, with the inscription, 'Aere Italo 1805 Nap. Imp.' At the farther end of the gallery the *Fressinone*, or *Alpienbach*, forms a waterfall, which is crossed by a slender bridge. On both sides the rocks tower to a dizzy height (about 2000'). The sombre entrance to the tunnel contrasts strikingly with the white spray of the cascade, while in the rear the beautiful *Bodmer Glacier* is visible beyond the ravine. Traces of the old road are still visible opposite the waterfall. Farther on are several smaller falls. The hamlet of ( $\frac{2}{2}$  M.) **Gondo** (2815'), Ger. *Gunz* or *Ruden*, is the last Swiss village (custom-house). The tall square tower here (now an inn, uninviting) was erected by the Stockalper family as a refuge for travellers, long before the new road was made. There is a more attractive looking 'Osteria' a few paces farther on.

To the S. opens the narrow *Val Vaira*, or *Zwischbergen-Thal*, from which we may without difficulty cross the *Zwischbergen Pass* (10,735'), between the *Weissmies* (p. 333) and the *Portjengrat* (*Pizzo d'Andolla*, 12,010'), to Saas im Grund (p. 332; 12 hrs.; guide 20 fr.). — The ascent of *Monte Leone* (11,660') from Gondo viâ *Alpien* is less trying than from the *Simplon* (p. 300). A night is spent in the highest chalets of the *Schwarzen Balmen*, 4 hrs. from Gondo; thence by the *Alpien Glacier* to the top, 4-5 hrs. (guide 12 fr.).

A column of granite on the left,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Gondo, marks the boundary of Italy (2610'). The first Italian village is ( $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *S. Marco*. Below this the valley is called *Val di Vedro*. We next pass through a new tunnel, and reach ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) —

30 M. **Iselle** (2153'; *Posta*, well spoken of, R., L., & A.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr.), where luggage is examined. Below ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Trasquera*, which lies on the hill to the left, the road takes a wide bend to the left and crosses the *Cairasca*. (To the Rhone Valley by the *Alp Veglia*, see pp. 300, 307.) Near (1 M.) *Varzo* (1865'), a large village on the left, above the road, the vegetation becomes more luxuriant (chestnuts, figs, mulberries, maize, vineyards). Passing through a picturesque ravine, we next reach ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  M.) the *Gallery of Crevola* (1286') and ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.) the village of Crevola (1100'; *Osteria della Stella*), where for the last time we cross the Doveria by a bridge 100' high, near its confluence with the *Tosa*, which here emerges from the *Val Antigorio* (p. 310). The fertile valley, now called *Valle d'Ossola*, Ger. *Esenthal*, though frequently ravaged by inundations, is strikingly picturesque and thoroughly Italian in character. We next reach ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) —

41 M. Domodossola (905'; *Hôt. de la Ville et Poste*, R., L., & A. 4-4½, D. 4-5 fr.; *Hôt. d'Espagne*, well spoken of; *Alb. Nazionale, Pesce*, plain), a small town with 3300 inhab., charmingly situated on the Tosa, which becomes navigable here. The \*Mount Calvary, ½ hr. to the S., commands a superb view.

To Locarno through the *Val Vigezzo*, see p. 433. Diligence to (10½ M.; fare 3 fr.) *S. Maria Maggiore*, daily, at 5 p.m. — On the W. opens the *Valle di Bognanco*, with mineral springs, from which several passes lead to the *Zwischbergen* and *Antrona Valleys* (see p. 302 and below).

**RAILWAY** to Gravellona (Pallanza, Stresa), *Orta, Novara*, see R. 111.

From the first station (3½ M.) *Villadossola* an interesting route leads OVER THE ANTRONA PASS TO SAAS, (12-13 hrs. guide unnecessary). A carriage-road ascends the left, and afterwards the right bank of the *Ovesca*, via *Viganella* and *Schierarco*, to (2½ hrs.) *Antronapiana* (2955'; bed at the syndic's). Footpath thence, past the charming little *Antrona Lake* (3550'), formed by a landslip from the *Pizzo Pozzolo* (8360') in 1632, to the (3½ hrs.) *Cingino Alps* (6660') and along the slopes of the *Pizzo Cingino* (10,570'), far above the little *Lago Cingino* (7190'), to the (2½ hrs.) *Saas* or *Antrona Pass* (9320'), between the *Jäzzihorn* (*Pizzo di Cingino*, 10,570') on the left and the *Latelhorn* (*Punta di Saas*, 10,480'); easily ascended from the pass in 1½ hr.; see p. 333). Descent on the right side of the *Furggen Glacier* to the *Furggthal*, *Almagell*, and (4 hrs.) *Saas* (p. 332). — To MATTMARK from the *Val Antrona* a direct, but rough route crosses the *Antigine* or *Ofenthal Pass* (930'). From the ascent to the *Cingino Alp* (see above) we diverge to the left, and proceed to the *Lombraoro Alp*, whence a steep ascent via the *Laugera di Sopra Alp* to the pass, between the *Pizzo Cingino* and the *Pizzo d'Antigine* (10,465'; a fine point, 1¼ hr. from the pass); we then descend through the wild *Ofenthal* to the *Mattmark Alp* (8-9 hrs. from *Antrona piana*; p. 331).

At the third station (6¾ M.) *Piedimulera* (p. 412) the picturesque *Val d'Anasca* opens to the right (to *Magugnaca* and over the *Moro Pass* to *Saas* see p. 329).

## 81. From the Rhone Glacier to Brig. The Eggishorn.

*Comp. Maps, pp. 110, 304 and 310.*

31 M. DILIGENCE to Brig twice daily (8 a.m. and 2.10 p.m.) in 5 hrs. (10 fr. 80, coupé 13 fr. 30 c.; to Fiesch in 2¾ hrs.; 7 fr. 5, coupé 8 fr. 60 c.). In the reverse direction the journey takes 7½ hrs. — One-horse carr. from the Rhone Glacier to Fiesch 20, two-horse 30 fr.; to Brig 30 or 50 fr.; from Brig to Fiesch 12 or 25, to Ulrichen 20 or 40, the Rhone Glacier 30 or 60, Andermatt 60 or 100, Flüelen 90 or 150 fr. (Return-carriages from Hospenthal and Andermatt are often to be had for less at Fiesch and Müstair).

From the Rhone Glacier over the *Furka* to *Andermatt*, see R. 33; over the *Grimsel* to the *Haslital* and to *Meiringen*, see R. 52.

The \*Rhone Glacier, imbedded between the *Gerstenhörner* (10,450') and *Gelmerhörner* (10,500') on the W., and the *Galenstock* (11,805'), *Rhonestock* (11,825'), and *Dammastock* (11,920') on the E., ascends in terraces for about 6 M., resembling a gigantic frozen waterfall. At its base, '*Im Gletsch*' (5750'), is the \**Hôt. du Glacier du Rhône* (R., L., & A. 4½, D. 5 fr., S. 3½ fr.; Eng. Ch. Service in summer). A beautiful blue *Ice Grotto*, hewn in the glacier, 25 min. from the hotel, is worth seeing (½ fr.).

From the Rhone Glacier, which has decreased much of late years (its movement being marked by rows of stones of different colours),

issues the **Rhone**, the *Rhodanus* of the ancients, descending 'from the gates of eternal night, at the foot of the pillar of the sun'. The natives, however, give the name of *Rotten*, or *Rhodan*, to three partially warm springs rising at the back of the hotel, near the Grimsel path (p. 178), which they regard as the source of the river.

A short distance from the hotel the road crosses the infant Rhone, which dashes through its rocky ravine far below, and descends in long windings to (3 $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) **Oberwald** (4455'; *Hôtel Furca*, very plain), at the bottom of the valley of the *Upper Valais*, a broad expanse of pasture, studded with houses and hamlets, enclosed by monotonous chains of mountains, and watered by the Rhone, which is seldom visible. In front rises the majestic *Weisshorn*, and behind us the *Galenstock*. The valley consists of three regions, the highest extending a little beyond *Fiesch*, the second to the bridge of *Grengiols*, and the third lying below this bridge. The inhabitants (Rom. Cath.) speak German; French begins near *Sion* (p. 296).

From the wild *Gerenthal*, a ravine opening to the E. of Oberwald, a fatiguing pass crosses the *Kühhoden Glacier* and the *Gerent Pass* (9052'), S. of the *Kühhodenhorn* (10,080'), to the *Alp Nuova* and *All' Acqua* in the *Val Bedretto* (see below; 8 hrs., guide 18 fr.).

At (2 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) **Obergestelen** (4450') the direct route to the Grimsel diverges to the right (p. 178). Opposite (1 $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) **Ulrichen**, or *Urtlichen* (4380'; \**Hôt. zum Griesgletscher*, plain) is the mouth of the *Eginnen-Thal*. (Over the *Gries Pass* to the *Tosa Falls*, see p. 308.)

To *Airolo* over the *Nufenen Pass* (8 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.), a rough, uninteresting bridle-path (guide necessary, 12, horse 25 fr.). Beginning of route, see p. 308. At (2 $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.) *Altstafel* (p. 308) the path leads to the left, ascends in zigzags, and crosses the (1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Nufenen Pass* (*Passo di Novena*, 8005'), between the *Pizzo Gallina* (10,066') on the left and the *Nufenenstock* (9400') on the right, to the *Val Bedretto*. Immediately to the N. of the pass rises the *Ticino*, which the path follows, first on the right, and below the *Alp Cruna* on the left bank, to the (1 $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Hospice all' Acqua* (5265'; poor inn; route over the *S. Giacomo Pass* to the *Tosa Falls*, see p. 309). The lofty *Val Bedretto* is bleak and barren. Winter lasts nearly eight months, and even in summer it sometimes freezes at night. The wooded slopes are overtopped by bare pinnacles of rock. Avalanches are common in spring and winter, and we frequently cross their track. The hamlet of (1 hr.) *Bedretto* (4610'; Inn, rustic) was partly destroyed by an avalanche in 1863, when 28 of the inhabitants perished. Then (20 min.) *Villa* (very poor inn; route over the *Cavanna Pass* to *Realp*, see p. 116). Near (20 min.) *Ossasco* (4365'; *Albergo delle Alpi*, rustic, but dear) the road crosses the *Ticino*. Beyond (25 min.) *Fontana* is the picturesque *Val Ruvino* to the right, with waterfalls. Then (1 hr.) *Airolo* (p. 106).

The following villages are *Geschenen* (4395') and (2 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) —

10 M. **Münster** (4530'; *Goldnes Kreuz*; one-horse carr. to *Brig* 18 fr. and fee). Fine view from the chapel-hill.

The *Löffelhorn* (10,140'; 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., fatiguing; guide 6 fr.) is ascended from *Münster*, partly over snow and granite-rocks. View like that from the *Eggishorn* (see below), with the addition of the *Finsteraarhorn* in the foreground. — The ascent of the *Blindenhorn* (11,095'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 12 fr.) is very attractive. From *Reckingen* (p. 805) we follow a good path through the *Blindental* to the end of the *Blinden Glacier*. Thence we ascend on the left bank of the *Hohstellibach* and across the *Sulz-Glacier*, to the snowridge (9840') between the *Merzenbachschien* and the *Blindenhorn*, and reach the summit by a steep ascent to the right. Magnificent view.









The next villages, *Reckingen* (with the finest church in the valley, at the mouth of the *Blindenthal*, see p. 304), *Gluringen*, *Ritsingen*, *Biel*, *Selkingen*, and *Blitzingen* (\*Pens. Seiler, 4-5 fr.) are almost contiguous. Beyond (5 M.) *Niederwald* (4050'), the Rhone forces its passage to a lower region of the valley. The road leads on the right bank, high above the river, and finally descends through wood in numerous windings to (4½ M.) —

19½ M. *Fiesch* (3460'; \**Hôt. du Glacier et Poste*, R., L., & A. 3, D. 4, pens. 6 fr.; \**Hôt. des Alpes*, lower down, R., L., & A. 3, D. 3 fr.), prettily situated at the influx of the brawling *Fieschbach* into the Rhone.

\*ASCENT OF THE EGGISHORN, very interesting (5 hrs.; guide unnecessary; to the inn 3 hrs.; porter 5, horse 10 fr.). From the bridge (or below the *Hôt. des Alpes*) the bridle-path ascends to the right, somewhat steeply; chiefly through wood, past (1½ hr.) an auberge and several earth pyramids lying a little to the left, to (40 min.) the *Fiescher Alp* (6210'); then over pastures (where we may take the direct path following the telegraph-posts, ½ hr. shorter, but steep) to the (50 min.) \**Hôt.-Pens. Jungfrau* (7195'; R. & A. 3½, lunch 3, D. 5, pens. 8-9 fr.), a favourite resort of English tourists, and suitable for some stay (rooms should be secured in advance). The little *English Church*, 200 yds. from the inn, was opened in 1884. From the inn to the top 2 hrs. more (guide 4 fr., but not needed; horse 7 fr.). The bridle-path ascends in zigzags, then turns to the right, and after ¾ hr. to the left (the path to the right leads to the Märjelen-See; see below). After ¾ hr. more the bridle-path ends, and we ascend by a good footpath and lastly mount steps of rock to the (½ hr.) summit of the \***Eggishorn** (9625'), the highest peak of the ridge which separates the Great Aletsch Glacier from the Rhone Valley, with a superb view of the Bernese and the Valaisian Alps.

\*\*VIEW (compare the annexed Panorama by *Imfeld*). Immediately below us lies the dark-green Märjelen-See (see below), in which blocks of ice often float; then the huge Aletsch Glacier (13 M. long), the largest among the Alps, to the left the Mittel-Aletsch Glacier, and to the right the *Fiesch* Glacier. Of the countless peaks the most prominent are: to the right, the Galenstock, Oberaarhorn, Finsterraarhorn, and Gross-Wannehorn; in front, the Eiger, Mönch, and Jungfrau; to the left, the Dreieckhorn, Great Aletschhorn, Sattelhorn, Nesthorn; to the S. the Weisshorn, Matterhorn, Mischabelhörner, Monte Rosa, Fletschhörner, Weissmies, Mts. Leone, Bortelhorn, and Helsenhorn. We also overlook a great part of the Simplon Route and of the Nicolai-Thal (p. 321).

From the Hotel Jungfrau a good path leads to the N. at nearly the same level, skirting the slope above the *Fiesch Valley* and affording an excellent survey of the beautiful icefall of the *Fiesch Glacier*, and then crosses the *Thaeligrat* to the left to the Märjelen-See (7710'). On the left bank of the *Seebach* emerging from the lake is the (1 hr.) *Märjelen-Alp*. [The *Fiesch* Glacier may be visited hence by a path descending to the right to the *Stock-Alp*.] On the N. side of the Märjelen-See, a path leads in 25 min. to the margin of the Great Aletsch Glacier. Hence to the Concordia Hut of the S. A. C. (9415') a beautiful glacier walk of 3 hrs. (5 hrs. from the Jungfrau Hotel; guide 15 fr.). The hut is grandly

situated at the foot of the Trugberg. From the hut to the (3 hrs.) *Jungfraujoch* (p. 166), with splendid view, not difficult for experts (2 guides, 20 fr. each). Ascent of the *Jungfrau*, see p. 162; *Finsteraarhorn*, p. 177. — The Great Aletschhorn (13,775'; guide 40 fr.), the second-highest of the Bernese peaks, is ascended either from the Concordia Hut (in 7 hrs.) or from the Oberaletsch Hut (p. 298; in 8 hrs.); difficult, but without danger for experts.

From the Eggishorn Hotel to *Grindelwald* over the *Mönchjoch*, 15-16 hrs., see p. 166; to the *Grimsel Hospice* over the *Oberaarjoch* or *Studerjoch*, 14 hrs., see p. 178. From the Concordia Hut to the *Grimsel Hospice*, viâ the *Grünhornlücke* (p. 178), *Gamslücke* (p. 178), and *Oberaarjoch* (p. 178), a fine glacier-tour of 10-12 hrs., not difficult for adepts with good guides. — From Lauterbrunnen to the *Eggishorn* by the *Lauinenthor*, *Roththal-Sattel*, and *Ebneföh-Joch*, see p. 160.

FROM THE EGGISHORN HOTEL VIÂ THE LÖTSCHENLÜCKE TO RIED 13-14 hrs., a grand glacier-route (guide 30 fr.). We ascend the *Great Aletsch Glacier* and the *Great Aletschhorn* to the Löttschenlücke (10,515'), a depression of the *Anen-grat*, to the N. of the *Sattelhorn* (12,296'), and descend the crevassed *Lötschen Glacier* to the *Fäster Alp* (Chalet Seiler, p. 160) and *Ried* in the Löttschen-thal (p. 186).

FROM THE EGGISHORN HOTEL TO THE RIEDERALP AND BELALP (guide 8, horse 20 fr.; but riding not possible on the glacier), 5½ hrs., a beautiful walk. The bridle-path from the hotel, past the little English Church, running nearly at the same level, high above the Rhone Valley, leads over the *Bettmer-Alp*, with its little lake (6530'; abounding in fish), and the *Goppisberg-alp* to the (2½ hrs.) *Riederupalp* (8315'; \*Hot.-Pens. *Riederupalp*, same proprietor as the Eggishorn Hotel, R., L., & A. 3, D. 4½, pens. 7½ fr.). The beautiful situation and mild climate of this alp adapt it for a stay of some time. Here we ascend to the right to the (25 min.) *Rieder Furka* (6820'; \*Pens. *Rieder Furka*), whence we may scale the *Riederhorn* (7343'; ½ hr.), a very fine point of view. The *Bettmerhorn* (9400'; 2½-3 hrs. from the *Rieder Furka*) is not difficult; experts may go on by the arête towards the Eggishorn and descend by the *Eslücke* (8950') to the Hotel *Jungfrau* (a grand but rough route; guide desirable). Descent, with splendid views of the *Upper Aletsch* or *Jägi Glacier*, lying between the *Sparrhorn* and the *Fusshörner* and overshadowed by the *Schienhorn*, to the (½ hr.) *Great Aletsch Glacier* (5486'), which is safely crossed here in ½ hr. (with guide) to *Aletschbord*; then a steep ascent, past the chalets of *Unter-Aletsch*, to the (1¼ hr.) *Hôtel Belalp* (p. 288). — FROM THE RIEDERALP TO MÖREL (2-2½ hrs., guide, 5 fr., unnecessary), a bridle-path, at first across pastures, then through wood, making a long sweep to the right (steep paths to the left to be avoided), with splendid views of the Rhone Valley, the Simplon Mts., etc., descends to *Ried* (3890'), a finely situated village, and *Mörel* (p. 307; from Mörel to the Riederupalp 3-3½ hrs.; path shady in the afternoon; porter 5, horse 10 fr.).

FROM FIESCH OVER THE ALBRUN PASS TO BACENO OR TO THE TOSA FALLS, 12-13 hrs. (guide from Im Feld desirable; to Baceno 12 fr.). A good bridle-path leads by *Aernen* and the *Binnegg*, with fine view of the Binnenthal and Valais, to (1½ hr.) *Ausserbinn* and (1½ hr.) *Schmidhäuser* or *Binn* (4720'; \*Hôt. *Ofenhorn*, finely situated), a village, with an interesting church, in the Binnenthal, a valley interesting to mineralogists. (Guides, Jos. Welschen and J. J. Gorsat, of Binn; Ad. and Elias Walpen of Im Feld.) The \**Bettlihorn* (9720'; 5 hrs.; guide 8 fr.) is ascended from Binn without difficulty; admirable view (comp. p. 300). Another easy ascent is that of the \**Mittag-horn* or *Rappenhorn* (10,360'; 5½ hrs., with guide), viâ *Feldbach* and the *Hölzlihorn* (9775'). Fine view of the Rhone Glacier, Finsteraarhorn, etc. — *Ofenhorn* (*Punta d'Arbola*, 10,635'), by the Albrun Pass (6 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), for adepts only; the last part not easy; superb view. Experts (with guides and rope) may proceed to the E. over the *Hohsand Glacier* to the *Tosa Falls* (p. 309). — We now follow the left bank of the *Binna*, by *Giessen*, to (¾ hr.) *Im Feld* (5145'), where the path, now indifferent, crosses to the right bank (guide advisable). We enter (¼ hr.) a pine-wood, pass a



PANORAMA von EGGISHORN. (2336 m.)



number of chalets, and reach ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) the last huts *Auf dem Platt* (6925'; chalybeate spring). We now ascend steeply to the (1 hr.) *Albrun Pass* (*Bocchetta d'Arbola*, 7910'), between the *Ofenhorn* (see above) on the left and the *Albrunhorn* (9450') on the right. We descend to the (1 hr.) *Beuli Alp*, past the (1 hr.) *Lago di Codelago* (8055'), and through the *Val Devero*, by *Crampiolo* to (1 hr.) *Ai Ponti* (6580'; poor Inn) and (2½ hrs.) *Baceno* (p. 309). From *Ai Ponti* over the *Buscagna Pass* and the *Vallendra Pass* to the *Alp Veglia*, see p. 300. — To the *TOSA FALLS*. From the *Albrun Pass* we descend to the left to the *Forno Alp*; then over the *Scatta-Minjo* (8520') by a bad path to the *Lago di Lebendum* (*Lago Vannino*, 7065'), whence we descend on the left bank of the brook to *Zum Steg* in the *Val Formazza* and re-ascend to *Auf der Frut* (10 hrs. from *Binn*). In fine weather the route over the *Hohsand Glacier* is preferable (see p. 306).

FROM FIESCH TO BACENO OVER THE GEISSLPFAD PASS, 13-14 hrs., a fine route (guide from *Im Feld* 12 fr.). At (4 hrs.) *Im Feld* (see above) we diverge to the right to the *Messernalp* (6175') and ascend past the *Geisspfad Lake* (7975') to the (4 hrs.) *Geisspfad Pass* (*Bocca Rossa*, 8365'); then descend, steeply at first, to (2½-3 hrs.) *Ai Ponti* (see above).

FROM FIESCH TO BACENO OVER THE KRIEGALP-PASS, 12½-13½ hrs., toilsome, and of little interest (guide from *Binn* 12 fr.). From *Binn* we ascend to the S. through the *Läng-Thal* to (1 hr.) *Heiligkreuz* (4862') and then to the left through the *Kriegalp-Thal* to the (3½ hrs.) *Kriegalp-Pass* (*Passo Cornera*, 8420'), between the (l.) *Güschihorn* (*Pizzo Cornera*, 10115') and the (r.) *Helsenhorn* (10,745'; ascent from here difficult, see below). Descent to the *Val Buscagna* and over the *Devero Alp* to (2 hrs.) *Ai Ponti* (see above).

FROM FIESCH TO ISELLE OVER THE RITTER PASS, 13-14 hrs., trying, but very interesting (guide from *Binn* 12 fr.). From *Binn* (p. 306) we ascend the *Läng-Thal* to the S. to the (5 hrs.) *Ritter Pass* (*Passo Boccareccio*, 8832'), between the (r.) *Hülehorn* (*Punta Mottisicia*, 10,450') and the (l.) *Helsenhorn* (10,743'; easily ascended, with guide, in 1½ hr. from the pass; magnificent panorama). Descent to the (1½ hr.) beautifully situated *Alp Vegia* (5800'; Alb. del Monte Leone, unpretending) in the *Val Cairasca*, and by *Trasquera* to (3 hrs.) *Iseille* (p. 302).

Beyond Fiesch the road descends the fertile valley, passing *Aernen* on the hill opposite (p. 306), to (1½ M.) *Lax* (3425'; *Kreuz*), with a new church, whence the Eggishorn Inn may be reached in 4 hrs. It then winds down, commanding a fine view the whole way, with the *Weisshorn* in the background, to the bridge of *Grengiols* (2905'; Inn), by which we cross the deep bed of the Rhone. (Good path hence by *Grengiols* in 5 hrs. to *Binn*, p. 306.) We descend a rocky ravine, and again cross the river by the *Kästenbaum Bridge* to (5 M.) *Mörel* (2525'; *Hôt. Eggishorn*, R. & B. 2½ fr.; *Hôt. des Alpes*, moderate). — To the *Riederthal*, 3 hrs., see p. 306.

The valley widens a little. The river here dashes wildly over sharp slate rocks. On a bold rock below Mörel, which the road has difficulty in passing, rises the picturesque (1½ M.) *Hochfluhkirche* (Inn, below, on the *Matt*). We next cross the *Massa*, which drains the Great Aletsch Glacier, reach (3 M.) *Naters* (2235'), a large village amidst fruit-trees, commanded by the ruined castles of *Weingarten* and *Supersax* (*Auf der Fluh*), and cross the Rhone to (1 M.) —

31 M. *Brig*, see p. 298.

## 82. From Ulrichen to Domodossola.

**Gries Pass. Falls of the Tosa. Val Formazza.**

*Comp. Maps, pp. 110, 296.*

15-16 hrs. Two days, spending the night at the Tosa Falls. Bridle-path from Ulrichen to the Tosa Falls ( $6\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.); thence to Foppiano a rough cart-track (3 hrs.). Guide (to Frutwald 12, porter 10, horse 20 fr.) unnecessary in fine weather; otherwise advisable as far as the other side of the glacier (6 fr.). — Road from Foppiano to Domodossola, 21 M.; diligence from Crodo to Domodossola daily. One-horse carriage from Foppiano to Domo 20, from Premia 15 fr. (not always to be had). Porter from the Falls to Domodossola 6-8 fr.; horse (for which a carriage and harness may generally be had at Foppiano) 30 fr. — Domodossola should be reached overnight, as the diligence to Brig starts at an early hour.

At *Ulrichen* (4380'; p. 304) a bridge crosses the *Rhone* to (10 min.) *Zum Loch*, a group of deserted huts at the entrance to the *Eginenthal*. The path crosses the *Eginenbach* above a fine waterfall, and leads through larch-wood and a rock-strewn valley to ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the *Alp Hohsand* (5720'). It then ascends a steeper part of the valley, overgrown with alders and rhododendrons, where the brook forms several falls on the left. In front of us rises the *Nufenenstock* (9387'). In  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. we cross the brook by the *Ladsteg* (6340'), beyond which are the dirty chalets of *Im Ladt*. To the right, above us, is the *Gries Glacier* (see below). Following the right bank of the brook, we then traverse the highest reach of the valley and ascend to (20 min.) *Altstaffel* (6585'), the last chalet, where the path to the Nufenen Pass diverges to the left (p. 304). A steep ascent of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. more brings us to the level *Gries Glacier*, which we cross in 20 min., towards the S.W., passing a small glacier-lake on the left and a smaller one on the right, to the *Gries Pass* (8025'), 4 hrs. from Ulrichen, the boundary between Switzerland and Italy, surrounded by barren peaks, and in clear weather commanding a fine view of the Bernese Alps. (A path, little frequented, leads hence to the N.E. through the *Val Corno* to *All' Acqua* in the *Val Bedretto*, p. 304.)

The S. side of the pass, as is usually the case among the Alps, is steeper than the N. side. The narrow path at first keeps to the left. The *Griesbach* rises here, and unites at Kehrbächi (see below) with the *Tosa* or *Toce*, descending from the *Val Toggia*. The upper part of the *Formazza* valley consists of three distinct reaches, each with its chalets: *Bettelmatt* (6900'; two chalets, generally empty) in the highest (the slope below which is called *Wallisbächlein*), *Morast* (or *Morasco*, 5840') in the second, and *Kehrbächi* (or *Riale*, 5640') and *Auf der Frut* (*Sopra la Frua*) in the third, with a small chapel and the unpretending \**Hôt. de la Cascade* (5490'; R., L., & A. 3, B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr.). This inn (2½ hrs. from the Gries Pass) stands on the brink of a precipice over which the *Tosa* falls in three cascades, widening as it descends. The \*\**Tosa Falls*, or *Cascata della Frua*, 470' high and 85' broad, are perhaps the grandest among the Alps, especially when the river is high. (We

descend by the bridle-path to the left for  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr., to a mass of rock by the wayside, which affords the best survey. A still finer point is beyond the bridge.) Immediately above the falls a bridge crosses the Tosa.

The Monte Basodine (10,748') may be ascended by good climbers without difficulty from the inn in 4-5 hrs. (the landlord, Ant. Zertanna, acts as guide). Spendid view. Descent, if preferred, to the Val Bavona, p. 434.

FROM THE TOSA FALLS TO AIRÖLO, 8 hrs. (guide desirable to All Acqua, and necessary in the reverse direction). The bridle-path diverge by the chapel above the falls to the right from the path to the Gries Pass, and after 20 min. crosses the brook descending from the Basodines It then ascends to the right by the wall (leaving Kehrbächi below to the left), and mounts in steep zigzags to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) upper reach of the sequestered *Val Toggia*;  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., a bridge; 20 min., chalets *Im Moos*. (To the right the *Bocchetta di Val Maggia*, see below.) The small *Fisch-See*, well stocked with trout, lies on the right. By the *Alp Königin*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. farther, we recross the brook. In the highest part of the valley we pass another small lake on the right, and reach ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) the S. Giacomo Pass (7570'), the boundary between Italy and Switzerland (Canton Ticino). Below the pass on the N.E. side, stands the (20 min.) chapel of S. Giacomo (7370'), where the inhabitants of the neighbouring valleys assemble annually for worship on 25th July. In descending, we enjoy a beautiful view of the southern St. Gotthard Mts., the Kuhbodenhorn, Pizzo Rotondo, Pesciora, Lucendro, etc., and also, for a short time, of the Finsteraarhorn and Fiescherhörner. Farther on (keeping to the left at the first chalet) we descend through a growth of rhododendrons and larch-wood into the valley, where we cross two brooks, and then the Ticino, and reach the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Hospice all' Acqua* (p. 304). Thence to Airolo, see p. 304.

FROM THE TOSA FALLS TO BIGNASCO, 9 hrs., with guide, a fine route. By the *Fisch-See* (see above) we diverge to the right from the S. Giacomo path and ascend over débris and rock to the *Bocchetta di Val Maggia* (8710'), between the (r.) *Kastelhorn* and the (l.) *Marchhorn*; then descend through the *Val Fiorina* (with the snowy *Basodine* on the right, see above) to the *Alp Robiei*, and through the picturesque *Val Bavona* to *Bignasco* (p. 433).

Below the Tosa Falls begins the **Val Formazza**, or *Pommat Valley*, containing the villages of ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Fruthwald* (*Canza*, 4755'), (10 min.) *Gurf* (*Grovella*, 4475'), ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Zum Steg* (*Al Ponte*, 4200'), with the town-hall and archives of the valley, ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Pommat* (*San Michele*, 4210'), and ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Andermatten* (*Alla Chiesa*, 4050'), with the church of the valley. Below ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Staffelwald* (*Fracchie*) the path enters a grand \*Defile, in which it crosses the Tosa twice. At ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Unterwald* (*Foppiano*; 3075'; new Inn), the last village where German is spoken, the carriage-road begins (vehicles not always to be had; see p. 308).

From the Val Formazza over the *Albrun Pass* to *Fiesch* in the Valais, see p. 307. — To the **VAL MAGGIA** (p. 433), toilsome, and deficient in attraction (from Andermatten to Cevio 8 hrs., not without guide): from *Staffelwald* a steep ascent of 3 hrs. over the *Staffelalp* to the *Criner Furka* (7925', fine view); descent of  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to *Bosco* and ( $\frac{3}{2}$  hrs.) *Cevio* (p. 433).

The **CARRIAGE ROAD** follows the right bank to (1 M.) *Rivasco* (2790'; Inn) and (1 M.) *Passo* (2630'). The valley of the Tosa, called **\*Val Antigorio** below this point, is one of the most beautiful on the S. side of the Alps, and enlivened with waterfalls.  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *S. Rocco* (Alb. del Sole, good Asti wine);  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. *Premia* (2620'); *Agnello*). At ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Baceno* (2245'; \**Alb. Devero*, moderate;

*Agnello*, well spoken of), at the mouth of the *Val Devero*, a bold bridge spans the deep gorge of the *Devero*. (From Baceno to *Fiesch* over the *Albrun Pass* or the *Kriegalp Pass*, see p. 307.) To the W. rises *Monte Cistella* (9450').

The Italian custom-house is at (3 M.) *Crodo* (1650'; Inn), below which is (1 M.) a rustic bath-house. Then by *Rencio* and the finely situated *Ojra* ('il Giardino dell' Ossola') to (6 M.) *Crevoła* on the Simplon route, and (3½ M.) —

21 M. *Domodossola*, see p. 303.

### 83. The S. Valleys of the Valais between Sion and Turtmann.

(*Val d'Hérens*, *Val d'Anniviers*, *Turtmann Valley*).

*Comp. Maps*, pp. 296, 288 and 320.

Good walkers on their way from the Lake of Geneva to *Zermatt* (R. 84) may avoid the Rhone Valley and reach their destination by an interesting mountain-route in 4-5 days. 1st day. By rail to Sion, and walk through the *Val d'Hérens* to *Evolena*, 16 M. — 2nd day. Over the *Col de Torrent* to *St. Luc* in the *Val d'Anniviers*, 8-9 hrs. — 3rd day. Ascend the *Bella Tola*, and cross the *Pas du Bœuf* or the *Meiden Pass* to *Gruben* in the *Turtmann Valley*, 8½ hrs. — 4th day. Over the *Augstbord Pass* to *St. Niklaus* in the *Visp Valley*, 7 hrs. (or, including the *Schwarzhorn*, 8½ hrs.), and thence to *Zermatt* by rail.

#### i. From Sion through the Val d'Hérens to Evolena, and over the Col de Torrent to the Val d'Anniviers.

To *Evolena* (15½ M.), a post-vehicle with 2-3 seats runs daily at 6 a.m. in 5¾ hrs. (6 fr. 40 c.; surplus passengers are sent on in open one-horse carriages), returning at 1.40 in 3¼ hours. One-horse carr. from Sion to *Evolena*, 20-25 fr. (carriages from the hotel at *Evolena* are usually waiting at the station). — From *Evolena* over the *Col de Torrent* to *Vissoye* a bridle-path in 8-9 hrs. (guide 12 fr., unnecessary for experts). Horse to *Vissoye* 24, to *St. Luc* 26 fr.

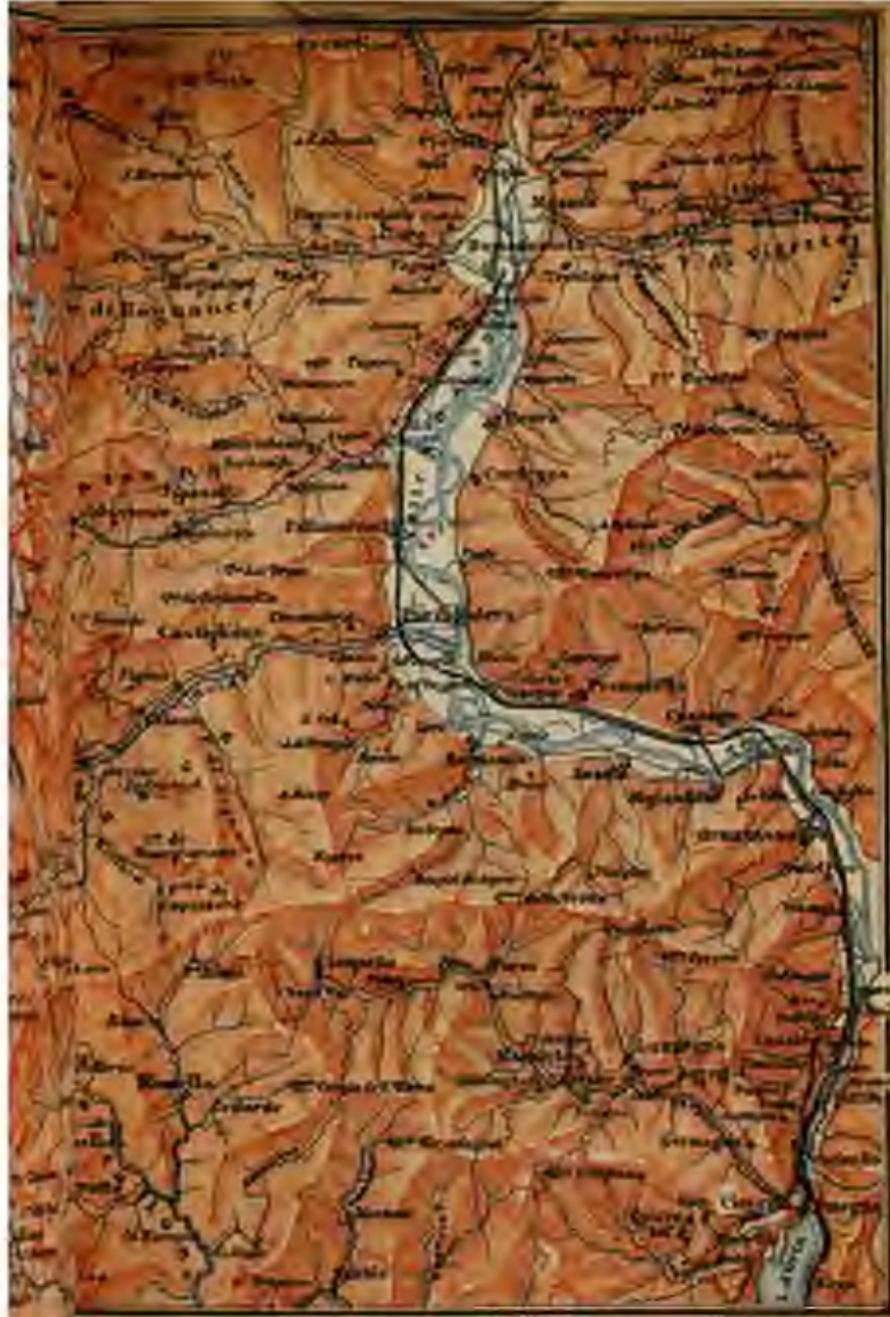
*Sion*, p. 296. The road to *Evolena* leads from the Rhone bridge (1625') straight to the (½ M.) foot of the mountain, which it ascends in long windings. (Short-cut by the old bridle-path.) *Bramois* or *Brämis* lies to the left below, and *St. Léonard* (p. 296) at the mouth of the gorges descending from the *Rawyl*. Near the old cemetery chapel of (4½ M.) *Vex* (3140'; rustic Inn) we obtain a view of the head of the valley, first of the *Dents de Veisivi* and the *Pic d'Arzinol*, and then of the great *Ferpècle Glacier*, commanded by the round summit of the *Tête Blanche*, to the left of which are the *Dent Blanche* and the *Dent d'Hérens*. The cultivation of maize, vines, chestnuts, and walnuts extends as far as *Vex*.

A bridle-path ascends from *Vex* to the right, by *Presse* and *Les Agettes* to the (1 hr.) *Mayens de Sion* or *Mayenberg* (1297'; Pens. des Mayens, 6 fr.), a summer resort of the Sionese, in a beautiful and healthy situation, commanding a magnificent view of the entire chain of the Bernese Alps. Hence to *Hérémence*, 3,4 hr.

The road, nearly level, skirts the W. slope, high above the *Borgne*. The valley divides, 2½ M. farther up. The W. branch is







Waggon à Vapeur, Leipzig



The *Val d'Hérémence* (see below), and the E. the *Val d'Hérens* (*Eringer Thal*). The road passes the large village of *Hérémence* on the hill to the right, and near *Sauterot* (3050') crosses the *Dixenze*, which descends from the *Val d'Hérémence*. It then penetrates the remains of the terminal moraine of that valley by means of two tunnels. Near the second, where the road re-enters the *Val d'Hérens*, are a number of \**Pyramids* of earth, each covered with a stone, which belong to the old moraine and are not unlike 'glacier-tables'.

*Val d'Hérémence* (the upper part *Vallée des Dix*). A cart-track leads from *Vex* (p. 310) to (1 hr.) *Hérémence* (4055'; accom. at the curé's); thence a bridle-path by the hamlets of *Ayer*, *Prolin*, *Cerise*, and *Mars* to the (3 hrs.) *Mayens de Prazlong* (5275'), at the W. base of the *Pic d'Arzinol* (see below; over the *Col de la Meina* to *Evolena*, 4 hrs.). Farther on, we pass the *Méribé Alp* (1.) and ascend a ravine to the upper part of the valley, called *La Barma*, with the Alp of that name on the right (8095'; thence over the *Col du Crêt* to *Fionney*, see p. 293). Passing the chalets of *Lautaret*, we next reach (3 hrs.) the *Seilon Alp* (7455'), opposite which, on the left bank of the *Dixenze*, is the *Liappey Alp* (7630'; good quarters). From *Liappey* over the *Col de Riedmatten* or the *Pas de Chères* to *Arolla* (*Evolena*), see p. 313; *Cols de Vasevay*, *de Seilon*, *du Mont Rouge*, and *de Breney* to the *Val de Bagnes*, see p. 294. The \**Pigno d'Arolla* (12,470') is best ascended from this point over the *Glacier de Durand* and the *Col de Breney* (comp. p. 312).

We next reach (2½ M.) *Euseigne* (wine at the post-station), prettily situated. High above, on the opposite bank, is the church of *St. Martin*. Beyond (2½ M.) the hamlet of *La Luette* (3345') the road crosses the *Borgne* by a bold bridge. (Near the *Chalets de Praz-Jean*, higher up, is the old bridge of the bridle-path.) We ascend on the right bank below the small chapel of *La Garde*, to (6 M.) —

*Evolena* (4520'; \**Hôt. de la Dent Blanche*, R., L., & A. 3½, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. 7-8 fr.; Gr.-*Hôt. d'Evolène*, new, connected with the *Arolla* Hotel; Engl. Ch. Service in summer), the capital of the valley, lying picturesquely in a broad green dale flanked with pine-clad rocks. On the E. rises the *Sasseneire*, on the W. the *Mont de l'Etoile* and *Pic d'Arzinol*. Looking up the valley we see the *Dents de Veisivi*. On the left, high above, are the snow-fields of the *Ferpècle Glacier* and the huge *Dent Blanche*; to the N., beyond the Rhone valley, the large *Zanfleuron Glacier*.

**EXCURSIONS.** (Guides: *Jean et Pierre Maître*, *Pierre* and *Jean Beytrison*, *M. Méttrailler*, *M. Gaspoz*, *J. Vuigner*, *M. Pralong*, *M. Chevrier*, and *Ant. Bovier*.) — *Arolla* and *Ferpècle*, see pp. 312, 313. — On the E. side of the valley: to the S., to *Villa*, *La Sage*, and *Forclaz* (p. 313), all with fine views (3½-4 hr.), to the N. to (1½ hr.) *Volovron* (5790'). — \**Sasseneire* (10,690'; guide 6 fr.), by the *Col de Torrent*, 5 hrs., see p. 315. The view from the *Couronne de Bréonna* (10,380'; guide 7 fr.), farther to the S., is similar. — *Becs de Bosson* (10,368'; guide 7 fr.), 6 hrs., see p. 315.

W. side: The *Alpe de Niva* (6625'), 2 hrs., affords an admirable survey of *Ferpècle* and *Arolla*. — The \**Pic d'Arzinol* (9845'; guide 6 fr.), ascended by the *Col de la Meina* (bridle-path thus far) in 4½ hrs., is very interesting and not difficult. Below *Evolena* we cross the *Borgne* and ascend to the left (avoiding the path to the right to *Lanna*, ½ hr.), through wood, and past the 'Glacière Naturelle', a cleft in the rock filled with ice. We cross (1½ hr.) the *Merdesson*, the discharge of the *Glacier de Vonasson*, ascend pastures to the (2 hrs.) *Col de la Meina* or *Col de Méribé* (8878'; thence to *Prazlong* in the *Val d'Hérémence*, 5 hrs. from *Evolena*, see above), and

mount a rocky arête to the right to the top (1 hr.). Magnificent panorama, especially towards the S. (Mont Blanc, Aiguille Verte, Grand Combin, Mont Velan, Matterhorn, Weisshorn), and of the Bernese Alps to the N. Descent 2½ hrs. — *Mont de l'Etoile* (11,065'; guide 6 fr.), by the Alps *Niva* and *Creta* in 6 hrs., repaying, but for adepts only; so also the *Pointe de Vouasson* (11,470'; guide 10 fr.), 6-7 hrs., whence we may descend the *Glacier des Aiguilles Rouges* to the *Alp Lucel* (see below) and Arolla.

The Val d'Hérens divides at *Haudères* (4747'), 1 hr. S. of Evolena. To the W. is the *Combe d'Arolla*; the E. branch, terminated by the *Glacier de Ferpècle*, retains the name of the main valley.

(a.) \**Combe d'Arolla*. The bridle-path (from Evolena to Arolla 3½ hrs.; horse or mule 8, there and back 10 fr.) crosses the Ferpècle at Haudères, turns to the right, and crosses the Borgne to *Pralovin*. It then ascends the W. slope of the valley, overlooking the wild ravine, and through wood to the (1 hr.) *Chapel of St. Barthélemy* (5960'), by a huge rock. We next ascend gradually, following the telegraph poles, past the (10 min.) chalets of *Gouille*, *Satarma*, *Praz Mousse*, and *La Montaz*, to the (1½ hr.) *Mayens d'Arolla* (6570'; *Hôt. du Mont Collon*, pens. 7-8 fr.; Eng. Ch. Service in summer), amid stone-pines ('Arolla' or 'Alpine cedar'), splendidly situated opposite the grand pyramid of *Mont Collon* (11,857'), at the base of which the *Glaciers d'Arolla* (r.) and *de Vuibez* (l.) unite. To the right rise the rocks of the *Serra de Vuibez* (10,150') and the snow-clad *Pigno d'Arolla* (12,470'), and close to the inn is the old moraine of the *Glacier de Zigiorenove*.

EXCURSIONS (guides, see p. 311; also *Jos. Quinodoz* of Arolla). To the *Lac Bleu de Lucel*, a pleasant walk, 1½ hr. (or from Evolena 3 hrs.; without guide). At *Satarma*, 2½ M. from Arolla (see above), a steep path ascends to the left (N.W.) to the chalets of *Lucel* (6820'), a little beyond which is the clear pale-blue lake, fed by a brook falling from the rocks. Beautiful view of Mt. Collon; to the W. tower the *Aiguilles Rouges* (11,975'); to the left is the *Cascade des Ignes*, descending from the *Glacier des Ignes*.

The *Mont Collon* (11,857'; guide 50 fr.), best ascended from the W. side (*Col de Chermontane*), is only fit for adepts with steady heads; so also the *Évêque* (12,265'; guide 50 fr.), rising to the S. of Mt. Collon. — The *Pigno d'Arolla* (12,470'; guide 25 fr.) is ascended by the *Glacier de Pièce* in 6-7 hrs.; very grand and not difficult; comp. pp. 293, 311. — The *Petite Dent* (10,465'; guide 15 fr.), one of the *Dents de Veisivi*, is ascended without difficulty via the *Alp Zarmine*. The *Grande Dent* (11,240'; 20 fr.) is more difficult. Between the *Petite* and *Grande Dent* the *Col de Zarmine* (10,045'), not easy, leads from Arolla to Ferpècle. — The *Aiguille de la Za* (12,050'; 30 fr.), the *Dent Ferroc* (12,073'; 35 fr.), and the *Dent des Bouquetins* (12,625'; 40 fr.) involve difficult climbing.

PASSES. To VALPELLINA OVER THE COL DE COLLON, a grand route and not difficult (7-8 hrs. from Arolla to Pra-Rayé, two guides, 30 fr. each). We ascend the *Glacier d'Arolla*, skirting the E. base of the almost perpendicular rocks of Mt. Collon, remarkable for their echoes, to the snow-basin of *Za-de-Zan* and the (4 hrs.) summit of the *Col de Collon* (10,270'), to the S.E. of the *Évêque* (see above). View grand, but not extensive. Descent over the *Glacier de Collon* to the profound *Combe d'Oren* and (3 hrs.) *Pra-Rayé* (6540'; small Inn, 6 beds), and in 3 hrs. more (bridle-path) to *Bionaz* (5248'), and thence via (1 hr.) *Oyace* (4490') to (1½ hr.) *Valpelline* (p. 295). (Passes from the Valpellina to the Val St. Barthélémy, see p. 285.) Those who cross in the reverse direction should bring their guides with them; good guides not easily found at Aosta, but a peasant who knows the pass may be found at *Bionaz* (Bapt. Baraillon, among others). From Pra-Rayé to the Col 3½-4, descent

to Arolla 2½-3 hrs. — From the basin of *Za-de-Zan* (see above) we may ascend to the left to the *Col de Za-de-Zan* (11,660'), between *Mont Brûlé* (11,880') and the *Col du Mont Brûlé* (see below); descent, steep and difficult, to the *Glacier de Za-de-Zan* (p. 285) and *Pra-Rayé*.

To THE VAL D'HÉREMENCE from Arolla there are two passes close together: the *Col de Riedmatten* (9567'; 4 hrs. to Liaphey), and to the S. of it the *Pass de Chèvres* (9355'; 3¼ hrs. from Arolla; rather more difficult). From the latter we descend steep rocks and over the *Glacier de Durand* or *Seilon* (beware of numerous concealed crevasses) to the (4½ hrs.) chalets of *Seilon* (7455'), opposite *Liaphey* (p. 311). (The Riedmatten route descends the rocks and grass-slopes on the right side of the glacier.) Then down the *Vallée des Dix* to (4½ hrs.) *Hérémence*, see p. 311. — Or, from the *Durand* or *Seilon* Glacier (see below) we may ascend to the *Col de Seilon* (10,665'; 4½-5 hrs. from Arolla; p. 294) and thence either descend the *Glacier de Giétroz* to (2½ hrs.) *Mauvoisin* (p. 294), or cross the *Col du Mont Rouge* (10,960') and descend the *Glacier de Lyrerose* to (3½ hrs.) *Chanrion* (p. 294, guide 25 fr.).

To THE VAL DE BAGNES OVER THE COL DE CHERMONTANE, 11 hrs., a long and fatiguing glacier-route (guide 25 fr.). We ascend over the moraine, the lower end of the *Glacier de Zigiorenove*, and the *Glacier de Pièce* or *Torgnon* to a snowy saddle (10,235') on the W. side of the *Serra de Vuibez*, and thence by the *Glacier de Vuibez* to the *Col de Chermontane* (10,120'), between the *Petit Mt. Collon* (11,630') and the *Pigno d'Arolla* (p. 312). Striking view of the *Mont Collon*, the *Dents* with the *Aiguille de Za*, the *Dent Blanche*, and to the N. the Bernese Alps. Descent across the vast snow-fields of the *Glacier d'Otemma* to *Chanrion* (p. 294). — Longer, but far more striking, is the route to Chermontane over the *Col de l'Evêque* (11,485'; 13 hrs.; guide 30 fr.). Route over the *Glacier d'Arolla* to the *Col de Collon*, see above; here we ascend to the right to the *Col de l'Evêque*, (11,180'), lying S.W. of the *Evêque* (p. 312), cross a snow-arête between the (l.) *Sengla* (12,155') and the (r.) *Petit Mont Collon* (see above) to the *Glacier d'Otemma*, and descend as above to Chanrion.

To ZERMATT OVER THE COL DE BERTOL, 11-12 hrs., fatiguing but repaying (guide 30 fr.). We traverse the *Glacier d'Arolla* to the *Plan de Bertol*, and ascend rocks and the steep *Glacier de Bertol* to the *Col de Bertol* (10,925'), between two of the *Dents de Bertol* (11,505' and 11,145'). We then cross the vast snow-fields of the *Glaciers du Mont Miné* and *de Ferrière*, past the *Tête Blanche* (which takes 1¼ hr. more to ascend; see below), to the *Col d'Hérens* and the *Stockje* (p. 314); thence to *Zermatt*, 3½-4 hrs. — OVER THE COL DU MONT BRÛLÉ AND THE COL DE VALPELLINE, another grand route, 12-13 hrs. (guide 30 fr.). We follow the *Col de Collon* route to the basin of *Za-de-Zan*, ascend steeply to the left to the *Col du Mont Brûlé* (10,900'), cross the crevassed upper *Za-de-Zan Glacier* (passing on the left the *Dents* and *Col des Bouquetins*, p. 314), and mount laboriously to the *Col de Valpelline* (11,685'), on the S. side of the *Tête Blanche* (12,300'; ascended from the col in ¾ hr.; splendid view; p. 314). Then down the *Stock Glacier* to the *Stockje* (see p. 314).

(b.) \***Ferpècle.** (Bridle-path, 2½ hrs. from *Evolena* to the inn; horse or mule 8, there and back 10 fr.) At (1 hr.) *Haudères*, by the third house before the bridge (p. 312), we diverge to the left, ascend gradually, and then more rapidly, passing four, and shortly beyond them six chalets. Beyond the next ridge we ascend to the left to (¾ hr.) *Sepey* (5580'), where the bridle-path from *Evolena* via *La Sage* and *Forclaz* (see p. 311; ¼ hr. longer, but finer) joins ours on the left. The imposing head of the valley (*Glacier de Ferrière* and *Dent Blanche*) is now revealed, the view being finest from the chalets of *Prazfleuri*, the second group beyond *Sepey*. Then through wood to (¾ hr.) the chalets of *Salay* or *Ferpècle* (5910'; \*Hôt. du Col

d'Hérens, plain, R., L., & A. 2½-3, B. 1½, lunch 2½, D. 3 fr.; post and telegraph office), splendidly situated opposite the *Mont Miné* and *Ferpècle Glaciers*.

Just beyond the hotel a narrow path ascends to the left through larch-wood and over débris and pastures to the (1½ hr.) *Alp Bricolla* (7960'), a strikingly grand point of view. At our feet lies the huge *Ferpècle Glacier*, overtopped by the snow-clad *Wandfluh*, while to the left rise the huge *Dent Blanche* and the *Grand-Cornier*. To the right, separated from the *Ferpècle Glacier* by the *Mont Miné*, is the *Glacier du Mont Miné*, with the *Dents de Bertol*, *Aiguille de la Za*, and *Dents de Veisivi*. Milk may be obtained at the chalets.

**ASCENTS.** *Dent Blanche* (14,320'), very difficult (10-14 hrs. from *Ferpècle*; guide 70 fr.). The night is usually spent below the rocks on the right side of the *Glacier de la Dent Blanche*; hence to the top 6-8 hrs. The ascent from the *Stockje* (see p. 327) is longer and much more fatiguing. — *Grand Cornier* (13,022'), from *Ferpècle* by the *Col de la Pointe de Bricolla* (see below) in 7-8 hrs., toilsome, but without danger (guide 30 fr.).

**PASSES.** To **ZINAL OVER THE COL DU GRAND-CORNIER**, 10-11 hrs., not very difficult (guide 30 fr.). Beyond (1½ hr.) *Bricolla* (see above) we turn to the E. to the *Glacier de la Dent Blanche*, and ascend it rapidly to the (3½ hrs.) *Col du Grand-Cornier* or de la *Dent Blanche* (11,625'), between the *Dent Blanche* and the *Grand Cornier*. We descend an arête to the right and snow-slopes, passing the *Roc Noir*, to the (2½ hrs.) *Mountet Club Hut* (p. 317), and over the *Durand (Zinal) Glacier* to (3 hrs.) *Zinal* (p. 316). — **OVER THE COL DE LA POINTE DE BRICOLLA**, 10 hrs. to *Zinal* (guide 35 fr.), rather fatiguing. From *Bricolla* (see above) we ascend to the N.E. across the *Glacier de Bricolla* and over steep rocks, partly covered with ice, to the (3½ hrs.) *Col de la Pointe de Bricolla* (about 10,170'; splendid view), immediately to the E. of the *Pointe de Bricolla* (12,015'). We descend across the *Glacier de Moiry*, and by the *Col de l'Allée* and the *Alp de l'Allée* to (5 hrs.) *Zinal*. With this excursion may be easily combined the ascents of the *Pte. de Bricolla*, the *Bouquetin* (11,480'), and the *Pigne de l'Allée* (11,170'). — Over the *Col de Couronne* (*Col du Zaté* or *Col de Bréonna*) and the *Col de l'Allée*, see p. 317.

To **ZERMATT OVER THE COL D'HÉRENS**, 11 hrs., fatiguing (guide 30 fr.). From *Bricolla* in ¾ hr. to the *Ferpècle Glacier*, which we ascend, at first steeply, to the (3 hrs.) *Col d'Hérens* (11,415'), between the *Wandfluh* and the *Tête Blanche* (12,300'; easily ascended from the pass in ¾ hr.; grand view; we may descend to the *Col de Valpelline*, and regain the *Zermatt* route at the *Stockje*; this adds 1½-1½ hr. to the route; see above, *Col de Valpelline*). To the E. towers the overwhelming *Matterhorn*. From the pass we descend steep rocks and the crevassed *Stock Glacier* to the (1 hr.) *Stockje* (9052'), a rocky island at the head of the *Zmutt Glacier*, between the *Stock Glacier* (left) and the *Tiefenmatten Glacier* (right). The club-hut was destroyed in 1891 and is being rebuilt. We descend the stone-covered *Zmutt Glacier*, and at length regain a firm footing at the (3 hrs.) *Staffelalp* (p. 325). Thence to *Zermatt* 1½ hr.

To **PRA-RAYÉ OVER THE COL DES BOUQUETINS** (10-11 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), also fatiguing. We either follow the *Col d'Hérens* route (see above), or ascend the left moraine, past *Mont Miné*, to the upper *Ferpècle Glacier*, and mount to the right to the *Col des Bouquetins* (11,215'), to the E. of the *Dent des Bouquetins* (12,625'). Descent over the *Glacier de Za-de-Zan* to *Pra-Rayé* (p. 313).

**FROM EVOLENA TO VISSOYE OVER THE COL DE TORRENT**, bridle-path, 8-9 hrs. (guide 12 fr., unnecessary for experts; horse 24 fr.). Halfway between *Evolena* and *Haudères*, by a tall wooden cross, we ascend to the left to *La Sage* and *Villa* (to which a short-cut

ascends 20 min. S. of Evolena, to the left, through a steep gorge). We ascend the *Alp Cotter* in long zigzags, and then across slate-débris, to the (4 hrs.) \**Col de Torrent* (9595'), on the S. side of the *Sasseneire* (see below), commanding a splendid view of the Val d'Hérens and the grand mountains encircling its upper end (from right to left: Pointe de Vouasson, Aiguilles Rouges, Mt. Pleureur, Mt. Blanc de Seilon, Serpentine, Pigno d'Arolla, Petites and Grandes Dents, Dents de Bertol, Mont Miné, Tête Blanche, etc.).

The \**Sasseneire* (10,690'), 1 hr. from the col (guide desirable), affords a magnificent panorama: to the N., the Jura appears like a blue line beyond the *Col de Cheville* (p. 244); to the S. the attention is chiefly arrested by the *Dent Blanche* (p. 314).

To the N. of the *Sasseneire* another bridle-path (easy and attractive) crosses the *Fas de Lona* (8925') to the Val d'Anniviers (from the Chalets de Praz Jean to Grimence 8 hrs.; guide 12 fr.). The *Becs de Bosson* (10,370'; superb view) may be ascended from the pass in 2 hrs.

The path descends in long windings, passing the N. side of the little *Lac de Zozanne* (8870'), in full view of the lofty range between the Anniviers and Zermatt valleys (Gabelhorn, Trifthorn, Rothhorn, Weisshorn, Brunnegghorn, Diablous), to the *Torrent-Alp* (7940') and the (1½ hr.) *Alp Zatelet-Praz* (7085'), in the *Val de Moiry* or *de Torrent* the W. branch of the Val d'Anniviers, watered by the *Navigenze*. The valley is grandly terminated by the *Glacier de Moiry*, overshadowed by the (r.) *Couronne de Bréonna*, Za de l'Ano, Pointe de Bricolla, Grand Cornier, Dent Blanche, (l.) *Pigne de l'Allée*, and the black slaty cone of the *Garde de Bordon*.

*Zinal* (p. 316) may be reached from this point in 3½ hrs. by remounting the E. slope of the valley and crossing the *Col de Sorebois* (8970'). From the \**Corne de Sorebois* (9210'), 20 min. to the N. of the pass, we obtain a splendid view of the Weisshorn, Rothhorn, Gabelhorn, Grand Cornier, Dent Blanche, etc. Descent by an easy path, or (shorter, with guide) direct through wood to *Zinal*. — To *Zinal* over the *Col de l'Allée* and to *Evolena* over the *Col de Couronne* or the *Col de Bréonna*, see p. 317.

Beyond the Alp we traverse a level and monotonous valley and descend a rocky defile to (1½ hr.) *Grimence*, or *Gremenz* (5015'), a large village. Thence via *St. Jean* to (1 hr.) a bridge over the *Navigenze* (3898'), and to (¼ hr.) *Vissaye* (see p. 316).

## ii. From Sierre through the Val d'Anniviers to Zinal.

To *Vissaye* (11 M.) a tolerable road; horse 10, one-horse carr. 12 fr.; thence mule-path to (6½ M.) *Zinal*.

*Sierre*, p. 296. We follow the road to the E. to the (1¼ M.) *Rhone Bridge* (1775'), ½ M. beyond which the road to the Val Anniviers diverges to the right and ascends rapidly through wood. Below, to the right, lies *Chippis*, at the influx of the *Navigenze* into the Rhone. After an ascent of 2½ M. we enter the *Val d'Anniviers* (Ger. *Einfischthal* or *Eiswischthal*; 3050'), with the deep and inaccessible gorge of the *Navigenze* to the right. To the S. the beautiful snow-mountains enclosing the valley, the Rothhorn, Trifthorn, Besso, Dent Blanche, etc., are gradually revealed. Beyond (1¼ M.) *Niouc* (Cantine des Alpes), the road is carried by means of galle-

ries across a wild ravine, descending from the left; and immediately before the hamlet of *Barnes* we cross a similar ravine.

A direct route to Niouc for walkers diverges to the right beyond the station of Sierre, passes under the railway embankment, and crosses a hill to the new Rhone bridge and (20 min.) *Chippis*. Beyond the second house we turn to the left and cross the *Navigenze*; then, leaving the church to the left, a narrow path following the telegraph-wires, frequently crossing the road, and at length uniting with it, leads us to ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Niouc*.

A footpath, diverging to the left beyond the first gorge (see above) leads from Niouc by *Sussillon* (4545') in 3 hrs. to the lofty village of *Chandolin* (6340'), whence a good path through pine-forest, with beautiful views of the Val d'Anniviers, the Rhone Valley, and the Bernese Alps, descends to St. Luc in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. — The *Illhorn* (8935'), which overlooks the *Illgraben* (p. 297), the Rhone Valley, and the Bernese and Valaisian Alps, is ascended without difficulty from Chandolin in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.

To the right below the road ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  M.) is the prettily situated village of *Fang*. (Travellers bound for St. Luc must beyond the saw-mill, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. before Fang, take the bridle-path to the left, ascending gradually to St. Luc in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; see p. 318.) The road follows the valley, passing several small ravines. On the opposite slope lies *Painsec*. Then (3 M.) *Vissoye* (4000'; *Hôt.-Pens. d'Anniviers*, R.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 3 fr.), the capital of the valley, on a hill on the right bank of the *Navigenze*, with a handsome church.

About  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. above Vissoye (bridle-path, diverging to the left at the upper end of the village from the Zinal route beyond the bridge over the *Bella Tola* brook, and ascending generally through wood; guide unnecessary) is the \**Hôtel Weisshorn* (about 7550'; R., L., & A. 4, lunch  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 4, pens. 8-10 fr.), in an open situation on the *Tête du Mouton* or *Tête à l'Éta*, a spur of the *Rochers de Nava*, with splendid view and rich flora. Excursions may be made hence to the *Pointe de Nava* (9118;  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.); to the top of the *Tounot* (9975';  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.); to the *Lac de Tounot*; to the *Fas de la Forcetta* (p. 319;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.); to the *Meiden Pass* (p. 319; 2 hrs.); to the *Bella Tola* (p. 318;  $2\frac{3}{4}$  hrs.; guide convenient); and other points.

*St. Luc* (steep ascent of 1 hr. from Vissoye), see p. 318; thence to the *Hôtel Weisshorn*  $1\frac{1}{4}$ -2 hrs.

Beyond Vissoye the bridle-path leads towards a saw-mill (not to the left) to ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Mission*, at the mouth of the *Val de Moiry* (see p. 315), and (1 M.) *Ayer* (4775'), with deserted nickel-mines. (To St. Luc, see p. 318.) The path ascends a little, crosses a torrent, and traverses a stony wilderness, the scene of a landslip. It then ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) crosses the *Navigenze*, passes a chapel on the left bank, recrosses by the second bridge to the right bank, and reaches (2 M.) —

$6\frac{1}{4}$  M. *Zinal* (5505'; \**Hôt.-Pens. Durand*, R. & L.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 4, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Hôt. du Trikt*, R. 2, D.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. 5-6 fr., well spoken of; Eng. Ch. Service in summer). The valley ends towards the S., 1 hr. from Zinal, in the *Durand* or *Zinal Glacier*.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Elie Pâter* and the schoolmaster *Joachim*). The \**Alpe de l'Allée* (7180'), to the W., above the lower end of the glacier, 2 hrs. from Zinal, commands a noble survey of the head of the valley, of the mountains from the *Dent Blanche* to the *Weisshorn*, and of the glaciers of *Durand* and *Moming*, separated by the beautiful double-peaked pyramid of the *Lo Besso* (12,055'). The path may be found without a guide. Beyond the hotel we cross ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) to the left bank, and traverse pastures;  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., fragments of rock, where we ascend gradually; 20 min., a ravine with a

waterfall above; beyond the ravine we turn to the right, and 10 min. farther, right again (the more level path leads to the glacier), ascending in zigzags; 35 min., a stone chalet on the first mountain terrace. Then rather a steep ascent;  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., to the left; 10 min., chalet. Descent in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.

The \**Alpe d'Arpitetta* (7420'), opposite the last-mentioned, to the E., affords an even finer view, particularly of the Weisshorn, the Moming Glacier, and the Rothhorn. A still more imposing and complete view is commanded from the \**Roc de la Vache* (8485'), ascended from the Alp in 1 hr., or from Zinal direct via the *Alp Tracuit* in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (guide 5 fr.). By crossing the terminal moraine of the Durand glacier (with guide), the Alp de l'Allée and Arpitetta may be combined. — Good walkers, however, should not fail to extend the excursion up the Durand Glacier to the **Constantia** or **Mountet Club Hut** (9495'; *Inn*, well spoken of), at the S. base of the Besso (4 hrs. from Zinal; guide 6 fr.), overlooking the grand amphitheatre of the glacier, encircled by the Rothhorn, Trifthorn, Gabelhorn, Dent Blanche, Grand Cornier, and Bouquetin. The view is still grander from the *Roc Noir* (10,260'), rising from the ice opposite the Mountet, reached in 1 hr. from the club-hut (guide from Zinal 8 fr.).

**ASCENTS.** The *Corne de Sorebois* (9210'), 3 hrs., with guide (5 fr.), easy and attractive, see p. 315. A much finer mountain-view is obtained from the *Garde de Bordon* (10,880'), reached in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from the Corne de Sorebois via the arête, for adepts only (guide 8 fr.). The ascent direct from Zinal is very steep. — The *Pointe d'Arpitetta* (10,300'), from the Alp Arpitetta 3-4 hrs. (easy and repaying). — *Le Besso* (12,055'), rather steep and toilsome, for experts only (3-4 hrs. from the Mountet Club-hut; guide 20 fr.); view exceedingly grand. — *Pigne de l'Allée* (11,170'), from Zinal by the *Alp de l'Allée* in 6-7 hrs. (guide 15 fr.), and *Bouquetin* (11,430'), from Zinal over the *Col de l'Allée* and the *Glacier de Moiry* in 6-7 hrs. (20 fr.), both not very difficult. — *Diablos* (11,850'; 12 fr.), by the *Alp Tracuit* in 6 hrs., laborious. — The *Grand Cornier* (13,020'; 30 fr.) is best ascended from the plateau of névé below the *Col du Grand-Cornier* (p. 314), the last part difficult. — *Zinal-Rothhorn* or *Moming* (13,855'; 80 fr.), a difficult and hazardous climb (from the Mountet Club-hut over the W. flank in 6-7 hrs.). — *Ober-Gabelhorn* (13,365'; 60 fr.), by the W. arête, also very difficult. Comp. p. 327.

**PASSES.** To *EVOLENA* over the *Col de Sorebois* and *Col de Torrent*, see p. 315; by the *Col du Grand-Cornier* and the *Col de la Pointe de Bricolla* see p. 314; by the *Pas de Lona*, see p. 315. — OVER THE COL DE L'ALLÉE AND THE COL DE COURONNE, 10-11 hrs. (guide 15 fr.), trying, and for adepts only. From the Alp de l'Allée we ascend steep grassy and rocky slopes to the *Col de l'Allée* (10,485'). Descent to the *Glacier de Moiry*, and another steep ascent to the *Col de Couronne* (9895'), between the *Couronne de Bréonna* and the *Za de l'Ano*. Then a steep descent to *Ferpècle* (p. 313). — Instead of the *Col de Couronne* we may cross the *Col de Bréonna* (9575'), lying to the N., between the *Couronne de Bréonna* and the *Serra Neire*, or the *Col du Zaté* (9435'), between the *Serra Neire* and the *Pointe du Zaté* (both toilsome).

To *GRUBEN* in the Turtmann Valley over the *Pas de la Forcletta* or the *Col de Tracuit* (*des Diablos*), see p. 319.

To *ZERMATT* OVER THE TRIFTJOCH, 11-12 hrs., trying and difficult, for steady climbers only (guide 30 fr.). From the (4½ hrs.) *Constantia Hut* (see above) we traverse the *Durand Glacier* towards the E. to the (¾ hr.) foot of the precipitous rocks of the *Trifthorn* (12,280'), and clamber up at first by a ladder, with the aid of a rope, and then along narrow ledges of rock and through perpendicular couloirs. The (1½ hr.) *Triftjoch* (11,615'), between the *Trifthorn* and the *Ober-Gabelhorn* (13,365'), affords a striking view of Monte Rosa and the *Mischabel*. Then down the *Trift Glacier* and its huge moraine to (4 hrs.) *Zermatt* (p. 321).

To *ZERMATT* OVER THE COL DURAND, 13-14 hrs. (guide 35 fr.). From the *Constantia Club-hut* we ascend towards the S., passing the *Roc Noir* (see above), at first gradually, but soon rapidly, and in some years with difficulty, to the (4 hrs.) *Col Durand* (11,400'), between the *Mont Durand* (*Arbenhorn*, 12,284') and the *Pointe de Zinal* (12,487'), where we obtain a most

striking view of the Matterhorn towering opposite. Descent not direct over the *Hohwäng Glacier* to the *Zmutt Glacier*, as the lower part of the former is full of crevasses, but to the left, along the rocks of the *Ebihorn* (11,968'), to (3½-4 hrs.) *Zmutt* (p. 325) and (1 hr.) *Zermatt* (p. 321).

To Zermatt over the *Moming Pass* (12,445'), between the *Rothhorn* and *Schallihorn* (14 hrs.; guide 40 fr.), and to Randa over the *Schallijoch* (12,305'), between the *Schallihorn* and *Weisshorn* (14 hrs.; 35 fr.), both difficult and toilsome.

FROM ZINAL TO ST. LUC (3¼ hrs.). We return to (5 M.) *Ayer* (p. 316), ascend to the right, and skirt the hill-side, traversing pastures and wood (guide desirable, 5 fr.; or enquiry may be made at *Ayer*). — From Zinal to the *Hotel Weisshorn* (p. 316) direct in 4 hrs. (guide desirable).

### iii. St. Luc; Bella Tola; over the Pas du Bœuf (or the Meiden Pass) into the Turtmann Valley, and over the Augstbord Pass to the Valley of the Visp.

Road from Sierre to Vissoye (11 M.); ascent thence to St. Luc, 1 hr. (from Sierre direct to St. Luc 5 hrs., horse 10 fr.; comp. p. 316). Luggage under 10 lbs. may be sent by post. Ascent of the *Bella Tola* from St. Luc 3½ hrs.; from the *Bella Tola* to Gruben over the *Pas du Bœuf* in 4½, or the *Meiden Pass* in 3½-4 hrs. (guide 10, horse 16 fr.). From Gruben over the *Augstbord Pass* to St. Niklaus 7 (or including the *Schwarzhorn* 8½) hrs. (guide 12, horse 30 fr.).

**St. Luc** (5495'; \**Hôt.-Pens. de la Bella Tola*, R. & L. 2-3, D. 4 fr.; Engl. Ch. Service in summer), lying on a steep slope, amid pastures and fields, commands a superb view of the *Val d'Anniviers* and the snow-mountains at its head (*Schallhorn*, *Lo Besso*, *Ober-Gabelhorn*, *Mont Durand*, *Matterhorn*, and *Pointe de Zinal*).

The \***Bella Tola** (9760'; 3½ hrs.; guide 6 fr., advisable; horse 8 fr.), an admirable and favourite point of view, is the N.W. peak of a group of mountains enclosing the large crater-like basin of the *Bella Tola Glacier* on the S. side. From the hotel we proceed to the church, immediately beyond which we turn to the left; 1 min. more again to the left (the path straight on leads to the *Hotel Weisshorn*, see p. 316); 40 min., ascend to the left; 4 min., turn to the right; 10 min., ascend in zigzags, then through wood and across two brooks to (40 min.) a white hut known as the 'Chalet Blanc'. Then to the left over an old moraine; 5 min., to the right in a straight line for the centre of the *Bella Tola*; 1¼ hr. we reach its base and ascend in steep zigzags to (50 min.) a refuge-hut, and (left) to (15 min.) the summit. The N.W. peak, that usually ascended, is marked by a metal vane, but a path ascends the S.E. peak (10,138') also. The view embraces the whole of the Bernese and Valaisian Alps; opposite, to the N., the whole gorge of the *Dala* is visible, up to the *Gemmi*. The mountains to the S., from *Monte Leone* (p. 300) to *Mont Blanc*, are particularly grand. — From the *Hotel Weisshorn* to the *Bella Tola* (3 hrs.) see p. 316.

In order to reach the *Turtmann Valley* we descend from the *Bella Tola* to the S., and ascend to the left to the (1 hr.) **Pas du Bœuf** (9155'). In descending into the *Borterthal* we keep to the left, and in some seasons cross a patch of snow. At (1½ hr.) the chalets

of *Pletschen* the track divides: to the left to (2½ hrs.) *Turtmann* (p. 297), to the right to (2 hrs.) *Gruben* (see below).

The direct route from St. Luc to Gruben crosses the **Meiden Pass** (9155'; 5 hrs.; guide hardly needed). After 50 min. we cross the brook descending from the Bella Tola, then proceed straight on (passing in 6 min. a path diverging to the left to the Bella Tola) to the (1 hr.) *Alp Tounot* (to which we may ride). The path ascends pastures and then over rocky débris to (1½ hr.) the pass, to the N. of the *Tounot* (9975'), with a fine view of the Weisshorn, Brunnegghorn, Barrhörner, and the range between the Turtmann and Nicolai valleys. We descend past several small lakes (with the *Meidenhorn*, 9780', on the right) to the *Upper* and the *Lower Alp Meiden* (7615'; fine view of the great Turtmann Glacier, see below). Lastly a zigzag descent through larches and stone-pines, to the Alpine hamlet of (2 hrs.) *Gruben*, *Zmeiden*, or *Meiden* (5960'; \**Hôt Schwarzhorn*, plain), in the *Turtmann Valley*.

The Turtmann Valley ends to the S. in the magnificent **TURTSMANN OR BARR GLACIER**, imbedded between the *Diablons* (11,850'), *Weisshorn* (14,805'), *Brunnegghorn* (12,630'), and *Barrhorn* (11,920'). At its base lie the chalets of *Sennithum* (1½ hr. from Gruben). A difficult, but interesting route crosses this glacier and the **Col des Diablons**, or *de Tracuit* (10,675'), between the *Diablons* and the *Weisshorn*, to Zinal (9-10 hrs. from Gruben; guide 16 fr.).

**FROM GRUBEN TO ZINAL OVER THE PAS DE LA FORCLETTA**, 8 hrs., not difficult, and fairly interesting (guide 12 fr.). By the *Lower Blummattalp*, ½ hr. above Gruben, we ascend to the right through wood to the (1 hr.) *Upper Blummatt* (7680'), with a fine view of the Turtmann Glacier, Weisshorn, etc. Then past the chalets of the *Kaltberg*, and through a dreary valley to the (2½ hrs.) *Pas de la Forcletta* (9810'), between the (r.) *Roc de Budri* and the (l.) *Crête d'Omberenza*. Fine view of the Valaisian and Bernese Alps. Descent to the chalets of *Remoinze* (8505'), and over pastures; lastly through wood, either to the right to (3 hrs.) *Ayer*, or to the left to (4 hrs.) *Zinal* (p. 316).

**FROM GRUBEN TO TURTSMANN** (3½ hrs.). The bridle-path follows the right bank of the *Turtmannbach*, viâ *Tschafel* and *Niggeling*, to the (1½ hr.) *Vollensteig*, which carries the path to the left bank. Thence we proceed through the *Taubwald* or *Dubewald*, a pine-forest now much thinned. In the middle is a little white chapel with numerous votive tablets. At (1½ hr.) *Tumménen* (3200') we recross the stream, by the second bridge, then descend the steep left bank of the brook, with fine views of the Rhone Valley, to (½ hr.) *Turtmann* (p. 297).

From Gruben to St. Niklaus (7 hrs., with the Schwarzhorn 8½ hrs.; guide desirable, 12 or 15 fr.), a bridle-path ascends the steep E. slope of the valley and the *Gruben-Alp* to the (3 hrs.) **Augstbord Pass** (9490'), between the *Steinthalhorn* (10,213') on the S. and the *Schwarzhorn* (10,512') on the N., affording a fine view of the Fletschhorn, Simplon group, and Mischabel.

The \**Schwarzhorn* (10,512') is easily ascended in ¾-1 hr. from the pass. Superb view, finer than from the Bella Tola (p. 318): N., the Bernese Alps, from the Doldenhorn to the Finsteraarhorn; E., the St. Gotthard group, Alps of Ticino, Mts. Leone, Fletschhorn, Weissmies, and the imposing Mischabel; S., Monte Rosa, the Lyskamm, Brunnegghorn, Weisshorn, Dent Blanche, Diablons, etc.

The path descends over débris (bad for riding) into the *Augstbord Valley*. We may then either go to the right, skirting the Stein-

thalgrat, to *Jungen* (6490'); splendid view of the Vispthal from the church; to the left the Gassenried Glacier, Dom, and Grabenhorn, to the right the Brunnegghorn and Weisshorn; in the centre the Breithorn and Zwillinge), and descend to (3 hrs.) *St. Niklaus* (see p. 321).

From Gruben to *St. Niklaus* by the *Jung Pass* (9822'), farther S., interesting on the whole (6 hrs.; guide 12 fr.). — The *Barrjoch* (11,990'), *Brunneggjoch* (11,100'), and *Biesjoch* (11,644') are glacier-passes, fit for experts only, with able guides. The latter is very difficult, but by keeping up a nearly perpendicular rock gully on the Randa side, access is obtained to the great snow basin of the *Bies* Glacier by a route safe from falling stones.

*St. Niklaus*, and thence to *Zermatt*, see p. 321.

#### 84. From Visp to Zermatt.

*Comp. Maps, pp. 296, 310.*

22 M. RAILWAY in 2 hrs. 40 min. (2nd cl. 16, 3rd cl. 10 fr.). — The railway from Visp to Zermatt, opened in 1891, combines the adhesive and rack-and-pinion systems, and is worked by engines on Abt's system. The maximum gradient on the adhesive sections is 45 : 1000; on the rack-and-pinion sections 125 : 1000.

DISTANCES ON FOOT: from Visp to Zermatt 9 hrs. (*Stalden* 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., *St. Niklaus* 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; *Randa* 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  M., *Täsch* 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  M., *Zermatt* 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.). Bridle-path to *St. Niklaus*, carriage-road thence to *Zermatt*. — The route from Visp to *Zermatt* is easy and attractive, being varied with picturesque rock-scenery and waterfalls. At the entrance to the Vispthal appears the beautiful *Balfrinhorn* (12,475'), and beyond *Stalden* the huge *Weisshorn* (14,805') and the *Brunnegghorn* (12,630'). Near *St. Niklaus* the *Breithorn* (13,685') and the toothlike peak of the *Little Matterhorn* (12,750') come in sight. Beyond *St. Niklaus* the superb *Breithorn* is conspicuous nearly all the way to *Zermatt*. Lastly, near *Zermatt*, the *Great Matterhorn* (14,705') becomes visible. Besides these, many other peaks, with glaciers descending from them, are visible on both sides.

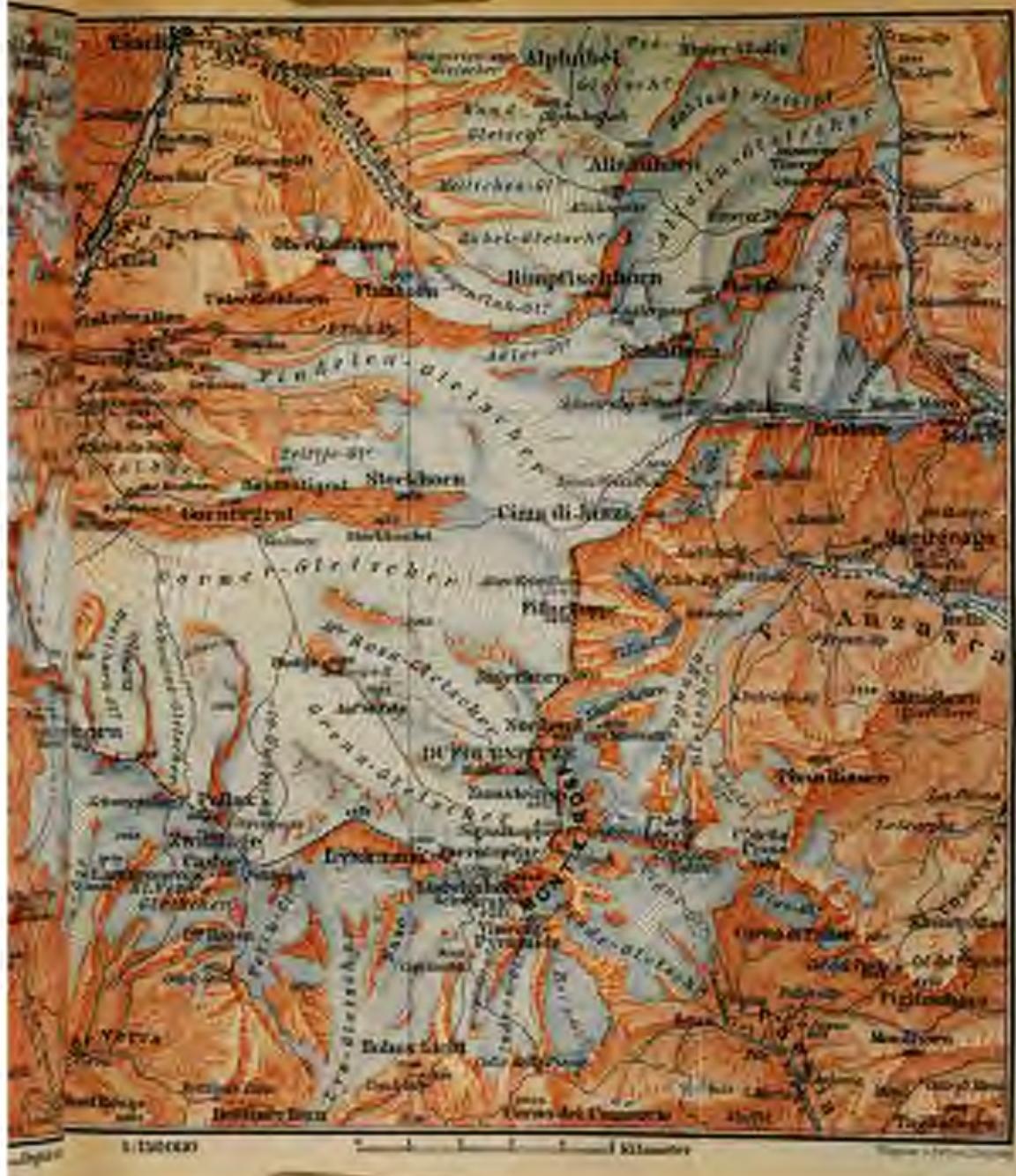
*Visp* (2155'), see p. 298. The railway makes a wide curve to the S. towards the rapid and turbid *Visp*, and gradually ascends on the right bank of the stream, which fills the entire breadth of the valley. The train passes under the *Neubrücke*, by which the bridle-path crosses to the left bank, then crosses the river by an iron bridge, 40 yds. long, and ascends (rack-and-pinion section, 1050 yds. in length; gradient 120-125 : 1000) to the (4 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) station of *Stalden* (2630'; *Buffet*), 2 min. S. of the village of the same name (2735'; *Hôt. Stalden*, R., L., & A. 3 fr.), situated in a very fertile region, on a mountain-spur, at the foot of which the *Saaser* and the *Gorner Visp* unite. The valley divides here. The vast group of the *Saasgrat*, the N.E. spur of the Monte Rosa mass, separates the *Nicolai Valley* from the *Saas Valley*. The culture of the vine extends about 2 M. beyond *Stalden*.

From *Stalden* to (4 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) \**Saas-Fee* and over the *Moro Pass* to (12 hrs.) *Macugnaga*, see p. 334.

TO THE SIMPLON HOSPICE OVER THE BISTENEN PASS, 11 hrs., fatiguing (guide 15 fr.; *Joh. Furrer* of *Stalden* or *J. Dorsaz* of *Simplon*; horse 30 fr.). From *Stalden* the route leads by *Staldenried* and *Gspon* (6230') to a pass (about 7200') lying to the N. of the *Ochsenhorn* (9547'), also reached in 4 hrs. from *Visp* by *Visperterminen*. Descent to the chalets of *Bistinstafel* (6170')









in the upper *Nanzer Thal*, ascent again to the *Bistenen-Pass* (about 7870'), and descent thence to the Simplon Hospice (p. 300).

Immediately beyond Stalden is another rack-and-pinion section, 1030 yds. long. The train ascends through a rock-cutting and a tunnel to the height of 2940', and for a considerable time follows a level course, high up on the left side of the deep valley of the Visp; ahead of us the Weisshorn, Brunnegghorn, and Barrhorn are visible. Three short tunnels are traversed, and beyond the imposing viaduct (177' long, 165' high) over the *Mühlbach*, two more tunnels and two other viaducts in the gorge of the *Faulkinn*. At (6½ M.) the station of *Kalpetran*, the bottom of the valley is once more reached. Above, to the right, are the little church and hamlet of *Emd*, situated on so shelving a pasture that, according to the local wits, the very fowls must be shod with iron to enable them to keep their footing. Another level section follows, after which the line crosses to the right bank and ascends by a rack-and-pinion section, 1½ M. long, through the gorges of *Kipfen* and *Seeli*, keeping close to the brawling Visp, which here forms a series of waterfalls amidst huge blocks of gneiss. We return to the left bank, and reach —

10 M. St. Niklaus (3705'; pop. 806; *Buffet*; \**Gr. Hôtel St. Nicolas*, R., L., & A. 3½, B. 1½, lunch 3½, D. 5 fr.), the capital of the valley. (To Gruben over the *Augstbord Pass*, see p. 319.)

Beyond a short rack-and-pinion section the railway crosses the *Blattbach*, descending on the right from the Brunnegghorn, and then returns by a skew-bridge to the right bank of the Visp. To the right a lofty waterfall in several leaps. 13½ M. *Herbrigen* (4120'). Another steep gradient (1835 yds. long) begins at the chalets of *Breitenmatt*. High up on the left is the *Festi Glacier*, descending from the *Dom* (p. 326); to the right is the *Weisshorn* (14,805') with the fissured *Bies Glacier*; and to the S. rise the *Little Matterhorn* and the superb *Breithorn*. Between (16 M.) *Randa* (4620'; \**Hôt. Weisshorn*) and (18 M.) *Täsch* (4770') the traces of a landslip which is said to have buried a whole village are still visible. The line is now carried along the right bank of the Visp on a massive embankment. To the right opens the *Schallithal*, with the *Hohlicht Glacier*, commanded by the *Rothhorn*; to the E. is the *Tischthal* (p. 333). At the chalets of *Zermettje* the line crosses the Visp for the last time, and then ascends a gradient, 970 yds. long, on the *Bühl*, high above the Visp, which foams in its narrow ravine below. We then enter a gorge, scarcely broad enough for both road and railway. At its end, to the right, the stupendous *Matterhorn* suddenly comes in sight; in the middle distance lies the *Gorner Glacier*; and above it stretches the vast *Upper Théodule Glacier*, with the *Little Matterhorn* and the *Breithorn* on the left. The line then passes through a short tunnel and reaches (22 M.) *Zermatt* (Railway-Restaur.).

**Zermatt.** — Hotels. *HÔTELS DU MONT-CERVIN*, \**DU MONT-ROSE*, and \**ZERMATT*, all belonging to the *Seiler* family; R., L., & A. 3½-5, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 5, pens. from 8 fr. — Second-class: *HÔTEL TERMINUS*, \**Hôt.*

GORNERGRAT, BELLEVUE, outside the village, near the rail. station, R. & L. 3½, D. 4 fr.; Post, R., L., & A. 3½, B. 1¼, lunch 3, D. 4 fr. — \*Hôt-PENS. RIFFELALP (also *Seiler's*), admirably situated 2 hrs. above Zermatt on the way to the Riffelberg, excellently managed, R., L., & A. 5, D. 6, pens. 10-12 fr. (patronised by the English). — \*Hôt.-PENS. RIFFEL or RIFFELHAUS (*Seiler's*), on the Riffelberg, 3 hrs. from Zermatt, R., L., & A. 5, D. 5 fr. — \*SCHWARZSEE HOTEL (*Seiler's*), 2½ hrs. from Zermatt (p. 824), R., L., & A. 3½, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. 8 fr. The Seiler hotels issue coupons for lunch etc. to their guests, which may be used at the Riffelalp, Riffelhaus, and Schwarzsee. At the height of the season accommodation at Zermatt can only be ensured by engaging rooms beforehand.

Post and Telegraph Office by the Mont-Cervin Hotel.

Guides abound, and several are first-rate (*Alex. Burgener*; *Weisshorn Biner*; *Jos., Raphael, Joh.* (two of this name), *Jos. Maria*, and *Peter Anton Biner*; *Peter and Caesar Knubel*; *Fridolin* and *Alois Kronig*; the brothers *Gentinetta*; *Alois Pollinger*; *Joh., Jos. Maria, Clemens*, and *Franz Perren*; *Jos. Moser*; *Jos. and Ambros. Imboden*, etc.). Further information may be obtained at the hotels. The charges for the different excursions are stated below in each case. An agreement should be made with the guide as to the luggage he is to carry. — Horse to the Riffelalp 8, Riffel 10, Gorner Grat 12, Schwarzsee 10, Upper Théodule Glacier 15 fr. — Horses for the Gorner Grat are rarely to be had at the Riffel.

English Church opposite the Mont-Cervin Hotel.

Dried Plants from the neighbourhood (an excellent field for botanists), insects, and minerals are sold by *Biner*.

Zermatt (5315'; pop. 525), called by the Piedmontese *Pra-borgne*, lies in a green valley with pine-clad slopes, above which, to the S., rises the snowy Théodule Glacier, commanded by the Breithorn on the left and the huge rock-pyramid of the Matterhorn on the right.

Zermatt surpasses the Bernese Oberland in the magnificence of its glaciers, although inferior in variety. In no other locality is the traveller so completely admitted into the heart of the Alpine world, the very sanctuary of the 'Spirit of the Alps'. The panorama from the Gorner Grat, in particular, though destitute of the common attributes of the picturesque, cannot fail to impress the spectator with its unparalleled grandeur. The Zermatter Hof contains an admirable "Relief of the Environs of Zermatt", from the Weisshorn to Macugnaga, by *Imfeld* (admission gratis).

The *Churchyard* contains the tombstones of *M. v. Grote* (p. 332), *Ch. Hudson* and *R. Hadow* (who perished on the Matterhorn in 1865), *W. K. Wilson* (Riffelhorn, 1865), *H. Chester* (Lyskamm, 1869), and to the right of the church *Michel Croz* (p. 327). Beside the *English Church* (see above) repose several other travellers who have perished among the mountains.

**EXCURSIONS FROM ZERMATT.** To the \**Gorner Gorge* (1½ hr. there and back). We diverge from the Théodule route (p. 325) after 15 min., cross the Zmuttbach by the (3 min.) lower bridge, and turning to the left reach (7 min.) the entrance (adm. 1 fr.) to the picturesque gorge, through which the Matter-Visp dashes in brawling cascades. Bridges and paths lead to (5 min.) the upper end of the Lower Gorge, whence a stair ascends to the top of the right bank. A shady path leads thence to the (10 min.) *Upper Gorge* (worth seeing; 50 c.), where we may either cross the bridge to the left bank of the Visp and ascend to the hamlet of *Zum See* and the Schwarzsee path, or ascend to the right to the *Upper Moos* and return to (¾ hr.) Zermatt by the Riffel route.

Deservedly foremost among the attractions are the \**Riffelberg* and \*\**Gorner Grat*, easily visited in a single day. The bridle-path



Panorama from the Gornergrat near Zermatt. Panorama... Gornergrat bei Zermatt. Panorama du Gornergrat près Zermatt.



(to the Riffelhaus 2½-3, descent 1½-2 hrs.; guide unnecessary) cannot be mistaken. From the Hôtel du Mont-Rose we follow the road, leaving the church to the left, for 8 min., and cross the Visp; on the right bank we ascend through pastures; 8 min., at the church of *Winkelmatte* (5500'), we turn to the right; 2 min., bridge over the *Findelenbach*, descending from the left (p. 325); here we turn to the right, cross the pasture to the right, and ascend more rapidly, passing between (8 min.) four huts, to the *Obere Moos* (Rfm.; sign-post to the Gorner Gorge, p. 322). The path now ascends the *Fällistutz*, traversing a wood of larches and stone-pines; 25 min., a hut (Rfm.) above the *Schwegmatt*, whence we observe the lower end of the Gorner Glacier, the Furggbach issuing from the Furgg Glacier, and in the Zmutt valley, to the right, the Hohwäng Glacier (p. 318); 25 min., chalets on the *Augstikummen-Matt* (7110'; Rfm.). The steep old path to the Riffel now ascends straight on, while the new and easier path to the left describes a wide bend through a wood of stone-pines, and passes the (15 min.) \*Hôtel Riffelalp (7305'; p. 322), commanding a superb view of the colossal Matterhorn, of the Zmutt Valley with the Dent Blanche, and of the Ober-Gabelhorn, Trift-horn, Rothhorn, Weisshorn, etc. Adjacent are an English chapel and a Roman Catholic chapel. Above the hotel the two paths unite. At the foot of the *Riffelberg* (12 min.) we cross the brook, and then ascend in easy zigzags to the (40 min.) \*Riffel Hotel (8430'; p. 322), which enjoys a fine view of the Breithorn and Matterhorn and other peaks. The *Gugel* (8680'), the height to the N.E., commands also the *Findelen* and *Adler* glaciers and the *Adler* Pass.

The \*\*Gorner Grat (10,290'; 4975' above Zermatt), a rocky ridge rising from the plateau of the Riffelberg, and reached from the Riffelhaus in 1½ hr. (bridle-path, guide unnecessary; refreshmts. at the top), commands a most imposing scene (see Panorama). The spectator is entirely surrounded by snow-peaks and glaciers. The *Mischabelhörner* (*Täschhorn*, 14,757'; *Dom*, 14,940'), huge spurs of the Monte Rosa extending towards the N., between the twin-valleys of Zermatt and Saas, as well as the mountains opposite them (*Ober-Gabelhorn*, 13,365'; *Rothhorn*, 13,855'; *Weisshorn*, 14,805'), contest the palm with the giants of the central chain themselves. Of the peaks of *Monte Rosa* itself, the highest (15,215') and two other only are visible, and its appearance is less imposing than from the Italian side. The most striking object in the panorama, and incontestably the lion of Zermatt, is the *Matterhorn* (14,705'; p. 327). Around the base of the Riffelberg, from E. to W., winds the immense \*Gorner Glacier, which is joined in its course by six other glaciers, and from the base of which issues the *Visp* (*Matter-Visp*).

From the \**Höthöligrat* (10,796'), the E. prolongation of the Gorner Grat, 1¼ hr. more (laborious, for tolerably expert climbers only; guide convenient), the view is still finer and embraces the *Findelen* Glacier also.

From the Riffelalp (see above) there is another path to the Riffel Inn, 1½ hr. longer than the above, but more interesting from its frequent prox-

imity to the Gorner Glacier. At the Hôtel Riffelalp it diverges to the right from the bridle path and skirts a stony slope (*Riffelbord*), the haunt of the marmot, at first in the direction of the Matterhorn, then towards the beautiful and dazzling snows of the Breithorn, beside which, farther on, appear the Zwillinge, the Castor (13,880') on the E. and the Pollux (13,430') on the W. After  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. a path diverges to the right to the *Lower Gorner* or *Boden Glacier*, which at this point, below the ice-fall, may be crossed in safety (with guide). The path to the Riffelhaus continues to ascend the slope and now mounts to the left; 12 min. turn to the left; 20 min. *Gagenhaupt* (8430'), a huge mass of rock to the W. of the *Riffelhorn* (p. 326); then, to the N., to the (20 min.) Riffelhaus. — The following extension of this walk is recommended. From the Gagenhaupt we ascend to the E. towards the col, passing close to the N. side of the *Riffelhorn*;  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., a small pool. The path leads towards an opening through which Monte Rosa is visible, passes the little *Riffelhorn-See*, and in  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. reaches the *Rothe Boden* (9123'), a rocky ridge to the E. of the *Riffelhorn*, commanding a splendid view of the Gorner Glacier and Monte Rosa. The Riffel Inn,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. N.W., is visible as soon as the brow of the mountain is reached. The rock-arete to the E. near the *Rothe Boden*, is the *Gorner Grat* (p. 323), the ascent of which from this point takes 1 hr.

The return-route from the Riffel to Zermatt via *FINDELEN* is strongly recommended (3 hrs.). At the Hotel Riffelalp (p. 323) a new bridle-path diverges to the right, skirting the slopes of the Riffelberg, into the *Findele Valley*. Keeping at first at nearly the same level, it finally ascends through pine-wood to the (1 hr.) *Inn* near the small *Grinsee* (7580'), at the foot of the huge moraine of the \**Findele Glacier*. The top of the moraine commands a splendid view of the icefall of the glacier, with the Rimpfischhorn, Strahlhorn, and Stockhorn, and to the S.W. and W. of the Matterhorn, Dent Blanche, Gabelhorn, Rothhorn, Weisshorn, etc. — We return from the inn by the same path, descend at a (10 min.) fingerpost to the (16 min.) bridge across the *Findelebach* and re-ascend to the village of (6 min.) *Findele*, whence a bridle-path, affording a grand view of the Matterhorn and the *Zmutt Valley*, descends to (10 min.) *Winkelmatte* and ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Zermatt*.

Mountain ascents and passes from the Riffelhaus, see p. 325.

To the \***Schwarzsee Hotel** (8490'), a favourite excursion ( $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.; mule-path, guide, 6 fr., unnecessary; horse 10 fr.). The path, which as far as Hermättje is also the way to the Théodule Pass, ascends the left bank of the Visp (after  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr., avoid descent to the left to the Gorner Gorge), crosses the *Zmuttbach* by the upper bridge (charming view of the finely wooded *Zmutt Valley*, with the Matterhorn towering above it) and ascends to the hamlet of ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Zum See* (about 5900'). We now enter the *Zmutt Valley* to the right, then (5 min.) diverge to the left from the path to the Staffelalp, and follow a good bridle-path through pine-wood. On leaving the wood (20 min.; rfmts. at the chalets of *Hermättje*) we obtain a splendid survey of the Gorner Glacier (p. 323), the Breithorn, and Zwillinge. We here turn to the right (to the left the way to the Théodule Pass, see below), and follow the winding bridle-path over pastures, with a continuous view of the Gorner Glacier, Breithorn, Lyskamm, and Monte Rosa, to the (1 hr.) \***Schwarzsee Hotel** (p. 322), which is situated on a detached hill, high above the Furgg Glacier. Below, 5 min. to the W., lies the little *Schwarzsee* (8385'). The view from the hotel is scarcely inferior to that from the Gorner Grat

(comp. the Panorama, p. 322). A still finer view is commanded from the \*Hörnli (9490'; 1 hr. from the hotel; guide advisable for the inexperienced), particularly of the stupendous Matterhorn.

The ascent from the Hörnli to the lower *Matterhorn Hut* (10,745'; 1½ hr., with guide) is attractive for adepts, but somewhat laborious (comp. p. 327). — An easy return-route from the Schwarzsee to Zermatt leads over the *Staffelalp* (see below); a more interesting route (but suited only for those of some experience) leads over the rock-strewn *Furgg Glacier* and the crevassed *Gorner Glacier* to (4 hrs.) the Riffelhaus (guide, including the Hörnli, 10 fr.).

To THE THÉODULE PASS, 5-5½ hrs. (guide 10 fr.), usually combined with the passage to *Valtournanche* (p. 338) or the ascent of the *Breithorn* (see below). To (1½ hr.) *Hermättje*, see p. 324 (route to the Schwarzsee). The Théodule route crosses the *Furggbach* (fine waterfall a little farther up), and ascends the stony slopes in many windings, very dusty in dry weather. On the right is the dirty *Furgg Glacier*; above it towers the Matterhorn, which faces us the whole way with varying outline. An ascent of 2 hrs. more brings us to the moraine of the *Upper Théodule Glacier* (about 8855'), where the bridle-path ceases. We may then either ascend the glacier (a good deal crevassed, but presenting no difficulty; rope necessary), to the (1¾-2 hrs.) *Théodule Pass*; or (preferable) we may follow the path to the left, over rocks and débris, to the (¾ hr.) *Gandegg Hut* (9800'; Inn, well spoken of), finely situated on the rocks of the *Leichenbretter*, between the *Lower* and *Upper Théodule Glaciers*, and thence ascend over the upper glacier to the (1¼ hr.) **Théodule Pass** or *Matterjoch* (10,900'); small *Inn* with fourteen beds, plain; 'vin brûlé' 2½ fr.), to the S. of the *Theodulhorn* (11,395'), on the frontier between Switzerland and Italy. View limited. Descent to *Breuil* or *Fiery*, see pp. 338, 337; ascent of the \**Breithorn*, see below.

To the *Staffelalp* (3½ hrs. from Zermatt and back; without guide). Above (¾ hr.) *Zum See* the path diverges to the right from the Théodule route (p. 324) and follows the right side of the deep *Zmutt Valley*, through beautiful stone-pine and larch wood, to the (2 hrs.) *Staffelalp* (7045'), commanding an admirable view of the huge Matterhorn with its glacier, the rock-strewn *Zmutt Glacier* with the Stockje, the Stock Glacier and *Tête Blanche*, and (r.) the *Hohwäng Glacier*; behind us, the *Rimpfischhorn*, *Strahlhorn*, and *Stockhorn*. From the Staffelalp to the *Schwarzsee* (p. 324), 1½ hr. A shorter way back (stony) leads by the hamlet of *Zmutt* on the left side of the *Zmuttbach*, to which we cross by a bold bridge.

To the *Findelen Glacier*, 3 hrs. (guide 6 fr., unnecessary). We follow the Riffel path to the (¼ hr.) church of *Winkelmatte* (p. 323) and ascend to the left through wood to (1¼ hr.) *Findelen* (6810') and the (½ hr.) *Eggenalp* (7180'), where the path divides; both paths lead past the *Stelli-See* (8343') to the (1¼ hr.) *Fluh-Alp* (8570'; small Inn), whence the glacier is well surveyed. — From Findelen to the *Grünsee* (Inn) and the *Hotel Riffelalp* (1½-2 hrs.), see p. 324 — Ascent of the *Ober-Rothhorn*, *Strahlhorn*, and *Rimpfischhorn*, see p. 326; *Adler Pass*, see p. 331.

**MOUNTAIN ASCENTS** from Zermatt or the Riffelhaus (guide-tariff from Zermatt).

The \**Breithorn* (13,685'), highly attractive, is ascended from Zermatt without difficulty in 7½-8 hrs. (guide 25, if the night be spent 30 fr.). We follow the Théodule route to the (3½ hrs.) *Gandegg Hut* (see above) where the night is spent (or at the inn on the Théodule Pass). From the Gandegg

Hut we gradually ascend across the *Upper Théodule Glacier* (leaving the Théodule Pass on the right) and round the rocky peak of the *Kleine Matterhorn* (*Petit Mont-Cervin*, 12,752') to the Breithorn plateau, and lastly mount a steeper slope of ice, where step-cutting is sometimes necessary, to the top (4-4½ hrs., from the Théodule Pass 2½-3 hrs.). Imposing "View: towards the W. towers the gigantic Matterhorn; to the left of it Mont Blanc; to the right of it the Dent Blanche, Grand Cornier, Gabelhorn, Trifthorn, Rothhorn, Schallihorn, Weisshorn; N. the Bernese Alps, the Saasgrat (Balfrinhorn, Nadelgrat, Dom, Täschhorn, Alphubel), Allalinhorn, Rimpfischhorn, Strahlhorn; E., Monte Rosa, Lyskamm, the Zwillinge; S., the Graian Alps (Gran Paradiso and Grivola) and Mte. Viso. Descent to the Théodule Pass 1½-2 hrs.

The "Cima di Jazzi (12,525'), also easy (5-5½ hrs. from the Riffelhaus; guide 15 fr.). From the Riffel we follow the Gorner Grat route to the (½ hr.) *Rothe Boden* (9120'), then turn to the right and skirt a steep slope as far as the (1¼ hr.) *Gorner Glacier*, reaching it at the 'Gadmen' (8620'). A gradual ascent on the ice brings us to the (1 hr.) *Stockknubel* (9955'), a resting-place at the rocky base of the *Stockhorn* (11,595'); thence 2¼ hrs. to the summit. Superb view, but often hazy on the Italian side. Care must be taken not to approach the overhanging snow on the E. (Macugnaga) side; were it to give way, the traveller would be precipitated to a depth of 3-4000'. If strength permits, we go on to the (1 hr.) *New Weissthorn Pass* (p. 328), whence the view of Macugnaga below, apparently only a stone's-throw distant, is very striking. Back to the Riffel 3-4 hrs. — Descent to Zermatt across the *Findelen Glacier* (p. 332) not recommended.

The *Riffelhorn* (9615'), from the Riffelhaus 1¼ hr. (an interesting climb; guide with rope 6 fr.), affords a fine survey of the Vispthal.

"*Mettelhorn* (11,190'; 5 hrs. from Zermatt; guide 10 fr.), an admirable point (Panorama by Imfeld). Bridle-path for 3½ hrs.; then over débris and snow, not difficult.

*Unter-Gabelhorn* (11,150'; 5-6 hrs. from Zermatt; guide 20 fr.), only for experts. We ascend the *Triftthal* to the (2 hrs.) *Trift Inn* (well spoken of); thence for 3 hrs. over grass and débris, then through a steep couloir generally filled with hard snow (step-cutting necessary), lastly a climb over rocks. Beautiful view of the Matterhorn (quite near), the Dent Blanche, Ober-Gabelhorn, Rothhorn, Weisshorn, Mischabel, Monte Rosa, Lyskamm, Breithorn, and Mont Blanc in the distance. The Trift Inn is a starting-point also for the Ober-Gabelhorn, Zinal-Rothhorn, Trifthorn, Triftjoch, etc. (comp. p. 327). — "Wellenkuppe" (12,830'; 4-5 hrs. from the Trift Inn), an interesting climb, not difficult for adepts (guide 40 fr.).

*Ober-Rothhorn* (11,215'; 5 hrs. from Zermatt; guide 10 fr.), attractive and not difficult. Ascent via *Findelen* (p. 325), the *Rothe Boden*, and the *Furggje*, to the E. of the *Unter-Rothhorn* (10,190'; another easy ascent). — *Strahlhorn* (13,760'; 8 hrs.; 30 fr.), up the *Findelen* and *Adler Glacier*, and *Rimpfischhorn* (13,790'; 8-9 hrs.; 30 fr.), by the *Langenfluh Glacier*, both not very difficult. For the four last, the inn at the *Fluh Alp* (p. 325) is a convenient starting-point. — *Dom* (14,940'; 10-11 hrs. from *Randa*; 60 fr.), very toilsome, but without serious difficulty for adepts. From *Randa* to the (4½-5 hrs.) *Dom Hut* of the S. A. C. on the *Festi* (9630'); then cross the *Festi Glacier* and the arête which separates it from the *Hohberg Glacier*; and lastly ascend over steep snow and ice to the (5-6 hrs.) summit. "View one of the grandest among the Alps.

The *Lyskamm* or *Silberbast* (14,800'; guide 80 fr.), ascended by the *Lysjoch* (p. 328) in 9-10 hrs. from the Riffelhaus, is difficult, and dangerous on account of the snow cornice on the E. arête. (The ascent from the *Sella Hut* by the S. arête is without danger. pp. 336 and 328. There is also a fine, but difficult route from the *Gnifetti hut*.)

\**Monte Rosa, Höchste*, or *Dufour-Spitze* (15,215'; 8-9 hrs. from the Riffelhaus, there and back 14 hrs.; two guides, 50 fr. each; porter 35 fr.) was first ascended by Messrs. Smith, Birkbeck, and Stephenson in 1855 (comp. p. 330). For experts the ascent is free from danger or serious difficulty, but it is attended with much fatigue, and requires a perfectly steady head. The route descends below the Gorner Grat to the *Gadmen* rock (see above),

crosses the *Gorner Glacier* and the *Monte Rosa Glacier*, and then ascends over rocks to the (3 hrs.) *Untere Plattje* (9810'), with the new *Bête-temps Hut* of the S. A. C. (built in 1893); then over snow to (1 hr.) *Auf'm Felsen* (*Oberes Plattje*, 10,970'). Again an ascent of 3 hrs. over snow, very steep at places, to the *Sattel* (14,285'), where the S. peaks of Monte Rosa are revealed. We now (the most difficult part) ascend precipitous snow-aretes, and at last gain the top (1-3 hrs., according to the state of the snow), by clambering over perpendicularly piled slabs of rock. \*View exceedingly grand (panorama by Imfeld). The Dufour-Spitze may also be ascended from the *Grenz Glacier*, by the S.W. face (only for adepts; guide 60 fr.). — Besides the Dufour peak, the following also belong to the Monte Rosa group: *Nord-End* (15,130'), *Zumstein-Spitze* (15,005'), *Signal-Kuppe* (*Punta Gnifetti*; 14,965'; club-hut, see p. 336), *Parrot-Spitze* (14,575'), *Ludwigshöhe* (14,250'), *Balmenhorn* (14,185'), *Schwarzhorn* (13,895'), and *Vincent-Pyramide* (13,880').

The *Matterhorn*, Fr. *Mont Cervin* (14,705'), was ascended for the first time on 14th July, 1865, by Messrs. Whymper, Hudson, Hadow, and Lord Francis Douglas, with the guides Michael Croz and the two Taugwalders. In descending Mr. Hadow lost his footing not far from the summit, and was precipitated along with Mr. Hudson, Lord Francis Douglas, and Croz, to a depth of 4000' towards the Matterhorn Glacier. Mr. Whymper and the two other guides escaped by the breaking of the rope. — Three days later the ascent was again made by four guides from *Breuil* (p. 338), and it is now frequently undertaken both from Zermatt and Breuil. The rock has been blasted at the most difficult points, and a rope attached to it, so that the most formidable difficulties have been removed; but even now the ascent should not be attempted by any but proficients, accompanied by guides of the first-class (100 fr., with descent to Breuil 150 fr.; porter 70, to the upper hut 15 fr.). The ascent takes 7-10 hrs., including halts, from the *Schwarzsee Hôtel*, where the preceding night is usually spent: to the *Matterhorn Hut* at the beginning of the N.E. arête (10,745'), 2½ hrs.; thence to the unserviceable upper hut (12,610') 3 hrs., and over the *Schüller* to the summit 2 hrs. more (excl. of halts). — The ascent from *Breuil* (p. 338) is more difficult: over the *Col du Lion* (11,845') to the *Cabane de la Tour* (12,760') of the Italian Alpine Club in 5-6 hrs., and thence by the *Mauvais Pas*, the *Col Tyndall*, the *Cravate*, with the old Italian refuge-hut, and the *Pic Tyndall* to the top in 6-7 hrs. more.

Very difficult (for thorough experts only, with first-rate guides): *Ober-Gabelhorn* (13,365'; 8-9 hrs.; guide 70 fr.), from the *Trifthütte* (p. 326) on the E. side straight up (solid firm rock), finally crossing the narrow snow-arete in the 'Gabel' (no danger when the snow is in good condition). The descent to Zinal is very difficult (comp. p. 317). — *Zinal-Rothhorn* (*Moming*, 13,855'; 5½-7 hrs.; 80 fr.; ascent from Zinal, p. 317). — *Weisshorn* (14,805'; 80 fr.), from Randa 10-11 hrs.: by the *Schallsberg-Alp* to the *Weisshorn Hut* on the *Hohlicht* (9380'), where the night is passed, 4 hrs.; thence up the E. arête to the summit, 6-8 hrs. — *Dent Blanche* (14,320'; 80 fr.), from the *Stockje* (p. 314), up the *Wandfluhgrat* in 8-10 hrs.; possible only if the rocks are free from ice (comp. p. 314). — *Dent d'Hérens* (*Mont Tabo*, 14,718'; 80 fr.), 7-8 hrs. from the Stockje, by the *Tiefenmatten Joch* (11,788').

**PASSES.** To BREUIL in the Val Tournanche over the \**Théodule Pass* (10,900'), 9-10 hrs., not difficult (guide 20 fr.; see pp. 325, 338). The Théodule Pass may also be reached from the Riffelhaus (p. 323) via the *Gorner* and *Lower Théodule Glaciers*, or (easiest route) from the Schwarzsee Hotel (p. 324) via the *Furgg Glacier* and the *Upper Théodule Glacier*. Horse from Zermatt to the *Gandegg Hut* (p. 325) 10 fr. Descent from the pass to *Fiery* via the *Cimes Blanches* (guide 25 fr.), see p. 337. — To Breuil over the *Furggjoch* (10,990'), to the E. of the Matterhorn, shorter but more difficult than the Théodule Pass (the Schwarzsee Hôtel is the best starting-point, see p. 324); over the *Col de Tournanche* (11,380'), to the W. of the Matterhorn, difficult (guide 40 fr.).

To FIERY over the *Schwarzthor* (12,777'), 10-11 hrs. from the Riffel (guide 40 fr.), difficult. The track ascends the *Gorner Glacier* and the crevassed *Schwärze Glacier* to the summit of the pass, between the Breithorn and the Pollux, and descends the *Verra Glacier* and *Klein-Verra Glacier* to the

Val d'Ayas. Over the *Zwillingssjoch* (*Vera Pass*; about 13,100'), between the Castor and Pollux, also difficult (guide 40 fr.).

To GRESSONEY OVER THE *Lysjoch*, 12-14 hrs. from the Riffel, laborious (guide 45 fr.). The Monte Rosa route is followed to the *Plattje* (p. 327), and the right side of the crevassed *Grenz Glacier* ascended, skirting the slopes of the *Dufour-Spitze* (beware of ice-avalanches), to the upper snow-basin of the glacier, enclosed by a majestic amphitheatre of the peaks of Monte Rosa, and the (6-7 hrs.) *Lysjoch* (14,040'), between the *Lyskamm* (14,890') and the *Ludwigshöhe* (14,250'), affording to the S. a superb view of the plain of Piedmont enclosed by the Apennines and the Maritime Alps. Descent across the *Lys Glacier* (with the *Vincent Pyramide*, 13,920', rising on the left; ascent 1 hr.), to the (1½ hr.) *Capanna Gnifetti* (11,965'; see p. 336) of the C. A. I.; thence either to the left across the *Garstelet* and *Indren Glaciers* to the (1½ hr.) *Col delle Pisse* (p. 335); or to the right by the *Garstelet Glacier* to the (1½-2 hrs.) *Capanna Linty* (10,300') and (3½ hrs.) *Gressoney-la-Trinité* (p. 335). — From the Riffel to Gressoney over the *Felikjoch* (13,515'), to the E. of the Castor, difficult, and dangerous owing to frequent ice-avalanches; 12 hrs. to Gressoney-la-Trinité (guide 40 fr.). On the S. side of the pass, 2 hrs. below it, is the *Capanna Quintino Sella* of the C. A. I. (11,910'); comp. p. 336.

To ALAGNA in the Val Sesia over the *Sesia-Joch* (13,853'), between the *Signalkuppe* and the *Parrot-Spitze*, and the *Vigne Glacier*, very difficult and dangerous (guide 60 fr.). Over the *Piode-Joch* (*Ippolita Pass*, 14,185'), between the *Parrot-Spitze* and the *Ludwigshöhe*, also dangerous (feasible in the reverse direction only, from the *Bors Alp*, p. 335, and up the *Piode Glacier*). — All these passes are for experts only, with first-rate guides.

To MACUGNAGA over the *New Weissthor* (12,010'; 9-10 hrs.; guide 35 fr.). The route as far as the pass (5 hrs. including the *Cima di Jazzi*, a digression of ¾ hr.; see p. 326) is an easy glacier-excursion. Beyond the pass a farther ascent is made for a short distance over abrupt rocks; then a giddy descent, along perpendicular cliffs and over precipitous snow-fields. The *Capanna Eugenio Sella* (p. 331) is reached in 1¼-1½ hr. from the pass, and *Macugnaga* (p. 330) in 3½ hrs. more. — The *Old Weissthor* (11,730'), between the *Cima di Jazzi* and the *Fillarkuppe* (12,070'), one of the most difficult of Alpine passes, has of late years been crossed by Messrs. Schlagintweit, Tyndall, Tuckett, and other mountaineers. Several different routes: to the N. is the *Jazzi Pass*, close by the *Cima di Jazzi*; to the S. of it, on the *Weissgrat*, is the *Jazzikopf*, with the couloirs descending from it; then the *Old Weissthor* proper, immediately to the N. of the *Fillarkuppe*. Between the *Fillarkuppe* and the *Jägerhorn* is the *Fillarjoch* (about 11,800'), and between the *Jägerhorn* and the *Nordend* is the *Jägerjoch* (about 12,800'). Descent from all these to the *Jazzi* (or *Castelfranco*) *Glacier* exceedingly steep, and dangerous owing to falling stones (guide 40 fr.). — To SAAS over the *Schwarzberg-Weissthor*, see p. 331.

To ZINAL over the *Triftjoch* (11,615'; guide 35 fr.), difficult, see p. 317; over the *Col Duraná* (11,400'; 35 fr.), less difficult, but longer, see p. 317; over the *Moming Pass* (12,445') and the *Schallijoch* (12,305'), both very difficult (guide 50 fr.), see p. 318. — To EVOLENA in the Val d'Hérens over the *Col d'Hérens* (11,415'; 35 fr.), less trying from this side than from Evolena, see p. 314. To AROLA over the *Col de Bertol* (10,925'; 30 fr.), laborious, see p. 313; over the *Col de Valpelline* and *Col du Mont Brûlé* (10,900'; 30 fr.), see p. 313. — To CHERNONTANE over the *Col de Valpelline*, *Col du Mont Brûlé*, *Col de l'Erèque*, and *Col de Chermontane* (the 'High-level Route'; 60 fr.), a long day's journey. To VALPELLINA over the *Col de Valpelline* (11,685'; guide 35 fr.), see p. 285. — To CHATILLON in the Aosta Valley over the *Théodule Pass* (10,900'), easy; guide to Breuil 15 fr.; see p. 338. — The *Schwarzthor*, *Lysjoch*, and *Weissthor* see above. — To the SAAS VALLEY six glacier-passes: the *Schwarzberg-Weissthor* (11,650'; guide 30 fr.), *Adler Pass* (12,460'; 30 fr.), *Allaïn Pass* (11,715'; 30 fr.), *Fee Pass* (12,505'; 30 fr.), *Alphubel-Joch* (12,475'; 35 fr.), and *Mischabel-Joch* (12,650'; 35 fr.); comp. pp. 331-333. The last four are facilitated by the inn on the *Tisch-Alp* (p. 333).

## 85. From Piedimulera to Macugnaga, and over the Moro Pass to Saas and Visp.

*Comp. Maps, pp. 310, 320, 296.*

19-20 hrs. From Piedimulera (p. 442) to Macugnaga  $6\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. (to Ponte-grande 2 hrs., Vanzone  $\frac{3}{4}$ , Ceppomorelli 1, Prequartero  $\frac{1}{3}$ , Pestarena  $\frac{1}{4}$ , Borca  $\frac{1}{2}$ , Macugnaga  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.); back in 5 hrs. (to Vanzone  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , Piedimulera  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.). Carriage-road as far as Ceppomorelli. From Macugnaga to the Moro Pass 4, descent to Saas  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , to Visp  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (In the reverse direction: from Visp to Stalden  $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr., Balen  $2\frac{3}{4}$ , Saas 1, Almagell  $\frac{3}{4}$ , Im Lerch  $\frac{1}{2}$ , Mattmark 1, Distelalp  $\frac{1}{4}$ , Moro Pass 2, descent to Macugnaga 3 hrs.) — GUIDE unnecessary, except for the Moro Pass (from Macugnaga to the Mattmarkalp 12, to the Thäliboden 8 fr.). In the reverse direction it is advisable to engage a guide at Saas, as guides are seldom found at Mattmark (from Saas by Fee to Mattmark, and to Macugnaga next day, 15 fr.). HORSE from Visp to Saas 20, from Saas to Mattmark 10 fr.; one-horse carriage from Piedimulera to Ceppomorelli 10-12 fr.

The **Moro Pass** was the usual Alpine bridle-path from the Valais to Italy before the construction of the Simplon road, but is now frequented by pedestrians only. Its great attraction consists in the immediate proximity of Monte Rosa, especially near Macugnaga, and the views will compare with the finest in the Chamonix region and in the Bernese Oberland. Travellers coming from Visp had better spend the night at the Mattmark Inn, as they will then be able to reach the Moro Pass before the noon-day mists rising from the valleys obscure the view.

**Piedimulera** (795'), see p. 443. The road ascends the **\*Val d'Anzasca**, passes through two tunnels, and skirts fertile and vine-clad slopes overlooking the Anza. Charming and varied views.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Gozzi di Sotto** (1280') belongs to **Cimamulera**, which lies above, to the right. We obtain a temporary glimpse of the Monte Rosa group shortly before we reach ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) the considerable village of **Castiglione d'Ossola** (1685'). Near ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) **Calasca**, with the pretty **Antrognona Fall** (to the right) the road descends to the **Anza**. Near ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) **Pontegrande** (*Hôt. du Grand Pont*, clean), where Monte Rosa again becomes visible, the stream descending from the **Val Bianca** forms a waterfall. On the hill opposite, on the right bank of the Anza, lies **Bannio** (2237'; *Osteria del Pino*, very plain). (Over the **Col di Baranca** to **Fobello**, and over the **Col d'Egua** to **Carcoforo**, see p. 445.)

The road ascends past **S. Carlo** (1890'), with its large church, near which are some gold-mines worked by an English company, to ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) **Vanzone** (2220'; pop. 470; *Alb. dei Cacciatori del Monte Rosa*, plain; *Ristor. delle Alpi*), the chief village in the valley. The ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) chapel commands a superb view of Monte Rosa. The road ends at (3 M.) **Ceppomorelli** (2427'; *Hôt. des Alpes*, R. & A. 2, B. 1- $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; *Mondo d'Oro*), where the bridle-path begins (mule to Macugnaga 10 fr.; road under construction). Near (20 min.) **Pre-quartero** a path diverging to the right crosses the **Mondelli Pass** (9320') to the Saas Valley (p. 334), but commands no view of Monte Rosa. Near (20 min.) **Campioli** the path crosses the **Anza**, ascends the rather steep hill to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) the hamlet of **Morghen** (small Inn), and again descends to the stream. Near Pestarena we keep to the right where the path divides.

At (40 min.) **Pestarēna** (*Albergo delle Alpi*, well spoken of; *Alb. dei Minieri*, plain) are gold-mines. Near (25 min.) **Borca** (3945'; \*Fiaschetteria Toscana, R. 1 fr.), the first village where German is spoken, a fine waterfall descends from the *Val Quarazza* on the left (p. 334), and a little farther on Monte Rosa is fully revealed for the first time.

The parish of **Macugnāga** consists of six different villages: **Borca**, *In der Staffe* (or *Staffa*), *Zum Strich* (or *Pratti*), *Auf der Rive* (or *Rippa*), *Das Dorf* (or *La Villa*), and *Zertannen* (or *Pecetto*). Staffa lies  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Borca; the other villages are only a few minutes' walk apart. The hamlet *Zum Strich* is generally named **Macugnaga** (4125'; \**Hôt. Monte Rosa*, kept by *Lochmatter*, R. & A. 3, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 5 fr.; \**Hôt. Monte Moro*, kept by *Oberto*, same charges; *Albergo Belvedere*, plain, next the post-office). The village is situated in a pleasant grassy dale, enclosed by a majestic amphitheatre of snow-clad mountains: (1.) the four peaks of **Monte Rosa**: *Signalkuppe* (*Punta Gnifetti*; 14,965'), *Zumsteinspitze* (15,005'), *Höchste* (or *Dufour*) *Spitze* (15,215'), and *Nord-End* (15,130'); then the *Jägerhorn* (13,040'), *Fillarkuppe* (12,070'), *Old Weissthor* (11,730'), *Cima di Jazzi* (12,525'), *New Weissthor* (12,010'), *Roffelhörner* (11,690'), *Rothorn* (10,620'), and *Faderhorn* (10,550'). The church of the old 'village' (the greater part of which was buried by a landslip), built in the 16th cent., with the old communal linden-tree, is worth a visit (10 min. from the *Hôt. Monte Rosa*). Among the interesting tomb-stones are those of the guides *Imseng* and *Pedranzini*, who perished on Monte Rosa in 1881 with D. Marinelli.

**EXCURSIONS.** (Guides, *L. Burgener*, *Clemens Imseng*, *G. Oberto*, *L. Zurbriggen*, etc.) From the *Belvedere* (6340'), 2 hrs. above Macugnaga, to the W., this amphitheatre is surveyed at a glance from summit to base; and the view embraces the parish of Macugnaga with its pastures and fields. The larch-forest on the right side, and the grassy slopes above them. Guide hardly necessary. From the hotels we pass the old church of Macugnaga (see above), and proceed in the direction of the church of the uppermost hamlet of *Zertannen* or *Pecetto*, where a guide-post directs us to the right to the *Weissthor* and to the left to the *Belvedere*. In about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. we cross the *Anza*, and after 10 min. walking over loose stones, a second bridge, and then follow a good path through bushes and pastures to the woodclad hill, which separates the two tongues of the *Macugnaga Glacier* (last  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. steep). — OVER THE MACUGNAGA GLACIER TO THE PETRIOLO ALP (there and back 6 hrs.; guide 6 fr.), repaying. About  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. above Zertannen we ascend to the right (leaving the *Belvedere* path on the left), over the *Rofelstafel Alp* (where the route to the *New Weissthor* diverges to the right), to the *Jazzi-Alp*; then past the *Filar Alp* (above which to the right is the *Castelfranco Glacier*, crossed on the way to the *Old Weissthor*) to the *Macugnaga Glacier*, and across the latter (superb view) to the (3 hrs.) *Petriolo-Alp* (6730'; milk). We return either by the high-lying *Croza Alp*, or by a shorter route across the glacier, the S. arm of which is called the *Petriolo Glacier*, passing the *Belvedere* (see above).

**Pizzo Bianco** (10,190'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), a splendid point of view, fatiguing but without danger; last hour over steep snow.

**Monte Rosa**, *Höchste* or *Dufourspitze* (15,215'), very difficult and hazardous from Macugnaga (first time, 1872). The night is spent in the (7 hrs.) *Capanna Marinelli* of the I. A. C. (10,500') on the *Jägerrücken*. Thence to the *Dufourspitze* 9-10 hrs. (p. 326).

To ZERMATT OVER THE NEW WEISSTHOR (12,010'; guide 35, porter 25 fr.; 10-12 hrs. from Macugnaga to the Riffel Inn, p. 328), a grand route for adepts with good guides, without danger or serious difficulty. About 5 hrs. from Macugnaga and 1½-2 hrs. below the pass is the *Capanna Eugenio Sella* of the Ital. Alpine Club (about 10,500'), grandly situated at the margin of the large *Roffel Glacier*. — The OLD WEISSTHOR (11,730'), very difficult (guide 40 fr.), is better from this side than from Zermatt; see p. 328.

FROM MACUGNAGA TO ALAGNA over the *Col del Turlo* or the *Col delle Loccie*, see p. 334; to CARCOFORO over the *Passo della Moriana* or the *Col della Bottiglia*, see p. 445; to RIMA by the *Col del Piccolo Altare*, see p. 445.

The path to the Moro Pass leads to the old church (p. 330), and then ascends to the right through larch-wood, over stony pastures, past the *Galkerne Alp* (6890'; milk), and lastly over rock and a shelving patch of snow. The (4 hrs.) \***Moro Pass** (9390'), between (l.) *Monte Moro* (9803') and (r.) the *St. Joderhorn* (9970'), affords an admirable survey of the grand Monte Rosa group to the S.W., flanked by (l.) the *Punta delle Loccie*, *Pizzo Bianco*, and *Fallerhorn*, and (r.) the *Fillarkuppe*, Old Weissthor, *Cima di Jazzi*, and *Roffelhörner*; to the N. are the valley of Saas and the Mischabel, with the *Bietschhorn* in the background.

The *St. Joderhorn* (9970'), to the E. of the pass, a still finer point of view, may be ascended without difficulty in ¾ hr.

We descend by the side of the *Thälliboden Glacier* by rude steps of rock, the remains of the old bridle path, to the (¾ hr.) *Thälliboden* (8190'), a small moss-grown plain at the foot of the glacier, where the route from the *Mondelli Pass* (p. 329) comes down on the right. Towards the N.W. the Mischabelhörner (*Dom* and *Täschhorn*) are revealed; nearer are the *Allalinhorn*, *Innere Thurm*, and *Strahlhorn*. Crossing the *Thällibach* (above, to the left, the *Seewinen Glacier*), we next reach (¾ hr.) the chalets of the *Distelalp* (7190') and the (½ hr.) *Hôtel Mattmark* (6965'; homely, R. & A. 3½, D. 4-5 fr.; not open before July) on the **Mattmark Alp**, 10 min. from the upper end of the light-green little *Mattmark Lake*. Down to 1818 the *Schwarzberg Glacier* extended across the bed of the lake, but afterwards receded, leaving behind it its moraines and a huge block of serpentine called the *Blaue Stein* to mark its former extent. It is now only visible high up above the cliffs.

From Mattmark to *Antrona* (and *Domo d'Ossola*) over the *Antigine* or *Ofenthal Pass* (guide 15 fr.), see p. 303. — The *Stellihorn* (11,393'), ascended from the Mattmark Inn by the *Ofenthal* in 4½ hrs. (guide 15 fr.), affords an imposing view of the Eastern Alps.

GLACIER PASSES TO ZERMATT, for mountaineers, with good guides:

The *Schwarzberg-Weissthor* (11,650'; 10 hrs.; guide 30 fr.). The route skirts the left side of the *Schwarzberg Glacier*, ascending rock and moraine, and crossing the crevassed glacier to the (4-5 hrs.) pass, lying to the S. of the *Strahlhorn*. (The *New Weissthor*, leading from Zermatt to Macugnaga lies farther S.; comp. p. 328.) From this point to the *Riffel*, see p. 326.

The *Adler Pass* (12,460'; 11-12 hrs.; guide 30 fr.). From the inn we cross the *Thällibach* to the chalets of the *Mattmark Alp*, and ascend rapidly below the *Schwarzberg Glacier* (see above) and past the *Schwarzenberg Chalets* (7800'). In 2 hrs. we reach the *Allalin Glacier* at a height of 9435', and ascend on its E. margin to the (½ hr.) *Aeussere Thurm* (9945') and (¾ hr.) the *Innere Thurm* (10,880'). We now turn to the W., to the middle of the glacier, where the route divides. To the right, crossing in

the direction of the *Allalinhorn* (13,235'), is the route to the *Allalin Pass* (see below), while we ascend steeply in a straight direction to the (2-3 hrs.) *Adler Pass*, between (l.) the *Strahlhorn* (13,750'; from the pass in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) and (r.) the *Rimpfischhorn* (13,790'). The view of Monte Rosa and the Matterhorn is very striking, but the view to the N. and N.W. is shut out by the Rimpfischhorn. Descent across the *Adler Glacier* to the foot of the *Rimpfischwände*, difficult in certain states of the snow; we then skirt the latter, crossing rock and moraine, and next traverse the *Findelen Glacier* to the (3 hrs.) *Fluh-Alp* (8570'; Inn),  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from Zermatt (p. 325). — Hr. v. Grote (p. 322), a Russian traveller, lost his life in 1859 by falling into a crevasse of the Findelen Glacier.

The *Allalin or Täsch Pass* (11,715'; 10-12 hrs.; guide 30 fr.) is sometimes impracticable owing to the crevasses of the upper Allalin Glacier. From the Innere Thurm (see above) to the top 2 hrs.; descent over the *Mellichen Glacier*, and along the N. base of a ridge separating the latter from the *Wand Glacier*, to the *Mellichen Valley*. Thence to Zermatt, p. 333.

Below the Mattmark Lake, from which the *Saaser Visp* issues, the superb *Allalin Glacier* descends to the valley. The moraine contains blocks of 'gabbro', mingled with smaragdite, like those common in W. Switzerland, but hitherto found nowhere as ingredients of the soil except on the Saasgrat; whence geologists infer that the glaciers of this region once extended to the Jura.

The path descends from the N. end of the lake over the débris of a moraine, past the ruined chapel of *Im Lerch* (6380'), to the stony *Eyenalp*, looking back from which we enjoy a last view of the Allalin Glacier in all its grandeur, and ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Zermeiggern* (5630'), with its pleasant pastures, at the influx of the *Furggbach* into the Visp. To the left, high above us, are the glittering snow-fields of the *Allalinhorn* (p. 333). By the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) church of *Almagell* (5510'; where the path from the *Antrona Pass* descends on the right, p. 303), a direct path to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Fee* (see below) crosses the Visp to the left. On the right the *Almagellbach* forms a fine waterfall.

1 hr. **Saas im Grund** (5125'; \**Hôt. Monte Moro*, R., L., & A. 3-4, D. 4, pens. 6 fr.), the principal place in the valley. Eng. Ch. Service in summer in St. Augustine's Church, adjoining the hotel.

A bridle-path leads from Saas to the W., crossing the Visp and ascending through wood, past the chapel of *St. Joseph*, to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) **Saas-Fee** (5900'; \**Hôt.-Pens. du Dom*; \**Grand-Hôt. Bellevue*, R., L., & A. 4, lunch 3, D. 5, pens. rom 7 fr.; both well adapted for a stay of some time), charmingly situated amidst pastures, with a magnificent view of the *Fee Glacier*, environed by the *Mittaghorn*, *Egginehorn*, *Allalinhorn*, *Alphubel*, *Täschhorn*, *Dom*, *Süd-Lenzspitze*, and *Ulrichshorn* in a wide amphitheatre. To the E. rise the *Weissmies* with the *Triftgrat*, the *Laquinhorn*, and the *Fletschhorn*. Between the two arms of the *Fee Glacier*, 1 hr. from Fee, lies the *Gletscheralp* (7008'; small restaurant), a pasture once surrounded by the glacier (interesting; to the top of the *Lange Fluh* 2 hrs. more). — A direct path leads from Fee to Almagell (see above), so that a visit to Fee forms but a short digression from the route between Visp and Mattmark.

**EXCURSIONS AND ASCENTS.** (Guides at Saas and Fee: *Theodor, Adolph*, and *Joh. Peter Andermatten*, *Clemens Zurbriegen*, *Alois* and *Abraham Imseig*, *Ambr.* and *Alphons Supersaxo*, *J. M. Blumenthal*.) Pleasant walks on the pastures and in the wood near Fee, and in the romantic gorge of the *Feekin*. The *Gletscheralp* and *Lange Fluh*, see above. The *Plattje* (8460'), by the *Gaden-Alp*, 2 hrs., and the *Mellig* (8812'), by the *Hannig-Alp*, 2 hrs., are interesting and not difficult (guide unnecessary). — The *Triftalp* (8515'),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. above Saas, on the E. side of the valley, affords an excellent survey

of the Saasgrat from Mte. Moro to the Balfirnhorn. — **Mittaghorn** (10,330'; 4 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), and **Egginnerhorn** (11,080'; 5 hrs.; 20 fr.), both very interesting and not difficult. — **Allalinhorn** (13,235'; 8-9 hrs.; 25 fr.), trying, but without difficulty for experts. Above the (3 hrs.) **Lange Fluh** we diverge to the left from the Alphubel route, ascend to the (4-5 hrs.) **Fee Pass** (12,505') and to the left to the (3/4 hr.) summit (magnificent view). — The **Alphubel** (13,800'; guide over the **Alphubeljoch** 35 fr., over the **Mischabeljoch** 40 fr.); the **Nadelhorn** (*West-Lenzspitze*, 14,220'; guide 40 fr.), and the **Süd-Lenzspitze** (14,105'; guide over the **Lenzjoch** 80 fr., over the **Eggfluh** 100 fr.) may also be ascended from Fee by experts (difficult). The ascents of the **Täschhorn** (14,460') and the **Dom** (14,940') on this side are dangerous from falling stones and are not recommended. — **Ulrichshorn** (12,890'), from the **Ried Pass** (see below) 1 hr. (or from Fee 6 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), and **Balfirnhorn** (12,475'), from Saas up the **Bider Glacier** and **Balenfirn** 6 hrs., or from the **Ried Pass** 3/4 hr. (guide 30 fr.), both without difficulty. — **Stellihorn** (11,393'), by the **Mattmark-Alp** (7 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), see p. 331. — **Sonnighorn**, or **Bottarello** (11,455'), by the **Furgg Alp** (7 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), toilsome. — **Latelhorn** (10,525'; 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), not difficult. Bridle-path through the **Furggthal** to the (4 hrs.) **Antrona Pass** (p. 303); thence to the left to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) summit. — **Weissmies** (13,225'), up the **Triftgrälli** and **Trift Glacier** (8-10 hrs.; guide 40 fr.), laborious, but without danger. Better to ascend by the **Almageller Alp** (7175'; clean chalets; spend night) to the **Zwischbergen Pass** (p. 302), and thence by the S. arête to the top; then descend across the **Trift Glacier**.

FROM SAAS TO ZERMATT by the **Weissthör**, **Adler**, or **Allalin Pass**, p. 331.

The **Alphubeljoch** (12,475'; 10-11 hrs. to Zermatt; guide 35 fr.) is longer, but less difficult and much finer than the passes just mentioned. From Fee 1 hr. to the **Gletscher-Alp** (7008'); then a steep ascent to the (1 hr.) **Lange Fluh**, a ridge of rock across which we climb. In 1 hr. we reach the magnificent **Fee Glacier**, at a height of about 9200', and ascend it rather rapidly, the very wide crevasses necessitating many digressions. Farther on we ascend gradually over snow to the (8 hrs.) pass, S.E. of the **Alphubel** (13,800'), and obtain a splendid view of the Matterhorn, Weisshorn, etc. Descent over the **Wand Glacier**, and then over rock, moraine, and grassy slopes to the **Obere** and (3 hrs.) **Untere Täsch Alp** (7270; small Inn, well spoken of) in the **Mellichen Valley**. A direct but disagreeable forest-path leads hence to the left, round the slope, to Zermatt in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; better to descend to (1/2 hr.) **Täsch** (p. 321) and follow the road (or by train) thence to (4 M.) **Zermatt**. — A similar pass is the **Fee Pass** (12,505'), between the **Mellichenhorn** and **Allalinhorn** (12 hrs. from Saas to Zermatt, guide 30 fr.).

FROM FEE TO ZERMATT over the **Mischabeljoch** (12,650'; 12 hrs.; guide 35 fr.), between the **Täschhorn** and **Alphubel**, fatiguing, but not very difficult for adepts. Over the **Domjoch** (14,060'; 13 hrs.; 40 fr.), between the **Täschhorn** and **Dom**, and over the **Nadeljoch** (13,670'; 15 hrs.; 40 fr.), between the **Dom** and the **Süd-Lenzspitze**, both very difficult and dangerous from falling stones. Over the **Lenzjoch** (about 12,200'), between the **Süd-Lenzspitze** and **Nadelhorn**, grand but difficult.

FROM FEE TO MATTMARK over the **Egginner Pass** (about 9840') between the **Mittaghorn** and **Egginnerhorn**, 7-8 hrs., with guide, not difficult for experts.

FROM FEE TO ST. NIKLAUS over the **Ried Pass** (12,050'; 11-12 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), difficult. The route leads from Fee to the (1 hr.) **Alp Hannig** (7065'; p. 332) and ascends steeply, to the left of the **Mettig**, over the **Hochbalen Glacier** and the rocks of the **Gemshorn** to the pass, between (r.) the **Balfirnhorn** (12,475') and (l.) the **Ulrichshorn** (12,890'), both of which may be ascended from the pass (see above). Descent over the **Ried Glacier** to the **Schalbett Alp** (6915') and by **Hellenen** to **St. Niklaus** (p. 321). — A similar pass is the **Windjoch** (10,660'), between the **Ulrichshorn** and **Nadelhorn**.

FROM SAAS TO THE SIMPLON over the **Laquinjoch**, the **Rossbodenpass**, the **Simeiti Pass**, or the **Gamserjoch** see p. 301. TO GONDÖ over the **Zwischbergen Pass**, p. 302. To **DOMODOSSOLA** by the **Antrona Pass**, p. 303.

Below Saas is a defile between wild masses of rock, in which

lies the chapel of *St. Anton* (5115'). Crossing the *Visp* we reach the village of ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Balen* (5025'), in a fertile valley at the E. base of the *Balfrinhorn* (12,475'), and then (20 min.) recross the stream. Farther on we pass a fine waterfall of the *Schweibach*, descending from the *Balenfirn*, and (20 min.) return by the *Bodenbrücke* to the left bank. The ravine presents a succession of wild rocky scenes, enlivened with foaming waterfalls. At the (10 min.) *Hutegg* or *Eisten* is a small hotel (good wine); 20 min., village of *Zenschmiden* (3555'). Near *Stalden* the *Saaser Visp* falls into the *Gorner Visp* (p. 320), which we cross by the *Kinnbrücke* (2560'), a bridge 160' high. On the hill to the right is the small church of *Staldenried*. — 1 hr. ***Stalden***, and thence to *Visp*, see p. 320. Travellers from *Stalden* to *Saas* should observe that after crossing the *Kinnbrücke* their path leads to the left beyond two chalets.

## 86. From Macugnaga to Zermatt round Monte Rosa.

Four Days: 1st. Over the *Turlo Pass* to *Alagna*. 2nd. Over the *Col d'Olen* to *Gressoney-la-Trinité*. 3rd. Over the *Bettaforca* to *Fiery*, and over the *Col des Cimes Blanches* to the *Théodule Pass*. 4th. Ascent of the *Breithorn*, and descent to *Zermatt*. (Or: 1st day, to *Riva*; 2nd, over the *Col di Valdobbia* to *Gressoney-St. Jean*; 3rd, over the *Pinterjoch* to *Fiery*; 4th, over the *Théodule Pass* to *Zermatt*.) Guide 8-10 fr. per day; the paths over the *Col di Valdobbia*, *Bettaforca* and *Col des Cimes Blanches* are also practicable for mules. Less robust walkers who wish to avoid the *Turlo Pass* may from *Pontegrande* (p. 329) cross the *Col di Baranca* to *Fobello* and *Varallo*, and reach *Alagna* thence through the *Val Sesia* in 2-3 days, an easy route (comp. p. 445).

**FROM MACUGNAGA TO ALAGNA OVER THE TURLO PASS, 9-10 hrs.,** fatiguing and not very interesting. Below Macugnaga ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) we quit the path to *Borca* (p. 330), cross the *Anza* to the hamlet of *Isella*, and ascend a wooded hill to the (1 hr.) chalets of *Spissa*, at the entrance to the rock-strewn *Val Quarazza*, which we enter to the right. The slopes are wooded, and several waterfalls are passed on each side. The path, at first level, afterwards ascends a rocky barrier, and (1 hr.) crosses to the right bank of the stream to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *La Piana*, the highest Alp (5978'). Opposite, on the W. side of the valley, the discharge of the *Loccie Glacier* forms a fine waterfall (*La Pissa*). Ascending more rapidly, the path describes a wide bend round the desolate head of the valley, passes ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) a ruined hut (6560'), and comes to an end. We next climb steep grass-slopes, and lastly rocks and snow-slopes, to the (2 hrs.) ***Turlo Pass*** (9090'), a sharp ridge with a cross, between (r.) the *Fallerhorn* (10,300') and (l.) the *Piglimohorn* (9470'). Descending over an expanse of snow and poor stony pastures, we enjoy a fine view of the *Sesia Glacier*, the *Signalkuppe*, and the *Parrot-Spitze*. We pass the small *Turlo Lakes* and the *Alp Faller*, and descend to the *Alp Iazza* and the *Val Sesia* ( $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. to the *Sesia* bridge). A good path now leads on the right bank of the stream, past the deserted gold-mine of *S. Maria Maddalena* to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) ***Alagna***.

(3955'; \*Hôt. Monte Rosa, R. 2½, B. 1½, D. 3½ fr.; Hôt. Weiss-horn. well spoken of), frequented by Italians as a summer resort.

FROM MACUGNAGA TO ALAGNA over the Colle delle Loccie (11,965'), 14-15 hrs., difficult; for proficients only, with good guides (40 fr.). A toilsome and even hazardous climb of 8-10 hrs., over the Petriolo Alp (p. 330) and the crevassed Macugnaga Glacier, to the pass, between Punta delle Loccie and the Cima della Pissa (12,475'). Descent over the Vigne Glacier to the Vigne-Alp and Pile Alp (see below).

EXCURSIONS (guides, G. Barone, Franc. and Giov. Bottoni, M. Cerini, G. Gilardi.) Up the Val Sesia to the (2 hrs.) \*Pile Alp (5900'; superb survey of the S.E. peaks of Monte Rosa); then to the (¾ hr.) Alp Bors and (½ hr.) Alp Decco. (Over the Col delle Pisso to Gressoney, see below.) — The Corno Bianco (10,945'; 5-6 hrs.; 12 fr.), a difficult peak, with fine view of Monte Rosa and the Graian Alps, is ascended either from Alagna or Gressoney. — Towards the E., two passes lead from Alagna to (5½-6½ hr.) Rima in the Val Piccola (p. 445): the Colle Moud (7447') to the N. of the Tagliafierro (9730'), and the Bocchetta Moanda (7935') on its S. side (preferable). — To Zermatt over the Lysjoch, the Sesia-Joch and the Piodejoch, see p. 328. — From Alagna to Mollia and Varallo, see p. 445.

FROM ALAGNA TO GRESSONEY-LA-TRINITÉ OVER THE COL D'OLEN, 6½-7 hrs., attractive and easy (bridle-path; guide, 14 fr., unnecessary, but enquire for the beginning of the path). We ascend to the W. through meadows and wood, passing several groups of houses, to the (2 hrs.) Alp Seon or Laglietto, cross the brook, and mount pastures and afterwards over débris to the (2½ hrs.) Col d'Olen (9420'; \*Guglielmina's Inn). View towards the N.W. very fine. The \*Gemsstein, or Corno del Camoscio (9928'), to the N., easily ascended from the pass in 25 min., affords a striking view of Monte Rosa, Mont Blanc, the Grand Combin, the Graian Alps, and Monte Viso. — We descend from the Col by a good path, to the Gabet-Alp with its little lake, into the Val Gressoney or Lysthal, to (2 hrs.) Orsia (5740') and (20 min.) Gressoney-la-Trinité, Ger. Oberteil (5370'; \*Hôtel Thedy, R. 2, D., incl. wine, 4, pens. 7½ fr.). A cart-road descends the picturesque valley by Castel, Perletta, and Chemonal to (3½ M.) Gressoney-St. Jean (4495'; \*Hôt. De la Pierre, R. & A. 2½, pens. 8½ fr.; Hôt.-Pens. du Mont-Rose), the capital of the valley, the upper part of which is German.

FROM ALAGNA TO GRESSONEY over the Colle delle Pisso (10,874'), 9-10 hrs., rather fatiguing. The route leads via the Stoffel-Alp and the Bocchetta della Pisso (7877'), round the N. side of the Gemsstein (see above), into the Bors Valley (to the right the Bors Glacier, with a fine waterfall), and thence in 5-6 hrs. to the pass, with the ruined Vincent-Hütte. (Hence to the Colle d'Olen, 1 hr.; to the Gnifetti Club-hut over the Indren and Garstelet Glaciers 2 hrs., see p. 328.) Descent by a good path to the left through the Mos Valley to the Gabet-Alp and (3½ hrs.) Gressoney-la-Trinité (see above).

An easier route is across the Col di Valdobbia (8360'), from Riva Val-dobbia (2 M. below Alagna, p. 445) to Gressoney-St. Jean (7 hrs.; guide 14 fr.). A road ascends the Val Vogna to the (½ hr.) Ca' di Janzo (4593'; \*Alb. & Pens. Alpina), whence the bridle-path via (3 M.) Pecchia (5023'), mounts steeply to the right to the (2 hrs.) the Ospizio Sottile on the col. The view is limited, but we enjoy a charming survey of the Val Gressoney with its rich pastures, pine-clad slopes, and waterfalls. Steep descent over snow and stones, then through pine-forest, to (1½ hr.) Gressoney-St. Jean.

EXCURSIONS from Gressoney (guides, G. Cugnod, Val. Laurent, G. Mon-

*terin, S. G. Vicquery, Al. Welf).* Beautiful view from the (1 hr.) *Boden-Alp* at the foot of the Grauhorn and from the promontory of *Castel*, half-way to St. Jean. — Interesting excursion viâ (2 hrs.) *Cortlys* (*Cour de Lys*, 6570') to the (1 hr.) plateau of the *Alps Salza inferiore* and *superiore* (7667'), affording a splendid view of the *Lys Glacier*. — The *Hohes Licht* (11,635'), ascended from the (3 hrs.) *Linty Hut* (10,300'; very small) in 1 hr., is another fine point. — Two club-huts of the C. A. I. are useful for glacier expeditions. From the *Gnifetti Hut* (11,965'), at the W. side of the *Garstelet Glacier*, 5 hrs. from *Cortlys* and 3 hrs. from the *Col d'Olen*, the *Vincent Pyramid* (13,830') may be ascended in 2 hrs., the *Parrot-Spitze* (14,575'; guide 30 fr.) in 3 hrs., the *Signalkuppe* (*Punta Gnifetti*; 14,965'; guide 35 fr.), with the new *Capanna Osservatorio Regina Margherita* of the C. A. I., in 4½ hrs., and the *Zumstein-Spitze* (15,005'; guide 35 fr.) in 4½ hrs. The last two ascents may be combined in one tour. The *Dufourspitze* (15,215') was ascended hence for the first time in 1886 (7 hrs. from the *Gnifetti Hut*). — The *Quintino Sella Hut* (11,910'), on the rocks on the W. side of the *Felik Glacier*, 3 hrs. below the *Felikjoch* (p. 328) and 5 hrs. from *Cortlys*, is the starting-point for the ascent of the *Lyskamm* (14,890'; 5-6 hrs.; 50 fr.) and the *Castor* (13,880'; 4½ hrs.; 30 fr.). The descent from the latter may be made to *Breuil* (guide 40 fr.) or *Zermatt* (50 fr.).

From *Gressoney* to *Zermatt* over the *Lysjoch*, *Felikjoch*, *Zwillingjoch*, or *Schwarzthor*, see p. 328. Guide in each case 50 fr.

A bridle-path (road under construction) leads from *Gressoney-St. Jean* through the beautiful *Lystal* viâ *Gaby* to (3 hrs.) *Issime* ("Posta"); new road thence through beautiful chestnut woods viâ *Fontainemore* and *Lillianes* to (3 hrs.) *Pont-St. Martin* (p. 286; horses, etc. at *Giacomo Beata's*). — To the W. an easy bridle-path leads from *St. Jean* in 4 hrs. over the *Colle Ranzola* (7182') to *Brusson* (see below) in the *Challant Valley*, and in 4 hrs. more over the *Col de Joux* to *St. Vincent* and *Châtillon* (p. 285). — Two very attractive ascents are those of the *Mont Taille* (7935'), in 1 hr. from the *Ranzola Pass*, and of the *Becca di Frudiera* (*Marienhorn*, 10,790'), rising farther to the S., between the *Gressoney* and *Challant* valleys (6-7 hrs. from *Gressoney*, guide 12 fr.).

FROM *GRESSONEY-LA-TRINITÉ* TO *FIERY* OVER THE *BETTAFORCA*, 4½ hrs., pleasant and easy (without guide). At (20 min.) *Orsia* (p. 335) we diverge to the left, (5 min.) cross the *Lys*, and mount rapidly past the houses of *Betta* to (1 hr.) the chapel of *St. Anna* (7120'; below it, a fine waterfall), where we have a beautiful view of the *Lyskamm* and *Monte Rosa*. Then up a monotonous valley (keeping to the right) past the *Sitten Alp*, to the (1¾ hr.) *Colle di Bettaforca* (8640'), where we see the Graian Alps peeping above the *Val d'Ayas*, and the *Grand Combin* to the right. We descend (still to the right) to (1 hr.) the hamlet of *Résy* (6780'; auberge), turn to the right, and cross the *Verra* to (½ hr.) *Fiery* or *Fière* (6160'; *Hôt. des Cimes Blanches*, plain), on the slope 20 min. above *S. Giacomo* (5500'), overlooking the wooded *Val d'Ayas*.

A longer but more interesting route leads over the *Bettliner Pass* (*Passo Bettolina*; 9500') from *Trinité* to *Fiery* in 6½ hrs. From (1¾ hr.) *Cortlys* we ascend to the left viâ the *Bettolina Alp* to the (2½ hrs.) pass, which commands a fine view of *Monte Rosa*. The descent skirts the W. slopes of *Monte Bettolina* (9830') to the *Bettaforca* route which it follows to (2 hrs.) *Fiery* (see above).

From *Gressoney-St. Jean* to *Fiery* over the *Pinter Joch* (8200'), 6 hrs. easy and repaying. From the pass (extensive view) experts may ascend the *Grauhaupt* (10,702'; toilsome) in 2 hrs.; view strikingly grand.

A cart-road descends the picturesque *Val d'Ayas* (called *Val Challant* in its lower part), watered by the *Evançon*, to *Champlan*, (3 hrs.) *Brusson* (4520'; *Lion d'Or*), and (3 hrs.) *Verres*, in the *Dora Valley* (p. 286).

FROM FIERY TO BREUIL, OR TO THE THÉODULE PASS, OVER THE COL DES CIMES BLANCHES. To Breuil a rough mule-track (5 hrs., guide advisable), ascending at first rapidly through wood, then beyond the *Alp Aventina* traverses poor pastures and a dreary valley, with the *Aventina Glacier* on the right, to (2 hrs.) *Varda*, the last alp. Then a steep ascent, crossing ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) a brook descending from the right, and in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. more the *Cortoz*, which flows out of the *Grand Lac* (where the path to the Théodule diverges to the right, see below), and through a rocky chaos to the right of the small *Lacs de Vent*, to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) **Col des Cimes Blanches** (9910'), with a fine view of the Matterhorn and Dent d'Hérens. The *Gran Semetta* (10,595'), to the N.E., a splendid point of view, is easily reached from the pass in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. Then a descent over snow, stones, and pastures, past the little *Lacs de la Barmaz*, and the chalets of *Goillet* and *La Barmaz*, to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Breuil* (p. 338).

The route to *VALTOURNANCHE* diverges to the left from the above route about 10 min. above the bridge over the *Cortoz* (see above), and reaches the (12 min.) pass (9500') to the S. of the *Gran Semetta* (see above; still farther to the S. is a third pass, 9298'). The route then descends, with a fine view to the W., to the beautifully situated *Alp Cleva Grossa* (7352'), and to the left to (2 hrs.) *Valtournanche* (p. 338). After fresh snow, this direct path to *Valtournanche* is not practicable and the descent via *Breuil* must be taken.

Travellers bound for the **THÉODULE PASS AND ZERMATT** need not descend to *Breuil*, but (with guide) ascend to the right near the top of the pass, traverse rocks and stony slopes, skirt the little *Grand Lac* (9135'), and reach the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) S. edge of the *Valtournanche Glacier* (10,125'). The crevassed glacier is then crossed (rope advisable), and lastly a steep snow-slope ascended to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs.) **Théodule Pass** (p. 325). Ascent of the *Breithorn*, see p. 325; route to *Zermatt*, see p. 325.

## 87. From Châtilion to Valtournanche and over the Théodule Pass to Zermatt.

*Comp. Map*, p. 320.

Carriage-road to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Valtournanche* (one-horse carriage from Châtilion in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., 15-20 fr., two-horse, 25-30 fr.). From *Valtournanche* to *Breuil*  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., **Théodule Pass**  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., *Zermatt* 3 hrs. Guide from Châtilion to *Zermatt* 25, from *Valtournanche* 20 fr., incl. the *Breithorn* 40 fr.; mule and attendant from Châtilion to *Valtournanche* 15 fr. — This is a very attractive expedition, often undertaken by ladies. It is the most picturesque route back into Switzerland for those who have made the *Tour of Mont Blanc* (R. 76).

*Châtilion* (1805'), see p. 285. The road ascends the right bank of the deep gorge of the *Matmoire*, among fine walnut and chestnut trees. On the hill-side to the right appear occasionally the dilapidated arches of Roman aqueducts. Beyond ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Champlong* we cross to the left bank, but we return to the right bank at (3 M.) *Grand-Moulin*, where the imposing \**Matterhorn* suddenly appears in the opening of the valley. On the slope to the right lies the

church of *Antey - St. André*; to the left the remains of an aqueduct of the 12th century. The last walnut-trees are seen at ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Fiernaz* (Cantine de la Rose). High up to the right is the hamlet of *Chamois* (5950'), where oats are grown notwithstanding the elevation. At ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Ussin* (4130') we cross again to the left bank (to the left the pretty *Cascade du Moulin*), and ascend in windings to (3 M.) the village of *Valtournanche* (5000'; \**Hôt. du Mont-Rose*, plain), with the church of the upper valley (adjoining the church door is a tablet in memory of Chanoine Carrel, d. 1870). To the E. rises the finely shaped *Mont Roisetta* (10,895').

To the *Col des Cimes Blanches*, see p. 337; *Col du Val Cournère*, see below. Guides: *Louis Carrel*, *P. Maquignaz*, *J. B. Bich*, *J. Barmasse*, *C. and Max. Gorret*, *A. and E. Pession*, and others. — The *Grand Tournalin* (11,055'), reached via *Chencet* in 5 hrs., with guide (12 fr.), is not difficult for experts. On the top is the *Capanna Carrel* of the C. A. I. Splendid view.

The bridle-path crosses to the left bank of the Matmoire, but returns to the right bank  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. farther on. Near the second bridge (5715') is a fine waterfall in a sombre gorge (\**Cascade de Busserailles* or *Grotte du Géant*), approached by a wooden gallery (1 fr.); adjacent is the unpretending *Hôt. des Alpes*. The path now ascends steeply through a wild and romantic defile to the (1 hr.) *Chalets d'Aouil* (6495'), and then traverses an open valley surrounded by imposing mountains: to the left the *Jumeaux du Vallon*, the *Pointe des Cors*, *Dent d'Hérens*, *Tête du Lion*, and *Matterhorn*, and to the right the *Cimes Blanches*. In  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. more we reach the chalets of *Breuil* or *Breil*,  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. above which lies the solitary *Albergo del Monte Cervino* at *Jomein* (6880'; R., L., & A.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4, D. 4 fr., well spoken of), amidst imposing scenery.

Ascent of the *Matterhorn* from Breuil, see p. 327. — Over the *Col des Cimes Blanches* to *Fiery*, and thence to *Macugnaga*, see R. 86. — Guides are not always to be found at Breuil, but always at *Valtournanche*, a fact to be noted by travellers coming from *Châtillon*.

To **PRA-RAYÉ OVER THE COL DU VAL COURNÈRE**, 6 hrs. with guide, rough but repaying. We cross the Matmoire  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. below Breuil and ascend to the right to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Col de Dza* (8010'), enjoying a superb survey of the Matterhorn; descend a little, then ascend over grass, rocks, and snow, round the S.E. side of the *Château des Dames* (see below) and past some small lakes, to the (2 hrs.) *Col du Val Cournère* (10,325'), to the S. of the *Pointe de Fontanelle* (11,100'), with a fine view of Mt. *Velan*, the *Grand Combin*, etc. (FROM *VALTOURNANCHE* a bridle-path leads to the chalets of *Cignana*; thence a steep and laborious climb to the pass,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs.) Descent through the *Val Cournère* to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Pra-Rayé* in the *Valpelline* (p. 312). — The *Château des Dames* (11,435') may be ascended from the pass in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (not very difficult, guide 15-18 fr.).

The route to the *Théodule Pass* (riding practicable as far as the glacier) ascends over stones and turl, past the *Chalet des Cors*, to the ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) spot known as *Les Fourneaux*, at the end of the *Valtournanche Glacier*, where the rope should be brought into use. We then cross the tolerably easy glacier to ( $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) the *Théodule Pass* or *Matterjoch* (p. 325). Ascent of the *Breithorn*, see p. 325; to *Zermatt*, p. 325.

## VI. S.E. SWITZERLAND. THE GRISONS.

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### 88. From Rorschach to Coire.

*Comp. Maps, pp. 28, 52, 346.*

57 M. RAILWAY in 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ -4 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (9fr. 75, 6fr. 85, 4fr. 90c.; see Introd. X. as to circular-tickets, etc.). There are two stations at Rorschach (p. 50), the chief of which (\*Restaurant) is on the quay in the town. The other is  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the E., where carriages are sometimes changed. The first train from Rorschach corresponds with the first steamboat from Friedrichshafen and Lindau; and at Coire with the diligences for the Splügen and the Bernardino.

Rorschach, see p. 50. The train skirts the lake for a short way. 3 M. Staad. On the hillside to the right rises the castle of Wartegg (p. 50); above it Wartensee (p. 52), and the small château of Greifenstein. Heiden (p. 52) is seen on the hill to the right. Farther on, we have a glimpse of the Weinburg (p. 50), situated on the vine-clad Buchberg. The train traverses a delta, very fertile at places, which has been formed by the deposits of the Rhine. — 6 M. Rheinegg (1320'; \*Post; Rössli; Hecht), a village at the foot of vineyards.

Omnibuses ply in 12 min. from the station to (1 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) Thal (1344'; Ochs), an industrial place with 3319 inhab., picturesquely situated at the foot of the Buchberg (to the Steinerne Tisch, 25 min., see p. 51). — Diligence from Rheinegg to Heiden, viâ Wolfhalden, twice daily in 1 hr. 40 min., see p. 52; to Walzenhausen, twice daily in 1 hr. 5 min., see p. 51.

At (9 M.) St. Margrethen (1330'; Linde; Ochs; Sonne) the line to Bregenz (p. 424) diverges to the left (to the Meldegg, 1 hr., see p. 50).

We now cross the Rhine, the boundary between Switzerland and the Austrian Vorarlberg, by means of a timber-bridge. The Rhine Valley, formerly called the Upper Rheingau, and, like Ticino and Thurgau, governed down to 1798 by Swiss bailiffs, presents a variety of grand and picturesque scenery. The train skirts the hills, which are covered with vineyards and orchards, and from Heldsberg to Monstein passes between the river and abrupt rocks. Stations: Au (Schiff), Heerbrugg, Rebstein. To the left rises the snow-clad Scesaplana and farther away the Drei Schwestern; to the right the Hohe Kasten with its inn (p. 55).

16 M. **Altstätten** (1540'; pop. 8416; \**Drei Könige*, moderate *Freihof*; *Landhaus*; *Löwe*), a quaint little town. Through a gorge to the right is seen the *Santis* (p. 56) and beside it the *Fähnern*.

Roads lead hence viâ the *Landmark* (3265'; Inn) to (8 M.) *Trogen*, and over the *Stoss* (3135') to (6 M.) *Gais* (p. 54); and a pleasant path in 3 hrs. by the *Chapel of St. Anthony* to *Heiden* (p. 52).

19½ M. **Oberriet** (Sonne). On the E. slope of a wooded rock to the right, is the ruined tower of the castle of *Blatten*. The high-road passes to the W. of it through the *Hirschenprung* defile.

22½ M. **Rüti** (Zum Bahnhof).—27 M. **Saletz-Sennwald** (Restaur. by the station). To the left are the *Drei Schwestern* (6880').

Ascent of the *Hohe Kasten* (5900'; 4½ hrs.; without guide), see p. 55.—To the *Weissbad* (6 hrs.), a pleasant walk, by *Sax* and the *Saxer Lucke* (5430'), passing the *Fählen* and *Sämtis* lakes (comp. p. 56).

29 M. **Haug-Gams** (\**Kreuz*), where the line crosses the Toggenburg and Feldkirch road (p. 59). Above (31 M.) **Buchs** (\**Rail. Restaurant*; \**Rhaetia*; *Zum Arlberg*, both at the station) rises the well-preserved château of *Werdenberg*.

Railway to *Feldkirch*, see p. 423; custom-house examination at *Buchs* for travellers to or from Austria.—On a height, on the opposite bank of the Rhine, lies *Vaduz* (1825'; \**Linde*; *Engel*; *Löwe*), with the white château of *Liechtenstein* on a lofty rock, the capital of the principality of Liechtenstein, at the foot of the *Drei Schwestern* (see above).

Beyond the large village of (34½ M.) **Sevelen** (\**Traube*) rises the ruined château of *Wartau* (2185'). Near (39 M.) **Trübbach** (1585') the rocks of the *Schollberg*, which approach the Rhine, have been blasted to make way for the road and the railway. On a height opposite, near *Balzers*, is the extensive ruined castle of *Guttenberg*, where the ascent of the *Luziensteig* begins (see below).

The *Alvier* (7758'), an admirable point, ascended from *Buchs*, *Sevelen*, or *Trübbach* in 5-5½ hrs., see p. 45. The route from *Trübbach* is by *Atsmoos*, *Malans*, and past the ruin of *Wartau*, to (¾ hr.) *Oberschan*, and (4½ hrs.) the top; descent 3 hrs. — The *Gonzen* (6014'), from *Trübbach* in 4½ hrs., is also easy and interesting.

42 M. **Sargans** (1590'; \**Hôtel Thoma*, at the station), the junction of the *Weesen* (Glarus) and *Zürich* line (p. 46). Carriages sometimes changed here. The scenery becomes grander and more picturesque; to the N.W. appears the long serrated chain of the *Curfürsten* (p. 44), to the E. the grey pyramid of the *Falknis* (p. 343). To the right, near *Vilters*, is the *Untere Sarfall*, fine after rain.

45 M. **Ragatz**, see p. 343. To the right is the ruin of *Freudenberg* (p. 344). Below the influx of the *Tamina* the train crosses the Rhine by a wooden bridge.

46 M. **Maienfeld** (1725'; pop. 1227; \**Hôt.-Pens. Vilan*, at the station; *Hirsch*; *Zum Falknis*; \**Ræssli*) is an old and thriving little town. The tower (restaurant; fine view from the top) is said to have been erected in the 4th cent. by the Roman Emp. Constantius. The old castle of the Counts of Toggenburg was the seat of the bailiffs of the Grisons down to 1795. On the hill to the right are the ruin and pension of *Wartenstein* and the abbey of *Pfäfers* (p. 345).

The *St. Luziensteig* (2230'; Inn, good wine), a fortified defile between

the *Fläscherberg* (3730') and the *Falknis*, through which the road to Vaduz and Feldkirch leads, is 2 M. from Maienfeld and is frequently visited from Ragatz. Fine view from the highest block-house (now destroyed), on the top of the *Fläscherberg*, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. farther W., and also on the return. — The *Falknis* (620'), ascended from the *Luziensteig* through the *Glecktobel* and by the *Sarina-Alp* or *Fläscher-Alp* (6 hrs.; with guide), is fatiguing but interesting. (Better from Maienfeld by a path made by the guide Fortunat Enderlin viâ Jenins, the *Vordere Alp*, and *Sarina Alp*, and through the *Fläscherthal*.)

On the vine-clad slopes to the left, at the foot of the *Vilan* (p. 350) lie the villages of *Jenins* (above it the ruins of *Wyneck* and *Aspermont*) and *Malans* (p. 350). The train crosses the *Landquart*, near its influx into the Rhine. 49 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Landquart* (1730'; *Rail. Restaurant*; \**Hôt. Landquart*, near the station), on the road to the Prättigau, and the junction of the line to Davos (see p. 349). To the W., in the background, rise the barren *Graue Hörner* (p. 346).

The district between Maienfeld and Coire, with its numerous castles, is remarkable for its fertility. Its central point is (52 M.) *Zizers* (1854'; *Krone*), an ancient little borough. To the left, at the foot of the hills, are *Molinära*, a summer-residence of the Bishop of Coire, and the village of *Trimmis*. On the right tower the bare peaks of the *Calanda* (p. 349); on the wooded slopes at its base are the ruined castles of *Liechtenstein*, *Krottenstein*, and *Haldenstein*, at the foot of which last lies the village of the same name, with a well-preserved walled château.

57 M. *Coire*, see p. 347.

## 89. Ragatz and Pfäfers.

*Comp. Plan and Map, p. 346.*

**Hotels** (most of them open during the season only). \**QUELLENHOF* (Pl. a), R., L., & A. from 6-8, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 4-5, pens. 12-18 fr.; \**HOF RAGATZ* (Pl. b), R., L., & A. 5, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 5, S. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. 8-13 fr.; \**HÔTEL TAMINA* (Pl. c), R., L., & A. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4, D. 4, pens. 7-10 fr.; \**SCHWEIZERHOF* (Pl. d), R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 fr.; \**HOT.-PENS. LATTMANN* (Pl. i), pens. 7 fr., good cuisine (open in winter also); \**KRONE* (Pl. e), R., L., & A. 3, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ , D. 3 ir. (open in winter also); *VILLA LOUISA*; \**HOT.-PENS. FRÖHLICH* (Pl. h); \**FREIECK* (Pl. g); \**HÔT.-PENS. SCHOLL* (Pl. f), R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4, pens. 6 fr.; \**HÔT. NATIONAL* (Pl. l); \**Post*, moderate; \**BÄR* (Pl. k); *OCHSE*, and *LÖWE*, unpretending. — Near the station: \**ROSEN GARTEN*, R. & A. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 1 fr. 20 c., D. 3, pens. 6-7 fr. (open in winter also). — \**PENS. VILLA FLORA*, with large garden, on the road to the Freudenberg; \**PENS. HOME-VILLA*; *PENS. WARTENSTEIN* (p. 345). — **Restaurants.** *Kursaal*, see p. 344, *Scholl* (see above); *Rheinvilla*, Bahnhof-Str.; *Nussbaum*, Churer-Str.; *Löwe*, and *Kreuz*, with gardens. *Felsenkeller*,  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. from the town, on the way to the Freudenberg (p. 344). — **Post Office** (Pl. 6), near the Dorfbad. — **Telegraph Office** (Pl. 7), opposite the Krone.

**Omnibus** from the station to the village of Ragatz 75 c., trunk 25 c. — **Carriage**, with one horse from Ragatz to Pfäfers and back, with halt of 2 hrs., for 1-2 pers. 7, 3-4 pers. 10 fr., and fee; to Wartenstein 6 or 10, Dorf Pfäfers 8 or 14, Vättis 18 or 25, Maienfeld 6 or 10, Luziensteig 10 or 15 fr.

**Baths.** Properties of the water, see p. 344. The *Mühlbad* (Pl. 4), *Neubad* (Pl. 2), and *Helenenbad* (Pl. 3) are near the Kurhaus; the *Dorfbad* (Pl. 5), with Trinkhalle, in the Eisenbahn-Strasse, between the Schweizerhof and the Tamina Hotel. The Neubad contains a large swimming-bath (84° Fahr.); 2 fr. in the morning, 1 fr. in the afternoon; ladies 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11 $\frac{1}{2}$  a.m. and 4-6 p.m.) and single baths (2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.). Tickets at the office, to the left of the Hof Ragatz.

Visitors' Tax, in June and Sept. 2, in July and Aug. 3 fr. per week for each person.

**Ragatz** (1700'; pop. 1932), prettily situated on the impetuous *Tamina*, which falls into the Rhine lower down, is a famous watering-place and one of the most frequented places in Switzerland (50,000 visitors annually, passing travellers included). The village first owed its importance to the construction of the Pfäfers road (see below) and of the conduit,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. long, conveying the mineral water thence to the *Hof Ragatz* in 1838-40, and the handsome buildings recently erected give it almost the appearance of a town.

The chief rallying-points are the *Quellenhof* and the *Hof Ragatz* (formerly a mansion of the Abbots of Pfäfers). In the *Kurgarten*, at the back of the Quellenhof, a band plays in the morning, noon, and evening. The open colonnade on the E. side affords a pleasing survey of the Rhine Valley. The *Baths* and the *Trinkhalle* are on the S.W. side. Beyond them are pleasure-grounds with a whey-cure establishment, etc.

In the Cemetery is the monument of the philosopher *Schelling* (d. at Ragatz in 1854), 20' high, with his bust. By the last houses (1 M.) on the road from the cemetery to Sargans, a path ascends to the left through vineyards to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) the ruined castle of *Freudenberg* (915'), with a fine view of the Rheinthal. We return by a road on the hill-side, between houses and gardens.

\***Bad Pfäfers or Pfävers** (50 min.) is one of the most curious spots in Switzerland. It lies in the narrow gorge of the *Tamina*, a glacier-torrent, on the brink of which the good but narrow road (walking recommended) gradually ascends, flanked by sombre limestone cliffs, 500 to 800' high. A little before the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Schwattenfall Restaurant* a footpath leads to the left across the *Tamina* to *Valur-rank* and ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Wartenstein* (p. 345). About  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther, a few paces before the road passes through a rocky gateway, is another path (shady and picturesque but steep), leading to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) the village of Pfäfers. Both these routes are miry in wet weather.

The monastic-looking *Bath-house* (3230'), built in 1704, lies wedged between precipices 600' high, and enjoys sunshine in the height of summer from 10 till 4 o'clock only. Accommodation good, but plain (R., L., & A. 2-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , B.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  fr.). Very pleasant baths (1 fr.; temp. 97°7', at Ragatz 950'), chiefly frequented by the less wealthy classes, and by invalids who prefer taking the waters near their source.

The copious hot springs (97-100°), clear as crystal, and free from taste and smell, are impregnated with carbonate of lime, chloride of sodium, and magnesia, resembling those of Gastein and Wildbd in their composition. They rise about  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. above the bath-house in the narrow and gloomy \***Tamina Gorge** (30-50' wide). Tickets for the gorge and the springs (1 fr. each; umbrellas advisable) are sold in the principal corridor of the bathhouse. The

wooden pathway to the springs, resting on the rock or on masonry, 30-40' above the torrent, leads between overhanging walls of rock, 200-250' high, on the right bank of the Tamina, to the vaulted chamber (98' long) of the NEW SPRING (to the left of the old), dating from '2nd Oct., 1860'. The air in this vault is like that of a hot vapour-bath, but there is little to see. This curious ravine surpasses the rival Gorge of Trient (p. 237), the rounded granite rocks of which are inferior in boldness to the nummulite of Pfäfers. From the Ragatz station to the springs and back, 3 hrs. on foot, or 2 hrs. by carriage (p. 343).

FROM THE BATHS TO THE VILLAGE OF PFÄFERS ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.). The path ascends in windings on the left bank of the Tamina; after  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr., by a fingerpost, where the path to the right leads to Valens (see below; 10 min. from the Bad is the 'Calandaschau'), we descend to the left and (5 min.) cross the Tamina by a natural bridge, called the 'Beschluss', 230' perpendicularly above the springs. We now ascend the path on the right bank, cut in steps, and slippery in rainy weather, to a (20 min.) meadow, whence we may either ascend (fingerpost) to (10 min.) an auberge on the road leading to the right to Vättis (p. 346) and to the left to the village of Pfäfers; or (preferable) ascend by the footpath to the left, through meadows and wood, to the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) road,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  M. from the village of Pfäfers.

A CABLE-TRAMWAY ascends from the Kurhaus in 10 min. (1 fr., return-ticket 1 fr. 30 c.) to the \*Pension Wartenstein (2463'; Restaurant; pens. 6-7 fr.), affording a splendid view of the Rhine Valley as far as the Curfürsten to the N.W. (p. 44). Below, to the S., are the ruin of Wartenstein and the Chapel of St. George (2453'). — The Village of Pfäfers (2696'; Adler; Löwe) lies  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther up on the top of the hill (road from Ragatz,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.). The once rich and powerful Benedictine Abbey of Pfäfers was converted into a lunatic asylum (St. Pirmisberg) in 1838. The Tabor (2765'), a rocky hill  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the N.E. of the abbey, also affords a fine view.

EXCURSIONS FROM RAGAZZ. (Guides: Füh., of Ragatz; Johann Rupp, of Valens; Wilhelm and David Kohler, and J. A. Sprecher, of Vättis.) Ruin of Freudenberg, p. 344. — The Guschenkopf (2463'), a wooded hill to the W. of Ragatz, on the right of the entrance to the Tamina Gorge, is skirted by pleasant walks, on the S. side, passing the Bild (a chapel), and on the W. side (diverging to the left from the road to Freudenberg, before the 'Felsenkeller'), leading in 40 min. to the top. Fine view of Ragatz, the Rhine Valley, the Appenzell and Prättigau Mts., the Graue Hörner, and the Calanda. — To Maienfeld ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.; by the road crossing the new Rhinebridge), see p. 342; St. Luziensteig (direct path by the railway-bridge 3 M., road via Maienfeld  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.), see p. 342. — The Prättigau (Seewis, Valzeina, etc.), see R. 91. — Coire, Via Mala, etc., see pp. 347, 372.

\*Pizalun (4860'; 3 hrs.; guide from St. Margarethen advisable for novices) a splendid point of view. From (1 hr.) Dorf Pfäfers through wood to the pastures of St. Margrethenberg (4130') 1 hr., end of the village  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., then to the left, and lastly by steps in the rock to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) top.

To Valens (3018'; Zum Frohsinn) from Bad Pfäfers,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (to the right at the fingerpost mentioned above). On leaving the wood, the point of view called the Calandaschau affords a striking view of the Tamina Valley, with the Calanda in the background to the left, and the Monteluna and the Graue Hörner to the right. Below the church a path crosses the deep Mühletobel to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) Vasön (3045'), amid sunny pastures, and the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.)

road to Vättis (see below). — Ascent of the *\*Vasanenkopf* (6675'), from Valens, easy (3 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; with guide). Across pastures to the *Lasa-Alp* (6145'; small Inn) 3 hrs.; thence to the right to the top  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (extensive view; still finer from the *Schlosslikopf*, 7295',  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. farther). Rich flora. — *\*Monteluna* (7955') 4 hrs., from Valens by Vasön and the *Alp Vindels* (5110'), also easy and interesting. — The ascent of *Pizol* (9345'), the highest of the *Graue Hörner*, is grand and interesting, but trying (3 hrs. from the *Lasa-Alp*, see above).

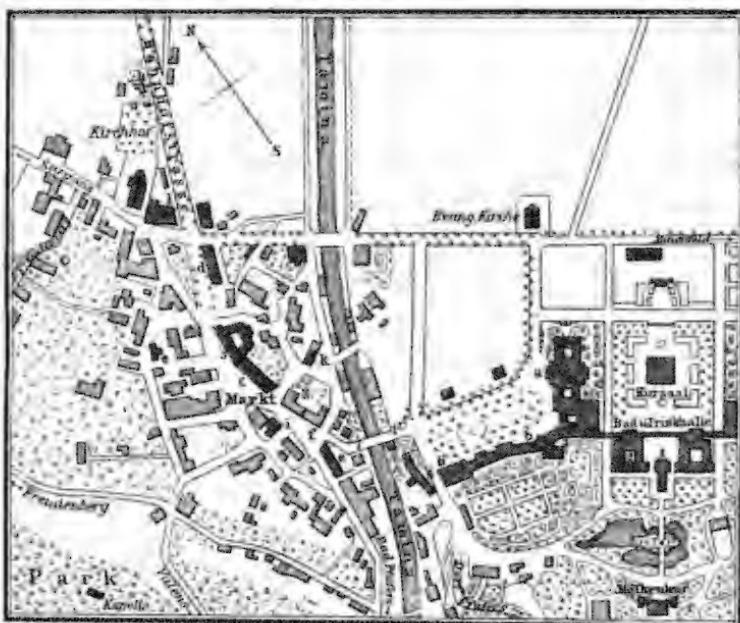
FROM RAGATZ TO REICHENAU OVER THE KUNKELS PASS (7-8 hrs.). To (10 M.) Vättis a road (diligence from Ragatz daily in 3 hrs., 2 fr. 65 c.; two-horse carr. there and back in 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs., 25 fr.); thence to Reichenau a mule-track. The road leads from the village of Pfafers on the right side of the deep Tamina Valley, of which picturesque glimpses are obtained. After  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. the path to the Baths of Pfafers diverges to the right (p. 345); farther on the road passes the hamlets of *Ragol* (opposite Valens) and *Vadura* (opposite Vasön, at the foot of the *Monteluna*, see above), and skirts the precipitous slopes of the *Calanda*. The valley expands near (10 M.) Vättis (3120'; *\*Höhl. Tamina*, moderate; *Zur Lerche*), a sequestered village near the mouth of the *Kalfeuser Thal* (p. 68), from which the Tamina issues. (Viâ *St. Martin* to the *Sardona Alp*, 4 hrs., see p. 68.) The road ends here. The bridle-path (which is practicable for vehicles to the top of the pass) quits the Tamina, crosses the *Görbs* three times, and ascends, generally on the E. side of the valley. The chalets of the upper valley are collectively called *Kunkels*. On reaching the (2 hrs.) *Kunkels* or *Foppa* Pass (4433'), we turn to the left of the conduit and enter the defile of *La Foppa*. (About 5 min. to the right of the path a superb view of the Rhine Valley may be obtained.) Then a steep and stony descent to *Tamins* and (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Reichenau* (p. 359).

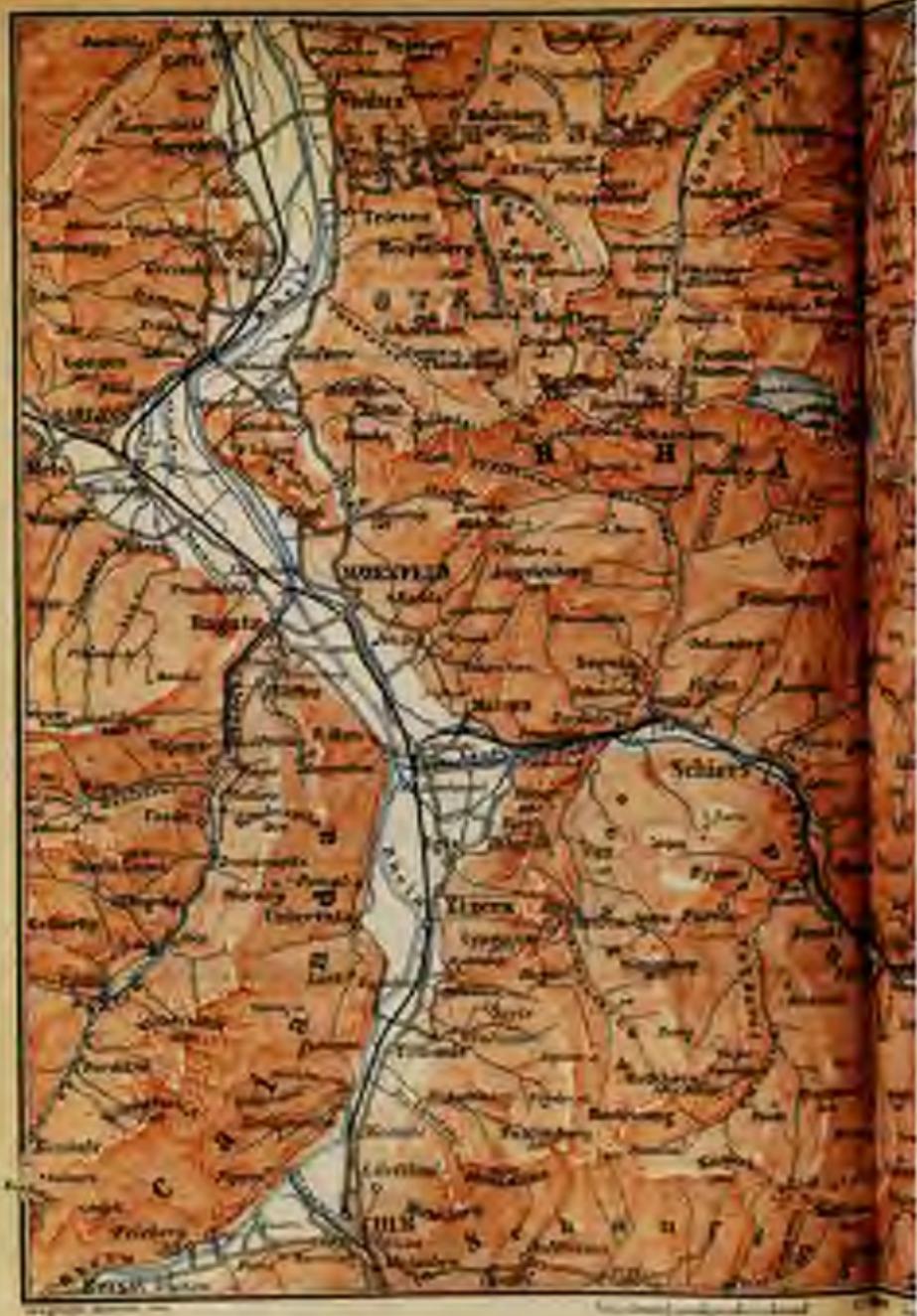
## THE GRISONS.

The region which now forms the Canton of the Grisons (*Graubünden*) was inhabited at the beginning of the Christian era by the Rhætians, who were subjugated by the Romans in A. D. 15. After the fall of the Roman Empire, Rhætia came into the possession of the Ostrogoths and afterwards into that of the Franks. In the middle ages the country became the residence of many noble families, including the Bishops of Coire, the Abbots of Disentis and Pfafers, the Counts of Montfort, Werdenberg, and Mätsch, and the Barons of Vatz, Rhäzüns, Belmont, and Aspermont, whose ruined castles are still seen on the heights. The inhabitants were grievously oppressed by these magnates, and banded together on several occasions they met and entered into associations with a view to obtain redress. Thus in 1396 they formed the 'League of the House of God' (*Lia da Ca Dè*, or *Casa Dè*), at the head of which was the church of Coire; in 1424 the 'Upper' or 'Gray League' (*Lia Grischia*); and between 1428 and 1436 the 'League of the Ten Jurisdictions' (*Lia delle desch dretturas*). These coalitions gave rise in 1471 to the establishment of the 'Three Perpetual Leagues of Rhætia'. In 1512 the confederates conquered the *Valtellina*, which they governed by means of bailiffs down to 1797. By the year 1521 more than half the population had embraced the Reformation, but a powerful minority remained steadfast adherents of the Roman Catholic faith. The dissensions of these two parties gave rise to the invasion of their country during the Thirty Years' War by Austro-Spanish and French armies, but owing to the energy of *George Jenatsch* the land at length succeeded in recovering its independence. From the 15th cent. onwards the 'Gray Confederates' were on friendly terms or in alliance with the Swiss, and in 1803 their territory was incorporated with Switzerland as the 15th Canton.

Down to 1846 the canton was divided into 26 small and almost entirely independent republics, called *Hoch-Gerichte* (jurisdictions), but these were abolished by the new constitution. It is now the largest, though not the

# RAGAZ







CHUR

- A detailed historical map of the town of Rapperswil from 1870. The map shows the town's layout with various buildings, streets, and landmarks. Key features include the 'Zugthaus' (Prison) on the left, 'Unter Thor' (Under the Gate), 'Untere Stadt' (Lower Town), 'Obere Stadt' (Upper Town), 'Gasthof' (Inn), 'Kirchen' (Churches), 'Stadtschule' (Town School), 'Regierung' (Government), 'Bank f. Ostschweiz' (Bank for East Switzerland), 'Schloss' (Castle), 'Bürohaus' (Office Building), 'Regierung' (Government), 'Bank f. Ostschweiz' (Bank for East Switzerland), 'Gasthöfe' (Inns), 'Strandbäck' (Strandbäck), 'Lokomotor' (Locomotor), 'Wasserkreis' (Water Circle), 'Siern' (Siern), 'Rathaus Löwen (Casino)' (Rathaus Löwen (Casino)), 'Post' (Post), 'Hof' (Hof), 'Kantons-Schule' (Canton School), 'Bürohaus' (Office Building), 'Gasthof' (Inn), 'Marktplatz' (Market Square), 'Museum' (Museum), 'Weisches Dörfl' (Weisches Dörfl), 'Zum Wieswirt' (Zum Wieswirt), 'Zum Wieswirt' (Zum Wieswirt), 'Unter Bach' (Under Bach), 'Lindenhof' (Lindenhof), 'Dorfstrasse' (Village Street), 'Trotz Thür' (Trotz Thür), 'Stadt-Garten' (City Garden), 'Fischmarkt' (Fish Market), 'Zur Bernmühle' (Zur Bernmühle), and 'Zum Käferwirt' (Zum Käferwirt). The map also includes a railway line running through the town.

most populous canton in Switzerland (2806 sq. M.; 96,291 inhab.), embracing more than one-sixth of the area of the whole country; and it is remarkable for the variety of its scenery, climate, productions, and languages, as well as for its national peculiarities and political constitution. The country consists of an immense network of mountains, furrowed by about 150 valleys, and culminating in numerous peaks crowned with eternal snow. Barren rocks are surrounded by luxuriant cultivation; wild deserts, where winter reigns during three-fourths of the year, lie amid forests of chestnuts, under the deep blue sky of Italy.

Not less varied are the inhabitants themselves in origin, language, religion, and customs. The population includes 52,842 Protestants, and 43,320 Roman Catholics, of whom 37,708 are of Romanic and 44,271 of Teutonic race. Of the curious Romanic language there are two distinct dialects: the *Ladin* of the Engadine, the Albula, and Münster valleys, and the *Romance* of the valleys of Disentis and Ilanz, the Oberhalbstein, Schams, etc. This dialect is spoken generally amongst the people, but German is gaining ground, and is taught in the schools so successfully that the younger natives speak it better than the inhabitants of German Switzerland. In the time of the Hohenstaufen the whole country was Romanic. Several small Romanic newspapers appear at Coire, Disentis, etc. — *Italian* is spoken to the S. of the Alps, in the valleys of Poschiavo, Bregaglia, Mesocco, and Calanca.

## 90. Coire.

Germ. Chur, Ital. Coira, Roman. Cuera.

**Hotels.** \*STEINBOCK (Pl. a; C, 4), on the Churwalden road, outside the town, R., L., & A. 5-7, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 4-4 $\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. from 8 fr.; \*LUKMANIER (Pl. b; D, 2), opposite the post-office, R., L., & A. from 4, D. 4, omnibus  $\frac{3}{4}$  fr. — Second-class: \*WEISSES KREUZ (Pl. c; D, 2), R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 1 fr. 20 c.; \*STERN (Pl. d; E, 1), R. & A. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  fr.; \*ROTHER LÖWE (Pl. e; D, 3), R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2, B. 1 fr.; SONNE, DREI KÖNIGE, moderate. — PENSION RHÄTIA.

**Restaurants.** Calanda (Pl. g; D, 2); Rhätia; Rail. Restaurant. — Beer at the Casino, adjoining the Rother Löwe; Löwenhof, near the market; Vazeroler Halle, etc.

Baths (swimming and other) at Willy's, on the Plessur (Pl. F, 4; 50 c.).

**Wines.** Valtellina (red, see p. 412), abundant and not dear. Kompleter, grown near Malans (p. 350) in the valley of the Rhine, near the lower Zoilbrücke, good but expensive. The 'Landwein', or ordinary wine of the country, of which the best is the Herrschaftler, is a good red wine, similar to Valtellina. Good wine at the Hofkeller, to the left in the Episcopal Court (with beds), and at the auberges 'Zu den Rebleuten', by the church of St. Martin, and 'Zum Süßen Winkel'. — Cigars at Frav's, Post-Str.

**Coire** (1935'; pop. 9381;  $\frac{2}{3}$  Prot.), the capital of the Canton of the Grisons, the *Curia Rhaetorum* of the Romans, and since the 4th cent. the seat of a bishop, is picturesquely situated on the banks of the *Plessur*, which falls into the Rhine 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the town. Most of the Rom. Cath. inhabitants dwell in the *Bischöfliche Hof*, or 'Episcopal Court' (Pl. E, F, 3), the upper and most interesting quarter of the town, surrounded with walls. Here is the episcopal \*Cathedral of St. Lucius (Pl. F, 3), part of which dates from the 8th cent. (adm. to the treasury 1 fr., tickets in the court, Sun. and holidays 3-7, other days 8.30-2 and 3-7).

The very ancient PORTAL OF THE ENTRANCE COURT is borne by columns resting on lions; above is another lion, and on the columns are Apostles. The PORTAL OF THE CATHEDRAL, with its projecting slender columns with graceful capitals, is Romanesque.

The INTERIOR is interesting owing to the succession of different styles it presents. The aisles are only about half the height of the nave. The pillars of the latter, strengthened by semi-columns, have bases adorned as was usual in the 12th cent. with leaves at the corners, and heads of animals, and have curious capitals of Corinthian tendency. The vaulting is pointed. SOUTH AISLE: "Sarcophagus of Bishop *Ortlieb de Brandis* (d. 1494). Altarpiece, a Madonna by *Stumm*, a pupil of Rubens. Tombstone of *Count de Buol-Schauenstein* (d. 1797), and opposite, that of his son (d. 1833). SOUTH TRANSEPT. 1st Altar: above it, Herodias by *Cranach*; in the centre a Madonna of *Rubens's School*; the side-pictures by the elder *Holbein* and his school. Reliquary of the 10th century. 2nd Altar: handsome ornamentation. Reliquary in the form of a Gothic church; in the arches Christ and the Apostles. Altarpiece, a Crucifixion and Saints, a work of the German School of the 15th century. CHOIR: "High-altar gilded and richly carved by *Jacob Russ* (1491). Stalls and a "Tabernacle of 1484 (the latter attributed to Adam Kraft). The CRYPT is a low chamber with flat ceiling of the 5th century. NORTH AISLE: 1st Altar, St. Aloysius by *Angelica Kaufmann*. Over the central altar, "Christ bearing the Cross, by *Dürer*. In the Sacristy is the rich "TREASURY: reliquaries, crucifixes, candelabra, vestments, etc.; reliquaries in embossed copper (8th cent.); embroidered stuffs of the Saracenic period; fragments of silk dating from the time of Justinian; Christ and Peter on the sea, a miniature-painting on lapis-lazuli by *C. Dolci*. The glass cabinets contain charters granted by Charlemagne, Louis le Débonnaire, Lothaire, etc.

Adjoining the church is the venerable **Episcopal Palace** (Pl. 2; E, F, 3). The *Chapel*, one of the earliest of Christian edifices, lies to the N., within the walls of the ancient Roman tower of *Marsöel* ('*Mars in oculis*'), which is connected with the palace. This tower and another named *Spinoel* ('*Spina in oculis*', containing the 'Hofkeller', see above; fine view from the windows) form the N. angles of the 'Hof'. An ancient tower to the N.W., with the adjacent wall, appears also to be Roman. The names of these towers imply that the Rhætians were kept in subjection by the threats of their conquerors.

In the square in front of the cathedral rises the *Hofbrunnen*, with figures of saints, erected in 1860. Behind the cathedral are the *Monastery of St. Lucius*, now a seminary for priests, and the *Cantonal School* (Pl. F, 3; for both creeds).

The town itself contains few objects of interest. The Protestant *Church of St. Martin* (Pl. 5; D, 3), the *Government Buildings* (Pl. 4; E, 2), and the *Hospital* (Pl. A, 4) founded by the Capuchin Father Theodosius (d. 1865) are the chief buildings. Opposite the Martinskirche, to the left of the approach to the cathedral court, is the *Rhaetian Museum* (Pl. E, 3; Sun. 10-12, gratis; at other times 1 fr.), containing antiquities, old mural paintings from the episcopal palace (Death-dance after Holbein), the cantonal library, a natural history collection, etc. — Three windows in the hall of the *Rathhaus* (Pl. 3; D, 3) contain stained glass of the 16th century.—The old cemetery, now the *Stadtgarten* (Pl. C, 3), in the Graben-Strasse, opposite the Cantonal Bank, contains numerous grave-stones of the 17th cent., in good preservation, and a monument to the poet *Gaudenz von Salis-Seewis* (d. 1834), by Kayser of Zürich.

**ENVIRONS.** Fine view of the town and the Rhine Valley from the *Rosenhügel* (Restaurant) on the Julier road, 10 min. from the Pleissur bridge, with

pleasant grounds. The 'Haldenanlagen' on the *Mittenberg*, above the *Schanfigg Road* (p. 357) also afford a good view. At the second bend of this road towards the N. there are three fingerposts (the second path the best) indicating the ascent through wood to the (2 hrs.) *Mittenberg* (3630'), which commands the whole Rhine Valley as far as Ilanz. A similar, though less extensive view (now confined by trees) is obtained from the *St. Luciuskapelle*, situated under an overhanging rock in the middle of the wood ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. from Coire; following the Schanfigg road for about  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., and then ascending to the left). — About 1 M. to the N.E. of the town (pleasant road through vineyards) is the *Lürlebad* (three inns; G. Morell's the best).

On the *Pizokel*, a wooded hill to the S. of Coire, on the E. side of which the Churwalden road ascends (p. 382), a pleasant forest-path leads to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Schönegg*. It diverges by the Rosenhügel to the W. from the first bend in the road, leading to a fingerpost 'nach Schönegg'. Fine view of the Vorderrhein Valley. Another pleasant path diverges from the same road 2 M. from Coire (fingerpost), to the right, turning back, to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Känzli* (about 3930'), a charming point of view. Thence to the *Maiensässe* and the ( $\frac{2}{1}/2$  hrs.) *Spontisköpfe* (6360'), spurs of the ridge which runs S.W. from Coire towards the *Schyn*, parallel with the Domleschg. View of the Schanfigg Valley as far as Peist, and of the Vorderrhein Valley. — The *\*Stätzerhorn* (8458'), farther to the S., see p. 383.

**Bad Passugg** (2720'), with a chalybeate spring containing soda and carbonic acid, lies 3 M. from Coire in the wild valley of the *Rabiosa* (p. 382). A path leads to it in  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. from the *Todtengut* on the *Sand*. Or follow the Churwalden road to the end of the fourth great bend, turn to the left to the rustic sanatorium of (1 hr.) *Mühlerain*, and cross the gorge to the (25 min.) *\*Hotel*. Thence a foot-path to ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) Churwalden (p. 383), at first by steps; then to the right where the path divides, following the course of the Rabiosa; lastly crossing it and turning to the left.

The *Calanda* (9215') may be ascended from *Haldenstein*, 3 M. to the N. of Coire (p. 343), in  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (fatiguing). Guides: Joh. Peter Lütscher, G. Baländer, schoolmaster, and Andr. Gyger, of Haldenstein. Club-hut of the S. A. C.,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from Haldenstein and 2 hrs. below the top. Magnificent view; more striking when the ascent is made from *Vättis* (p. 346; 7-8 hrs.; more fatiguing). — The following excursion of  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 days is recommended: in the afternoon by *Malix* to *Parpan* 3 hrs.; next morning ascend the *Stätzerhorn* in 3 hrs. (p. 383); descend to *Lenz*; go by *Alvaschein*, and the *Schyn*-Strasse to *Thusis* and the *Via Mala*; drive to *Reichenau*; diligence thence to Coire.

From Coire to the *Schanfigg Valley* and to *Arosa*, see R. 93.

## 91. From Landquart to Davos through the Prättigau and to Schuls over the Flüela Pass.

*Comp. Maps, pp. 346, 352, 404.*

NARROW GAUGE RAILWAY from Landquart to ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Davos-Platz* in  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs. (fares 15 fr. 30, 10 fr., 4 fr. 70 c.); to *Klosters* in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (9 fr. 90, 6 fr. 60, 3 fr.). Diligence from *Davos-Platz* to ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Schuls* thrice daily in summer in 7-8 hrs. (12 fr. 85, coupé 15 fr. 45 c.). One-horse carriage from *Davos* to *Schuls-Tarasp* 32, two-horse 60 fr. This is the direct route from *Rorschach* and *Coire* to the Lower Engadine.

The *Prättigau* ('meadow-valley'; Roman. *Val Partenz*), a somewhat narrow valley, richly sprinkled with fruit-trees, is noted for its fertility, its excellent pasturage, and its fine breed of cattle. At its mouth and in other places it is covered with the deposits of the *Landquart*. Among the surrounding mountains are several snow-peaks. Population (Prot.) about 10,000. German is spoken, but, as in the Tyrol, most of the villages have Romanic names, that language having once been spoken here. The *Rhaetikon* chain, to the N., culminating in the *Scesaplana* (p. 350), separates the *Prättigau* from the *Montafon* (p. 423).

*Landquart* (1730'), see p. 343. The railway crosses the *Landquart* and describes a wide curve to the E., passing the remains of an old entrenchment to (1 $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Malans* (1865'; *Krone*; *Kreuz*), charmingly situated 1/2 M. from the railway, with the château of *Bodmer*. 'Kompleter', the best wine in the Rhine valley, is grown here. We again approach the *Landquart*, and enter the *Klus*, a narrow gorge, 3/4 M. long, the entrance to the *Prättigau*. On the projecting rocks are a few fragments of the castle of *Fragstein*, which once commanded the mouth of the gorge. In 1799 the French had to make a détour in order to capture this defile, which was bravely defended by the peasants. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Felsenbach-Valzeina* (1870'), the second station, is situated in the gorge.

A steep road ascends the left bank of the *Landquart* to the (4 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Kurhaus Valzeina* (4137'; unpretending, R. from 2, pens. 4-5 fr.), prettily situated in the *Valzeinatal*, on the *Gü*. Thence to the top of the *Valzeinerspitz* or *Haupt* (4598'; fine view), 3/4 hr., easy; to the *Ciprianspitz* (5833'), 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., via *Hinter-Valzeina*. A bridle-path leads from *Valzeina* over the *Sturnaboden* (4505') and through the *Schlundtobel* to (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Zizers* (p. 343).

Beyond the *Klus* the valley expands. We soon reach *Pardisla*, with the (4 M.) station of *Seewis*, *Schmitten*, with the ruined castle of *Solavers*, and (5 M.) *Grüschen* (2113'; \**Krone*; *Rosengarten*), on the *Taschinesbach*. Large embankments were constructed across the valley in 1847-48 with a view to reclaim the land devastated by the *Landquart*.

Carriage-road from the station of *Seewis* (see above) to the left to (2 M.) *Seewis* (2985'; \**Kurhaus*, pens. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8 fr.; \**Höf-Pens. Scesaplana* and *Pens. Walser*, at the E. end of the village, civil landlord, Hr. A. Walser, well acquainted with the district), a summer resort, charmingly situated on the hillside amidst rich pastures. Pleasant walks to the *Tanzboden*, above the school, and to the *Markusplatz* (1/4 hr.); to the *Emilienbrücke* (1/4 hr.); to *Marnein* (3660'; 3/4 hr.); to the *Maiensäss* or chalet of *Matan* (4282'; 1 hr.); to *Stutz* (4239'; 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.); to *Fadera* (3477'; 1 hr.); and to the *Mannas* (3812'; 1 hr.). — Ascents (guides, *Joh.* and *Martin Sprecher*): The *Vilan* (7802'; 4 hrs.; guide 8 fr.) affords a splendid view. — Ascent of the *Scesaplana* (9740'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 14 fr.), by the *Alp Palus* and the (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs.) *Schamella Club Hut* (7800'; defective); thence to the top by a steep path in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. more (comp. p. 422). — Passage of the *Cavell-Joch* (7563') to the *Lüner See*, 6 hrs. (guide 8 fr.), rather toilsome (comp. p. 422).

7 M. *Schiens* (2155'); \**Post*; *Stern*; *Löwe*), a pretty village to the left of the railway. On 24th April, 1622, the villagers defeated the Austrians in the churchyard. The women chiefly contributed to the victory, and they have since enjoyed as a reward the privilege of first receiving the sacrament.

Over the *Schweizerthor* (7054') or the *Drusenthor* (7710') to (8-9 hrs.) *Schrungs*, see p. 423 (both toilsome, and rarely traversed). — Ascent of the *Kreuz* (7218') by *Faiauna* and *Stelserberg*, in 4 hrs., interesting.

The railway crosses the river, which it follows through the narrowing valley to (10 M.) *Furna* (*Sommerfeld*) and across the *Farnezabach* to (10 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Jenatz* (2400'; \**Nanne*; *Krone*), a large village to the right. 11 M. *Fideris* (2445'; \**Niggli*, in *Fiderisau*, at the station, plain).

A road ascends here to the right to (1 M.) the village of *Fideris* (2962';

Inn, belonging to the owner of the baths; several pensions), where a monument to the judge *Schneider*, the 'Hofer' of the Vorarlberg, was erected by Archduke John. To the S. of the village ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.; road for small vehicles only) is the prettily situated "Hotel Aquasana (3330'; R. & A. 2- $\frac{1}{2}$ , pens.  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr., R. extra);  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. farther are the Baths of *Fideris* (3480'), situated in a gorge. The water, containing carbonate of soda and carbonic acid gas, is beneficial in pulmonary complaints, like that of St. Moritz, but it is less powerful (pens. 5-6 fr.).

The railway follows the Landquart through a magnificent rocky wooded gorge. To the left, high above, lies the hamlet of *Putz*, with the ruined stronghold of *Castels*, destroyed by the 'Gray Confederates' in 1622. From a pine-clad hill to the right peeps the ruin of *Strahlegg*. We cross the Landquart to the hamlet of *Dalvazza*, belonging to the parish of *Luzein* higher up, and then the *Schanienbach* to (13 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) KÜBLIS (2690'; \**Krone*; *Steinbock*), a pleasant village.  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the E. of the railway.

From KÜBLIS to the MONTAVON, over the *St. Antönier-Joch* (7665'), 8 hrs. to Gallenkirch, easy. From the village of (3 hrs.) *St. Antönien* (4660'; Löttscher) the "Sulzfluh (9265'; superb view) may be ascended in 4-5 hrs. (trying; with guide). — To SCHRUNS over the *Partnun* or *Gruben Pass* (7330'), 7-8 hrs.; over the *Passeggien-Pass* (7694'), 8 hrs.; both without difficulty. On the *Partnun-Staffel*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. above *St. Antönien*, is the finely-situated "Hôt.-Pens. Sulzfluh (5866'; modest, pens. 5 fr.). — To LANGWIES by *Conters* and the *Duranna-Pass*, 5 hrs., see p. 357.

The railway begins to ascend (above, to the right, is *Conters*, p. 357). It skirts the N. slope, affording fine views, crosses several valleys with waterfalls, and passes a tunnel to (15 M.) *Saas* (3260'; Post); then high above the Landquart to (16 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Serneus-Mezza-selva* (3400'; \*Hôt. *Mezzaselva*, at the station, moderate).

A carriage-road, descending to the right and crossing the Landquart, leads hence to the (1 M.) considerable village of *Serneus*. Up the valley to the left, on the left bank of the Landquart are (1 M.) the Baths of *Serneus* (3225'; \**Kurhaus*, moderate), noted for their sulphur-spring. The route hence to (3 M.) *Klosters* crosses both arms of the Landquart, and then keeps to the right, traversing pastures, and ascending the stream.

The line continues to ascend, high above the Landquart, and crosses the *Schlappinbach* to (19 M.) *Klosters-Dörfl* (4190'; \**Kurhaus Klosters-Dörfl*; Pens. *Schweizerhaus*). From the height, we survey the Prättigau, with the finely vaulted *Silvretta Glacier* terminating the valley to the E.; to the right rise the *Roggenhorn* (9505') and the *Gatschieferspitz* (8770').

20 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Klosters* is prettily situated among pastures and woods in a broad valley, shut in on all sides by lofty mountains, and is much frequented in summer. It consists of the three hamlets of *Klosters-Dörfl* (see above), *Platz* (3965'), 1 M. farther, with the church, and *Bei der Brücke* (3905'), adjoining, with the station (Restaurant). The hotels in the two last are: at the station: \*Hôt.-Pens. *Vereina*; \*Hôt.-Pens. *Brosi*, R. from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 3, S. 2, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ , board 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr. — Beyond the bridge: \*Hôt.-Pens. *Silvretta*, or *Kuranstalt Mattli*, R. 3-4, B. 1, D. 3, S. 2, pens. 8-9 fr.; \*Pens. *Florin*; Pens. *Elvedere*, 6 fr., well spoken of. — The *Rütiwald*,  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. from the bridge, is well provided with benches.

**EXCURSIONS.** (Guides: *C. C. Hew, Chr. and W. Jann, and L. Guler.*) Attractive short walks to *Euje* ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.), *Monbiel* (1 hr.), *Marienhöhe* ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.), the *Schwarzsee* ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.), *Obere Rüti* ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.), etc. — To the *Silvretta Club Hut* (5 hrs.; guide 7 fr., to the glacier 10 fr.), see below. From the hut to the séracs of the *Silvretta Glacier*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. there and back; to the top of the glacier, 3 hrs. — *Gotschna* (7435'),  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. with guide, past the *Schwarzsee* (p. 353) and crossing the meadows of *Parsenn*; *Canardhorn* (8566'; 5 hrs., viâ *Novai*, see below; guide 9 fr.); *Aelpeltispitz* (8825'; 5 hrs.; 7 fr.), ascended through the *Schlappinthal*; and *Weissfluh* (9343'; viâ *Ober-Laret* in 5 hrs.; guide 9 fr.) are fine points, free from difficulty. *Casanna* (8405';  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.; guide 8 fr.); the last part requires a steady head. *Pischahorn* (9790') viâ *Vereina* in 6 hrs. (guide 10 fr.), or through the *Mönchalpthal* in 7 hrs. (guide 12 fr.), not difficult (comp. p. 354). More laborious are the *Ungeheuerhorn* (9843'; 5 hrs. from the *Vereina Hut*, through the *Süserthal*; 25 fr.) and the *Plattenhörner* (highest peak 10,587'; 6 hrs. from *Vereina*; 25 fr.). — The *Silvrettahorn* (10,655'), 4 hrs. from the *Silvretta Hut* (see below; guide 17, from the hut 10 fr.), the *Signalhorn* (10,538'; from the hut in 4 hrs. (guide 16 or 9 fr.), and the "Great *Piz Buin* (10,870'), 6 hrs. from the hut (guide 20 fr.), present no danger to experts. More difficult are the *Klein-Buin* (10,710'), *Verstanklahorn* (10,835'), *Seehörner* (*Gross-Litzner*, 10,200'; *Gross-Seehorn*, 10,250'), and *Mädrishorn* (9345').

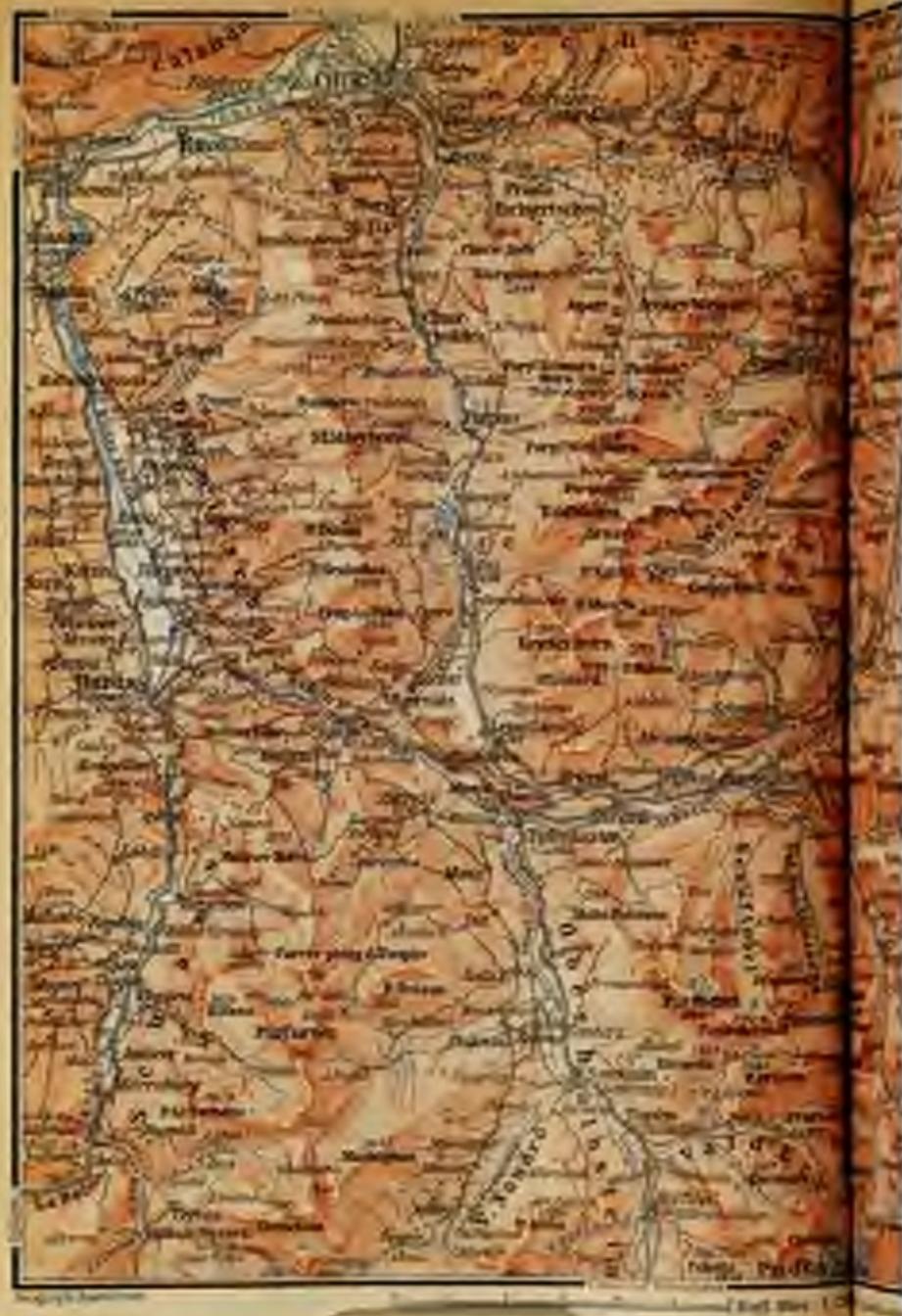
FROM KLOSTERS to Süs, 9-10 hrs., with guide. A narrow road ascends the right bank of the *Landguard*, which is formed by the confluence of the *Sardasca* and *Vereina*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. above *Klosters*, and leads by *Monbiel* to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) the *Novai Alp* (1770'), on the left bank of the *Sardasca*. We now follow a bridle-path to the right, and ascend the *Vereina Valley*, passing the *Stutzalp* (6158') to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Vereina Hut* (6395'), at the mouth of the *Vernela Valley* (see below), and to the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Alp Fremdvereina* (6437'), where the valley divides into the *Jörithal* to the right and the *Süser-Thal* to the left. We ascend the latter to the ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) pass of *Val Torta*, or *Vereina Pass* (8725'), traverse the snow to the left of the *Hörnli*, and descend rapidly by a rough path through the *Val Saglains* to (3 hrs.) *Süs* (p. 406). Or, at the upper end of the *Süser Thal*, we may turn to the right to the *Fless Pass* (SI33') and descend thence through the *Val Fless* to the *Susasca Valley* and the *Flüela* road (p. 353), 3 M. above *Süs*. A third route, the finest of all (guide 18 fr.), leads through the *Jörithal* (see above), with the seven *Jöri Lakes* and the extensive *Jöri Glacier* overshadowed by the *Weisshorn* (10,130'), and across the *Jöri-Fless Pass* (8422') to the *Val Fless* and the *Flüela* road.

FROM KLOSTERS to LAVIN BY THE FUORCLA ZADRELL, 10-11 hrs. (guide 18 fr.), suited for adepts only. From the *Vereina Hut* (see above) the path ascends the *Vernela Valley* (see above), passing the cavern of *Barettabälma*, to the *Piller Glacier*; then a toilsome ascent on the ice to the (6-7 hrs.) *Fuorcla Zadrell* (*Vernela Pass*, or *Laviner Joch*; 9130'). Steep descent into the *Val Lavinuz*, to *Marangun*, and below the precipices of the *Piz Linard* by the *Alp da Mezz* and *Alp da Doura* to *Lavin* (p. 407).

FROM KLOSTERS to GUARDA BY THE SILVRETTA PASS, 10-11 hrs. (guide 20 fr.), fatiguing, but presenting no difficulty to adepts. Road to *Novai* (see above; shorter path on the right bank of the *Sardasca* by *Pardenn* and *Garfün*) and through the *Sardasca Valley* to the (3 hrs.) *Sardasca Alp* (5364'); then a new bridle-path to the (2 hrs.) *Silvretta Club Hut* (about 7480'; Inn in summer) on the *Medje-Kopf* (8225'), close to the crevassed *Silvretta Glacier*. We then ascend the crevassed glacier to the (3 hrs.) *Silvretta Pass* to the W. of the *Signalhorn* (10,520'), skirt the *Kleine Piz Buin* (10,710'), and finally descend the steep and troublesome *Plan-Rai Glacier* and the *Val Tuoi* to (3 hrs.) *Guarda* (p. 407). — From the *Silvretta Hut* to *Lavin* over the *Verstanklahor* or the *Tiatscha Pass* (*Fuorcla del Confin*), 7 hrs., two trying routes, for adepts only (guide 22 fr.).

To the *Montafon* over the *Schlappinajoch* (8 hrs. to *Gallenkirch*), see p. 423. — Over the *Kloster Pass* (9183') to the *Madlenerhaus* and (11-12 hrs.) *Patenen* (p. 423), fatiguing but interesting (guide necessary).









Leaving Klosters, the railway crosses the Landquart, and ascends through the *Rütiwald*, with a pretty view to the right, as far as the *Drossobel*, where it reverses its direction by means of a spiral tunnel,  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. long. Thence it ascends the steep *Klostersche Stütz*, a wooded hill, with fine views of the Silvretta group on the left, to (25 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Laret* (4740'; Buffet), and passing the little *Schwarzsee* (4945'), with the village of *Unter-Laret* to the left, crosses the *Stützbach* to (27 M.) *Wolfgang*, at the top of the pass (5357'). The line descends through wood, skirts the E. side of the *Davoser See* (5125'; 1 M. long), a lake abounding in fish, and drained by the *Davoser Landwasser*, and passes the mouth of the *Flüela Valley* (see below) to (29 M.) *Davos-Dörfl* (p. 354). Thence it follows the right bank of the *Landwasser* to (31 M.) **Davos-Platz** (p. 354).

The FLÜELA ROAD crosses the *Landwasser*, at the station of *Davos-Dörfl*. To the right, at the head of the *Dischma Valley*, rises the beautiful *Piz Vadret* (10,565'). We ascend the sequestered *Flüela Valley*, on the right bank of the stream, traversing wood, and passing the (4 M.) *Inn Zur Alpenrose* (6005') and (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) the *Tschuggen Inn* (6370'), to the bleak upper part of the valley, bounded by barren slopes. (The old bridle-path cuts off the windings of the road.) On the (4 M.) —

38 M. **Flüela Pass** (7835'; \**Flüela Hospice*, R. 2, D. 4 fr.) the road passes between two lakes, on the right the *Schottensee*, with greenish-white glacier-water, on the left the *Schwarzsee*, with clear spring-water. To the N. rises the *Weisshorn* (10,130'), to the S. the *Schwarzhorn*.

The \**Schwarzhorn* (10,340'; 3-3 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., guide 8 fr.), an admirable point, is not difficult. We descend the road to the E. for 1 M. and then ascend the *Radünthal* by a good path to the right, over stony and grassy slopes, to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) glacier. This we cross to the (20 min.) base of the peak, and ascend its steep S. arête to the (3/4 hr.) top. Imposing panorama: most conspicuous from S. to W. are the *Piz Vadret*, and beyond it the *Bernina*, *Piz Dosde*, etc.; the *Piz Kesch*, *Piz d'Aela*, *Tinzenhorn*, *Piz Michel* (and, farther off, the Valaisian and Bernese Alps); *Lenzerhorn*, *Tödi*, *Glärnisch*, *Santis*, *Sesaplana*, in the foreground the *Silvretta*, the *Oetztaler Ferner*, *Piz Lischanna*, *Pisoc*, *Ortler*; then the valleys of *Flüela*, *Dischma*, *Davos*, and the Lower Engadine with *Ardetz* and the castle of *Tarasp*.

The road descends the rock-strewn valley in windings, and crosses the *Susasca* at (2 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Chant Sura*, by a road-menders' hut (7143'). To the right opens the dreary *Val Grialetsch*, at the head of which rises the jagged *Piz Vadret* (10,565'), with the great *Grialetsch Glacier*. The road crosses a torrent from the *Val Fless* (p. 352) on the left. Fine retrospect of the Schwarzhorn. Farther down, we cross to the right side of the valley and pass through a gallery, beyond which *Süs*, with its ruined castle, becomes visible in the valley, with the three-peaked *Piz Mezdi* (p. 407) above it. Then a descent in windings (old road to the left shorter) to (3 $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) —

44 M. *Süs* (p. 406); thence to (57 M.) *Schuls*, see R. 103.

## 92. From Davos to Coire viâ Lenz (*Landwasser Route*).

*Comp. Map. p. 352.*

36 M. DILIGENCE daily in 7½-8½ hrs. (from Coire to Davos-Platz 8-10 hrs.); 14 fr. 65, coupé 17 fr. 60 c. — EXTRA-POST, with two horses, from Coire to Davos-Platz 93 fr. 80 c.; through the Schyn Pass 118 fr. — Two-horse carr. from Coire to Wiesen 77, to Davos 110 fr.. incl. fee. — The \**Landwasser Road*, constructed in 1870-73, vies in boldness of structure with the Schyn-Strasse and the Via Mala.

The district of **Davos** (Rom. *Tarau*), a lofty Alpine valley, about 8 M. long and 1½ M. broad, with 3800 Prot. inhab., consists of pastures and a few corn-fields, sprinkled with cottages and chalets. It is enclosed by wooded mountains, and watered by the *Landwasser*. Around the five churches of the valley are grouped the hamlets of *Dörfl*, *Am Platz* (or *St. Johann am Platz*), *Frauenkirch*, *Glaris*, and, in a lateral valley, *Monstein*. Down to 1848 the district formed one of the 26 sovereign jurisdictions of the Grisons (p. 346). The inhabitants are said to have been originally German immigrants from the Valais, who settled here in the 13th century.

Railway from Landquart to Davos, see R. 91.

**Davos-Dörfl** (5160'; \**Kurhaus Davos Dörfl*, pens. 6-7 fr., well sheltered; \**Hôt. Flüela & Post*, R. & A. 2½, B. 1, D. 3 fr.; *Pens. Gredig*, *Bellevue*, *Paul*, *Villa Vecchia*, *Sonneck*, etc.) is prettily situated at the base of the *Schiahorn* (8900'). Opposite, at the head of the Dischma Valley, to the S.E., is the Scaletta Glacier with the Piz Vadret (p. 355); and to the left rises the Schwarzhorn (p. 353).

Pleasant walk to the (1¼ hr.) *Davoser See* (p. 353). The *Weissfuh* (9345'; viâ *Meierhof* in 4½ hrs.; guide advisable) is a fine point of view (alternative descent to *Langwies*, p. 357, or *Klosters*, p. 352). — The *Pischahorn* (9790'; 5½ hrs.; guide 10 fr.) is ascended without difficulty viâ *Tschuggen*, see p. 353.

1¾ M. **Davos-Platz**. — \**KURANSTALT HOLISBOER*, including the *Kurhaus Davos* and several villas; \**GR.-HÔT. BELVEDERE*, pens. 7-10 fr.; \**Hôt.-PENS. D'ANGLETERRE*; \**Hôt.-PENS. BUOL*; \**Hôt. VICTORIA*, patronised by the English; \**Hôt.-PENS. GARRE*; \**Hôt. RHÄTIA*, R. & L. 3, B. 1¼, pens. 6½-10 fr.; \**Post*, moderate; \**Hôt. STRELA*; \**SCHWEIZERHOF*; *Hôt. BERG*; \**DAVOSERHOF*, nearest the station; *RATHHAUS*, moderate; *Hôt.-PENS. WINDSOR*; *PENS. GELRIA*; *PENS. EISENLOHR*; *PENS. VILLA GERMANIA*; *VILLA BATTWA*; *PENS. KILP*; *TOBELMÜHLE HOTEL*. — Apartments at the *Centralhof*, *Schlössli*, *Villa Letta*, *Ardüser House*, *Villa Frei*, *Villa Döner*, etc. — *Café* in the *Kurhaus Holisboer*; *Café-Restaurant Franziscaner*; *Restaurant Alpina*. *WINE* at the *Ve'll nerhalle*. — *Visitors' Tax* 1½ fr. per week. — Dr. *Turban's Sanatorium* for consumptive patients, at the S.W. extremity of the village, in an elevated position, pens. 11, children 8 fr. — Mr. F. *Faris-Barlow's* school for delicate boys (130-140L. per annum). Similar establishments are the *Fridericianum* (Dr. *Perthes*), for boys, and *Fri. Dickens's* school, for girls.

**CARRIAGES.** One-horse, to Davos-Dörfl 3 fr., two-horse 5½ fr.; to Spinabad and Glaris 6 or 12, Tschuggen 8 or 15, Schmelzboden Hoffnungsauf 10 or 18, Flüela Hospice 12 or 22, Wiesen 15 or 28, Tiefenkasten 25 or 45, Thusis 35 or 65, Tarasp 32 or 60, Samaden 45 or 80, Pontresina 50 or 90 fr. — An **OMNIBUS** plies between Davos-Platz and Davos-Dörfl every ½ hr.; 30 c., there and back 50 c.

**Davos-Platz**, or *St. Johann am Platz* (5115'; pop. 4781), the capital of the district and of the ancient league of the ten jurisdictions, with picturesque houses scattered among the pastures, is a favourite summer and winter resort of consumptive patients. It is sheltered by lofty mountains from the N. and E. winds, and the air

is remarkably pure and dry. The hall of the handsome *Rathhaus* (\*Restaurant on the ground-floor) contains old weapons, stained glass and other curiosities. A band plays at midday and in the evening in *Holsboer's Kurgarten* (adm. only by ticket).

**WALKS.** To the *Stein* (Restaurant), above Hôtel Buol, with fine view, 20 min. — To the *Waldhaus* (Hôt.-Pens.) at the entrance to the Dischma Valley, 20 min. — To *Davos-Dörfl* and the *Davoser See* (p. 353). 1 hr. — *Gemsjäger*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. — *Schatzberg* (6150'; refreshm.), 1 hr.; *Strela Alp* (6495'),  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.; *Grüne Alp* and *Ischa Alp*, each 1 hr. — To *Frauenkirch*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.; baths of *Clavadel*, 1 hr., etc.

**ASCENTS** (guides, *A. Mettier*, *L. Ardäser*, *A. Corai*, and others). \**Schihorn* (8900'). by a new path in 4 hrs. (guide 7 fr.); easy and interesting. — *Alteingrat* (7810'), by *Glaris*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., not difficult (guide 8 fr.); easily ascended from Wiesen also, via the *Alvascheineralp*. — \**Schwarzhorn* (10,340'), from the *Flüela Pass* in 3 hrs. (10 fr.), see p. 353. — *Piz Vadret* (10,565') by the *Scaletta Pass* in 6 hrs. (guide 20 fr.), an interesting glacier-expedition for experts. — *Hoch-Ducan* (10,060'), from *Sertig-Dörfl* (see below) 6 hrs. (20 fr.) difficult and fatiguing.

**FROM DAVOS TO SCANFS OVER THE SCALETTA PASS**,  $\frac{8}{2}$  hrs., attractive (direct route from Davos to the Upper Engadine; guide advisable). From Davos-Dörfl we follow the high-road to Davos-Platz for a few hundred paces, turn to the left into the *Dischma Valley*, and reach ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hrs.) the inn *Im Dürrboden* (6598'), with a fine view of the *Scaletta Glacier*. To the left rises the *Schwarzhorn* (10,340'), ascended hence in 4 hrs. (better from the *Flüela Pass*, p. 353). The rough, stony path ascends in 2 hrs. more to the *Scaletta Pass* (8590'), lying between the *Kühalphorn* (10,110') and the *Scalettahorn* (10,065'), on which is a ruined hut. View limited. Descent, very steep at places, but enlivened by waterfalls and views of the lateral valleys with their glaciers, to the *Alp Fontauna* (7210'), and through the *Val Sulsanna* to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Sulsanna* (poor inn) and ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Capella* in the Innthal; then to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Scanfs* (p. 405).

From Davos to Coire by the *Strela Pass* (*Schanfigg*, *Arosa*), see R. 93; to Arosa by the *Meyenfelder Furka*, see p. 354.

**TO BERGÜN OVER THE SERTIG PASS**, 8 hrs., interesting (road to *Sertig-Dörfl*; then a bridle-path, guide desirable for the unexperienced). About 1 M. to the S. of Davos-Platz the road diverges from the *Frauenkirch* road to the left, crosses the *Landwasser*, enters the pretty, wooded *Sertig Valley*, and leads past (2 M.) the small sulphur-bath of *Clavadel* (5460'; \**Kurhaus*, pens.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ -8 fr.) and many scattered chalets to (4 M.) *Sertig-Dörfl* (6102'; *Gadmer*, rustic), with the church of the valley. Above the village, 'Hinter den Ecken', the valley divides into the *Ducan-Thal* to the right, from which a fatiguing route leads over the *Ducan Pass* (5763') to *Filisur*, and the *Kühalphthal* to the left, through which the bridle-path now ascends to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Sertig Pass* (9062'), between the *Kühalphorn* (see above) and the *Hoch-Ducan* (10,060'). Fine view of the *Porchabella Glacier* and *Piz Kesch* (11,230') towards the S. We then descend to the right past the *Raveisch Lakes* and through the *Val Tuors* to the chalets of *Chiavauot* (6106') and (3 hrs.) *Bergün* (p. 381); or we may descend from the pass to the left through the *Sertigthal* to the (1 hr.) *Alp Fontauna* (see above) and through the *Val Sulsanna* to (4 hrs.) *Scanfs* (p. 405).

Below Davos are several torrents with their broad stony deposits. The road follows the right side of the valley, which is sprinkled with houses and chalets, in view of the tooth-like *Tinzenhorn* to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Frauenkirch* (\*Post, R.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3, pens. 5-7 fr.), protected from avalanches by a bulwark, with a picturesquely situated old church. To the left opens the *Sertig Valley*, in which lies *Clavadel* (see above). The valley contracts. We cross the *Landwasser* near the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Spinabad* (4816'), a sulphur-bath (good, though plain)

pretty situated amidst pines, and pass ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Glaris* (Post), scattered on the pastures of the right bank. The road then leads through the picturesque, wooded valley, on the left bank of the stream, in the direction of the *Piz Michel* (p. 381), to the ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Schmelzboden Hoffnungssau* (4362'; Inn), an abandoned foundry. To the right rise the precipitous pine-clad and stony slopes of the *Züge*.

Below the foundry the valley contracts to a wild gorge. The new road (*Zügenstrasse*) follows the left bank for  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. more, leads through a tunnel and an avalanche-gallery, and crosses to the right bank, where it soon begins to ascend. Three more tunnels and another avalanche-gallery. The \**Bärentritt*, a projecting platform, 250' above the Landwasser, affords a striking view of the grand and wild valley, into which the *Sägentobelfall*, 105' high, is precipitated on the right. The road crosses the *Sägentobel* and the *Brückentobel*, and ascends in long windings to ( $2\frac{3}{4}$  M.) —

12 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. Wiesen, Rom. *Tein* (4720'); \**Höt.-Pens. Bellevue & Palmy*, pens. 6-8 fr.), on the sunny S. slope of the *Rothornstock*, high above the Landwasser, sheltered from the N. and N.E. winds, and frequented as a health-resort. To the S., beyond the deep gorge of the Landwasser, on the green slopes of the *Stulsergrat* (8790'), lies *Jenisberg*. Farther distant are the huge *Tinzenhorn* (10,430') and the *Piz Michel* (10,375').

**WALKS.** Via *Süsswinkel* to the upper *Brückentobel* and the *Mühletobel*, with their pretty waterfalls (15 min.). — To the *Tiefentobel* (see below), 20 min.; the road commands a beautiful view of the *Tinzenhorn*, *Piz Michel*, and *Piz d'Aela*; farther on is (40 min.) *Schmitten*. Beyond the *Tiefentobel* we may descend to ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Bodmen* (4162'), with its ruinous houses; pleasant forest-path thence into the gorge of the Landwasser, to the *Theerhütte*, and to the *Leidboden* (20 min.); then either return to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Wiesen*, or cross the stream and traverse fine larch-forest interspersed with pleasant glades to (1 hr.) *Filisur* (p. 381). — To the (35 min.) \**Jenisberg Bridge* (3900'), 273' above the Landquart. A few paces to the left, before reaching the bridge, we have a fine view of the *Känzeli Waterfall*. From the bridge a steep ascent to ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Jenisberg* (5010'); then by a path, very rough at places, high above the *Zügenstrasse*, with fine views of the Davos valley, to the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Hoffnungssau* (see above). — To the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) \**Bärentritt*, and by the romantic *Zügenstrasse* to *Hoffnungssau* and to *Davos* (p. 354). — The *Wiesener Alp* (6310'; good forest-path,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) is a good point of view; a finer is the \**Sandhubel* (9080'), ascended from the Alp in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (riding practicable).

Beyond *Wiesen* (1 M.) the road crosses the profound *Tiefentobel* (with a large avalanche-bulwark above it), and passes through a tunnel. The church of (2 M.) *Schmitten*, Roman. *Farrera* (4150'; *Adler*; *Kreuz*; *Krone*), on a grassy hill, now becomes visible. Below the village the *Albula* unites with the Landwasser.

To *FILISUR* (p. 381), a footpath which diverges from the road to the left near the church, descends in a wide curve, crosses the Schmittenbach, and joins the Albula road before the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) bridge across the Landwasser between *Bad Alvaneu* and *Filisur*. — From *Wiesen* across the *Leidboden* to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Filisur* (boy as guide), see above.

The road crosses the *Schmittertobel* to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Alvaneu*, Rom. *Alvagne* (3887'). To the S.E. we obtain a pleasant view of the *Bergün Valley*, separated from the valley of the Landwasser by the

*Stulsergrat* (8790'); in the background rises the *Albulahorn* (*Piz Uertsch*, 10,740'). The road soon descends by a long curve into the large *Crapanaira Tobel*, where it divides. The road to *Tiefenkasten* descends to *Surava* (Bad Alvaneu lies to the left, see p. 381), in the *Albula* valley, and leads to (5½ M.) *Tiefenkasten* (p. 384), 10 M. from *Wiesen*. — The road to *Coire* follows the hill-side, and crosses a covered wooden bridge at the base of the castle of *Belfort* (3575'), destroyed in 1499, a picturesque ruin on an almost inaccessible rock. Then (3 M.) *Brienz* (3713'), and (2 M.) —

22 M. *Lenz* (p. 383); thence to *Churwalden* and (14½ M.) *Coire*, 36½ M. from *Davos-Dörfli*, see R. 100.

### 93. From Coire to Davos through the Schanfiggthal. Arosa.

*Comp. Map*, p. 352.

From *Coire* to *Arosa*, 20 M., diligence twice daily in 6 hrs. (descent in 3½ hrs.); carriage with one horse 30, two horses 50 fr. From *Langwies* to *Davos*, by the *Strela Pass*, bridle-path in 4½ hrs. (guide or horse 10 fr.).

*Coire*, see p. 347. The new Schanfigg road ascends the steep slope of the *Mittenberg* (p. 349) in long windings, and commands a fine retrospect of *Coire* and the valley of the *Vorderrhein*. At (3 M.) an inn below *Maladers* (3320'), which is not within sight at first, it enters the picturesque *Schanfiggthal*, with its woods and meadows. The *Plessur*, far below in its wooded gorge, is fed by many affluents from both sides. On the left bank are the Baths of *Passugg* (p. 349); above on the *Churwalden* road is *Malix* (p. 383). Beside the bridge which spans the deep ravine of the *Calfreiser Tobel* is a pretty waterfall. The road passes through a short tunnel below (3 M.) *Calfreisen* (4095'); to the left, above the road, rises the ruin of *Bernegg*. Crossing the *Castieler Tobel*, we pass through another tunnel and reach (1 M.) *Castiel* (3960'; *Hemmi*, good wine), a charmingly situated village with a mineral spring. The road now winds along the mountain-slopes, maintaining a tolerably uniform level and crossing the *Glasauer Tobel* and the *Gross-Tobel*, to (3¾ M.) *St. Peter* (4125'; *Löwe*; *Pens. Badrutt*, 4 fr. daily), and goes on by *Peist* (4382'; Inn) and over the *Peister Tobel*, the *Frauen-Tobel*, and the *Gründje-Tobel*, to (3¾ M.) —

13½ M. *Langwies* (4285'; \**Hôt.-Pens. Strela*, R. 2, B. 1, pens. 4½-6 fr.; *Bär*), the chief place of the Schanfigg, in a sheltered position. To the S. opens the *Arosa-Thal* (see p. 357).

FROM LANGWIES TO KÜBLIS OVER THE DURANNA PASS, 5 hrs., an easy and attractive route. A carriage-road ascends to (1½ hr.) *Fondei* or *Strassberg* (6275'), whence a bridle-path leads to the (1 hr.) marshy summit of the pass (6970'), between the *Weissfuh* (see below) on the right, and the *Kistenstein* (8135') on the left. View of the *Rhaeticon* chain, etc. We descend by the *Fideriser Alps* to (2 hrs.) *Conters* (3715'), whence a carriage-road leads to (1½ M.) *Küblis* (p. 351). — The *Weissfuh* (9345') may be ascended in 3½ hrs. from *Langwies*, either via *Fondei* or via *Sapün* and

the *Haupter Alp* near the Strela Pass (easy and attractive; descent if desired to Klosters or Davos, comp. pp. 352, 354).

Arosa, which has lately come into favour as a health-resort both in summer and in winter, may be reached in 2 hrs. from Langwies by a new road (diligence daily, see p. 357), which descends to the E. to the *Sapüner Bach*, flowing from the Strela Pass (p. 359). Crossing the brook the road ascends through wood on the left bank, passing the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) gorge of the *Bühlenbuch* with its waterfalls. It then gradually descends to the bridge over the *Plessur*, whence it again ascends to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Rüti* (two Restaurants). About 1 M. farther on the road divides. The new road winds up to the right in wide curves and continues at a high level, past the *Obersee* (see below), to the (3 M.) Post Office. The old road (preferable for walkers) leads through wood to the (50 min.) \**Pens. Seehof* (5625'; 5-6 fr.), prettily situated on the little *Untersee*, in the *Seegrube*, or lower part of Arosa. The other hotels are situated round the partly wooded valley: to the right,  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. above the *Seehof*, are the *Hôt. Rhätia*, *Villa Germania*, *Hôt. zur Post*, \**Pens. Rothorn* (4-5 fr.; post and telegraph office), the \**Hôt.-Pens. Victoria*, and the \**Hôt.-Pens. Hof-Arosa* ( $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$  fr.); to the left, a little below the *Hof Arosa*, lies the \**Pens. Waldhaus* (5-6 fr.); beyond it, in the wood, the new *Grand-Hôtel d'Arosa* (5692'; pens. 10-12 fr.). About  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. above the *Hôt. Rothorn*, in *Inner-Arosa* (6070'), at the head of the wooded region of the valley, are the *Villa Zürrer* (pens. from 7 fr.), *Hôtel Bellevue*, the \**Pens. Brunold*, the \**Kurhaus Arosa* ( $6\frac{1}{2}$ -8 fr.), and to the right on the slope of the Tschuggen the *Villas Dr. Herwig*, *Dr. Jansen*, and, on the hill, the *Hôt.-Pens. Kulm-Arosa*, in a sunny situation. These houses are occasionally full in summer, and travellers who have not engaged rooms in advance are liable to disappointment.

**EXCURSIONS** (guides, *Jakob Janett*, *Joh. and Lucius Brusch*). From the *Villa Herwig* by a shady path, or from the *Seegrube* past the *Obersee* (5705') to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) hamlet of *Maran* (6102'; *Pens.-Restaur. Carmenna*) and to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Alp Pretsch* (fine view). — From the *Seehof* to the (1 hr.) pretty waterfall in the *Welschtobel*. — From the *Kurhaus* to the top of the *Tschuggen* (6725';  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; easy). From the *Kurhaus* to the (1 hr.) blue *Schwellisee* (6295') and the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Aelplisee* (7055') at the foot of the *Rothorn* (see below). — The *Aroser Weisshorn* (8710'; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from the *Kurhaus*, with guide, 5 fr.) is an easy and attractive ascent. — *Schiesshorn* (5533'), from the *Seehof* 2-3 hrs., with guide, viâ *Furka-Obersäss*, not difficult. — The \**Aroser Rothorn* (9790'; splendid view) is most conveniently ascended through the *Welschtobel* (5 hrs., with guide, 15 fr.); the descent past the *Aelplisee* and the *Schwellisee* takes 3-4 hrs. — *Tiejerfuh* (9135'; 4 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), viâ the *Meyenfelder Furka* (see below), attractive, and not difficult for experts. — *Sandhubel* (9180'; 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; guide 12, with descent to *Wiesen* 15 fr.), through the *Welschtobel*, also not difficult.

**PASSES.** FROM AROSA TO DAVOS by the *Meyenfelder Furka* (8020') between the *Furkahorn* (8950') and the *Amselthub* (9135'), 5 hrs. to *Frauenkirch* (p. 355; guide 10, to *Davos* 15 fr.). To *Coira* by the *Churer Alpen*, an interesting walk (6 hrs., guide not indispensable) commanding a succession of beautiful views. viâ *Maran*, *Tschierschen* (4430'; Inn), *Prada* and *Passugg* (p. 349). A more fatiguing route leads over the *Carmenna Pass* (7800'), between the *Weisshorn* and the *Plattenhorn*, with a steep

descent to the *Urdenthal* and to *Tschertschen* (guide to Coire, 15 fr.). — To *PARPAN*, 4½-5 hrs. with guide (10 fr.), repaying; we pass to the S. of the *Hörnli* (8190') to the *Uder Augstberg* (7380') with its small lake, and cross the *Urden Fürkli* (8530'), between the *Parpaner Weisshorn* and the *Parpaner Schwarzhorn*, to *Parpan* (p. 33). — To *ALVANEU* through the *Welschtobel* and across the *Furcletta* (8455') to the E. of the *Piz Naira* (9420'), descending by the *Alp dil Guert* and the *Alvaneuer Maiensäss*, 5-6 hrs. with guide (15 fr., to the *Furcletta* only 10 fr.), toilsome but interesting.

**FROM LANGWIES TO DAVOS**, 3½-4 hrs. The bridle-path (guide unnecessary) over the *Strela Pass* ascends through woods on the right bank of the *Sapüner Bach*, then (10 min.) crosses the *Fondeier Bach*, and (20 min.) the *Sapüner Bach*, and ascends more steeply, at one place high up on the brink of the cliffs. It returns once more to the right bank of the stream, and leads through meadows past *Dörfli*, *Schmitten*, and *Küpfen* (all belonging to the parish of *Sapün*), through a treeless upland valley, finally ascending in zigzags to the (2½ hrs. from Langwies) **Strela Pass** (7800'; fine view), between the *Küpfenluh* (8650') on the right, and the *Schiahorn* (8900'); easily ascended from the pass in 1 hr.; see p. 355) on the left. We descend to the (¾ hr.) *Schatz-Alp* and thence either to the right to (¾ hr.) *Davos-Platz* (p. 354) or to the left to (1 hr.) *Davos Dörfli* (p. 354).

#### 94. From Coire to Göschenen. Oberalp.

*See Maps, pp. 360, 104.*

63 M. **DILIGENCE** twice daily in 1½ hrs. (24 fr. 15, coupé 29 fr. 20 c.), once viâ Flims, and once by the new road viâ *Bonaduz*, a night in this case being spent at Disentis. — **EXTRA-POST** with two horses from Coire to Andermatt 157 fr., with three horses 215 fr.; to Göschenen 155 fr. 40 c. and 227 fr. — **CARRIAGE** with one horse from Coire to Reichenau 6 fr.; with two horses to Reichenau 12, Flims 30, Ilanz 45, Disentis 80, Andermatt 135, Göschenen 145 fr.; from Göschenen to Disentis 70, to Coire 150 fr.; from Andermatt to Disentis 50-60, to Coire or Thusis 130-135, to St. Moritz or Samaden 270 fr.; fee 10% of the fare.

*Coire*, see p. 347. Beyond the Plessur bridge the road diverges to the right, passing *Hosang's Stiftung* (an agricultural school). Beyond the Rhine, at the foot of the *Calanda* (p. 349), lies the village of *Felsberg*, which is menaced with a fate similar to that of Goldau (p. 101). Part of the rock fell in 1850. The road passes through the large village of (4 M.) *Ems*, Rom. *Domat* (1880'), with the scanty ruins of the castle of *Oberems*. The mounds of earth here and near Reichenau are probably remains of an old moraine. Near Reichenau the road crosses the Rhine by a new iron bridge.

6 M. **Reichenau** (1935'; \**Adler*), a hamlet at the confluence of the *Vorder-Rhein* and the *Hinter-Rhein*. The best view of the rivers is obtained from a pavilion in the garden of *M. de Planta*, adjoining the *Adler*. At their junction, the *Vorder-Rhein*, in spite of its superior volume, is driven back by the boisterous *Hinter-Rhein*, which descends from the Bernardino. To the W. towers the

**Brigelser Horn.** The pleasant garden is open to visitors, and may be seen during the halt of the diligence; curious old inscription on the gardener's house. The *Château*, opposite the entrance to the garden, erected by the Bishops of Coire, and named by them after the Abbey of Reichenau on the Lake of Constance (p. 24), now belongs to Dr. A. v. Planta. In 1793 Louis Philippe sought refuge here under the name of Chabot, and his room and other memorials still exist (fee 1 fr.).

From Reichenau to *Thusis* (*Via Mala*) and over the *Splügen* to *Colico*, see R. 96; by the *Bernardino* to *Bellinzona*, see R. 98. — *Schyn-Road* from *Thusis* to *Tiefenkasten*, see p. 371; *Kunkels Pass* to *Ragatz*, see p. 346.

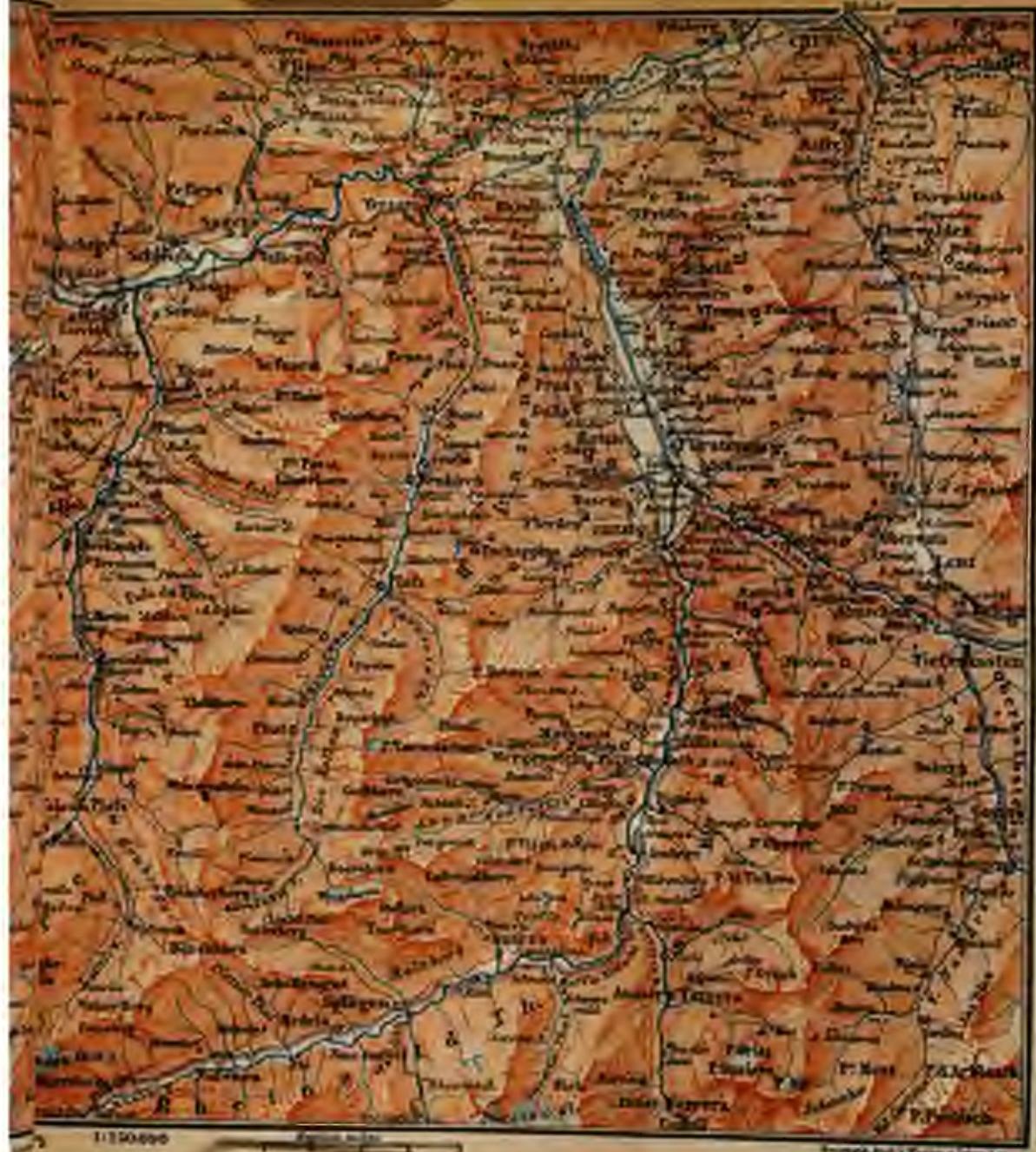
\***NEW ROAD FROM REICHENAU TO ILANZ**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M., on the right bank of the Rhine (diligence daily, see above). From Reichenau to (1 M.) *Bonaduz*, see p. 370. The road here diverges to the right from the *Splügen* road. For  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. it is perfectly straight and level; then, gradually ascending, it traverses wood for  $\frac{3}{4}$  M., beyond which it leads high above the picturesque *Vorder-Rheinthal*, hewn in the rock at places, and commanding a fine view. The bold construction of the road is itself interesting. We next ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) turn sharply to the left into the picturesque valley of the *Rabiusa* (see below), and descend gradually, passing through a short tunnel, to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) a covered wooden bridge over the *Versamer Tobel* (2390'; 260' above the stream). We now ascend through pine-woods by numerous windings (which walkers may cut off) to (2 M.) *Versam* (2980'; *Joos*, rustic), a charmingly situated village, with a fine view. After a level stretch of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M., the road descends towards the valley of the *Vorder-Rhein*, of which we have a striking view. Opposite, on the left bank, high above the river, lies *Laax* (p. 361). Further off, on the same bank, rises the *Brigelser Horn* (p. 363). We next reach (1 M.) *Carrera*. Still descending, we cross a picturesque ravine, pass through a tunnel, and reach (1 M.) *Valendas* (2700'; *Krone*, rustic). Again descending, with a fine view before us, we next pass ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Kästris*, and cross the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  M.) broad stony bed of the *Glenner* to ( $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Ilanz* (p. 361).

Through the *Safier Thal*, a valley watered by the *Rabiusa*, a new road leads from *Versam* to the S. to (12 M.) *Safien-Platz* (4255'; Inn), with a fine fall of the *Carnusa* on the left. Bridle-path thence over the large *Camana Alp* to *Thalkirch* (5545') and the (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Curtnätscherhof* (5907') at the head of the valley, with a splendid waterfall. Then a steep ascent to the (2 hrs.) pass of the *Safierberg* or *Löchlüber* ( $\sim$ 170'), from which the path descends by the *Stutzalp* to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Splügen* (p. 375). — To the E. of *Safien-Platz* an easy route crosses the *Heinzenberg* by the *Glas Pass* (6056'; small inn, cheap), and leads through the villages of *Tschappina* and *Urmein* to (5 hrs.) *Thusis* (p. 371). Above *Tschappina* lies the *Lake of Lisch* (6398'), which has no visible outlet. Its water softens the porous slate of its banks to the consistency of mud, and large masses of the strata adjoining it periodically slide down to the *Nolla* (p. 371). *Tschappina* itself is built in part on a shifting foundation.

The **ROAD ON THE LEFT BANK** ascends from Reichenau to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) **Tamins**, Rom. *Tumein* (2245'; *Post*), where we obtain an admirable survey of the *Domleschg* (p. 370) and its numerous villages, with the *Piz Curvér* (9760') in the background; to the W. is the *Vorder-Rheinthal* with the *Unterhorn* (9180') and the *Piz Riein* (9030'). The *Lavoi*, descending on the right beyond Tamins, forms a fine waterfall after rain. At (2 M.) **Trins** (2820'; good wine at *Caflisch's*) rises the ruined castle of *Hohentrins*. At ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Digg* the road turns suddenly to the N., passes through a cutting (*Porclas*), and at the base of the precipitous *Flinser Stein* (see p. 361) sweeps round the







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*Seeboden*, a nearly circular basin enclosed by wooded hills. Near ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Trinser Mühle*, Rom. *Mulins* (2720'; Inn), are several waterfalls on the right. To the left, farther on, is the small *Cresta Lake*, surrounded by pines. About 2 M. farther is —

$13\frac{1}{2}$  M. Flims (3615'; \*Hôt.-Pens. *Bellevue*, at the upper end, good beer; *Post*), Rom. *Flem*, an ancient little town (pop. 797) with several mansions of the Capaul family, which afterwards belonged to the Salis.

EXCURSIONS (Guides, Rich. and Conr. Joss, *Pankraz Koch*). A picturesque walk may be taken to the *Flembach Waterfall* and the *Runca Bridge* (20 min.). — Flimsenstein (*Crap da Flem*, 8660'; 5 hrs.; guide 6 fr., unnecessary), repaying. The path ascends gradually by *Fidaz*; then through wood, round the S.E. angle of the mountain, to the ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) pastures of *Bargis*. Here we ascend to the left by a good path to the hilly plateau of the *Alp Sura* (8896'; milk and bread;  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. to the S. of which is a rock affording a good survey of the Bündner Oberland Mts. and the Tödi). In 2 hrs. more we ascend to the arête and the summit, where we obtain a splendid view, especially towards the N., of the Ringelspitz and Piz Dolf. We may descend to the N.W. towards Segnes, and return to Flims by the *Cassons* and *Foppa Alps*. — Vorab (9925';  $6\frac{1}{2}$ -7 hrs.; 20 fr.), a very fine point, also easy (comp. p. 68). From Flims to the brink of the *Bündnerbergfirn*, which has receded greatly,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; then up the easy glacier to the (2 hrs.) summit, consisting of fragments of slate. Superb view, particularly of the neighbouring Tödi group; also of the Sernf-Thal and the Bernese Alps from the (20 min.) N. peak, the *Elmer Vorab* (9910'). — Ringelspitz (10,265'; 8 hrs.; 40 fr.), difficult, only for experts.

Over the *Segnes Pass* to *Etm* (8 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), see p. 68. The *Martinstöch* (p. 68) may be reached in 4-5 hrs. from Flims (guide 18 fr.). — A visit to the upper *Segnes Glacier* (guide 10 fr.) hardly repays the fatigue.

The road leads through the valley of the *Flembach* and crosses over to the (1 M.) *Waldhäuser* (3445'; \*Hôt. *Segnes*, R.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , B.  $1\frac{1}{4}$ , pens. 8-9 fr.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther, on a hill a few min. to the right of the road, the large and well-situated \**Kuranstalt Waldhaus-Flims*, with five 'dépendances', R., L., & A. from 5, board  $7\frac{1}{2}$  fr.), a pleasant summer resort, with beautiful pine and beech woods. Near it is the *Flimser See* or *Cauma Lake* (3280'), embosomed in wood, without visible outlet. Pleasant swimming baths ( $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.), to which a path descends in 10 minutes.

Traversing sequestered dales and skirting the deep *Laaxer Tobel* on the left, we next reach (2 M.) *Laax* (3324'; \*Hôt.-Pens. *Seehof*, close to the *Laaxer See*, with baths, pens. 7-8 fr.). (A road to the right ascends in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the lofty village of *Fellers*, Rom. *Fallera*, 3997'; splendid \*View.) We now descend into the Rhine Valley (passing *Sagēns* far below, to the left) and reach *Schleuis*, Rom. *Schluein* (2507'), with the old château of *Löwenberg*, once the seat of the De Mont family, now an orphan-asylum. Opposite lies the large village of *Kästris* (p. 360). Before us, above *Ilanz*, rises the Piz Mundaun.

$20\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Ilanz*, Rom. *Gliōn* (2345'; pop. 802; \*Hôt. *Oberalp*, R., L., & A. from  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; *Hôt. Rhätia*, on the right bank, by the bridge; *Lukmanier*, on the left bank, D.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; *Hôt. zum Grauen Bund*; *Krone*, plain; one-horse carr. to Disentis 20 fr.

and fee), mentioned in a charter of the 8th cent. as the 'first town on the Rhine', built on both sides of the river, was the capital of the 'Gray League' (p. 346). The upper part has narrow streets, and old-fashioned houses adorned with armorial bearings. The population is partly Romanic, partly German; Romanic alone is spoken higher up the valley. Ilanz is beautifully situated, overlooking the Rhine Valley in both directions, and the broad Lugnetz Valley to the S.

The views are still finer from the old *Church of St. Martin* (2570'),  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. to the S., on the left slope of the Lugnetz Valley, and from the chapel of the pretty village of *Luvis* (3280'),  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. higher. A most superb prospect of the Grisons Oberland, and especially of the Todi chain to the N., immediately opposite, and of the Rhine Valley down to Zizers (p. 343), is commanded by the *Piz Mundaun* or *Piz Grond* (6765'), to the S.W. of Ilanz. The path (4 hrs.; guide, not indispensable, 5 fr.) leads by *Luvis* (see above), ascends on the S.E. side of the wood, crosses a flat basin obliquely towards the left, and mounts the pastures to the conspicuous (2½ hrs.) *Inn* (closed and falling to decay). Then in the same direction, through a depression in the mountain, to the crest, which we ascend to the W. to the top in 1 hr. more. The mediæval chapel of *S. Carlo* remains to the left. Those who intend visiting the Lugnetz Valley (see below) may descend direct to *Villa* (p. 363; thence to the top 2 hrs., best way to reach it, guide 3 fr.), or by *Morissen* (4420'; Hôt. *Piz Mundaun*) to (2 hrs.) *Cumbels* (p. 363). — Travellers bound for Disentis, instead of returning to Ilanz, may follow a beautiful path through the district of *Obersaxen*, the chief village of which is *Maierhof*, and reach Truns (p. 364) in 3 hrs. (guide advisable). — Those who ascend the *Piz Mundaun* from Truns diverge from the road about 3 M. below the village, by the telegraph-post No. 222, to the right, and ascend by a good path, at first through wood. Farther on it overlooks the Rhine Valley and passes the ruin of *Axenstein*. After 2 hrs., beyond the chapel of *St. Valentin*, by a crucifix on this side of a ravine, we descend to the left into the valley and reach (½ hr.) *Maierhof* (4270'; *Casanova*, rustic). Then up sunny pastures to the top of the *Piz Mundaun* in 2½ hrs. more.

The *Lugnetz Valley*, watered by the *Glenner*, 18 M. in length (pop. Rom. Cath. and Romanic), is one of the finest in the Grisons. Road to *Vals-Platz* (14 M.; diligence from Ilanz daily in 4 hrs. 10 min.; fare 3 fr. 30c.) on the left bank, past the ruin of *Kastelberg* and through the (3 M.) *Frauenthor*, Rom. *Porclas* (3336'), once the key to the upper valley. On the opposite bank of the *Glenner*, high above the *Rieiner Tobel*, lies the village of *Riein*, and beyond it are *Pitasch* and *Duvin*. Beyond ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) the chapel of *St. Moritz* (3504') the road divides: the right branch ascends to *Villa* and *Vrin* (see below); that to the left descends to the village of *Peiden* and the (1½ M.) sequestered *Peidner Bad* (2690'), on the right bank of the *Glenner*, at the mouth of the *Duviner Tobel* (a haunt of the chamois), with three chalybeate springs. Then (1½ M.) *furth* (2980'; *Schmid's Inn*, tolerable; *Piz Mundaun*), at the confluence of the *Vriner* and *Valser Rhein*, which are separated by the *Piz Aul* (10,250'). Opposite lies the picturesque *Oberkastels* (3274'). We now ascend the wild *Valser Thal*, or *St. Petersthal*, by *St. Martin*, *Lunschania*, and *Campo* to (7½ M.) *Vals-Platz*, or *St. Peter* (4094'; Hôt. *Valser Therme*, new; \**Pens. Albin*, *Hôtel Piz Aul*, both plain), with hot springs. From *Vals-Platz* a well-trodden bridle-path leads through the *Peiter Thal*, a side-valley to the S.E., to the *Valatsch Alp* (6178'), the *Valser Berg* (8225'), and (5 hrs.) *Nufenen* or *Hinterhein* (p. 348). The *\*Weissensteinhorn* or *Piz Tomül* (9675'; 4 hrs.; guide 7 fr.), ascended from *Vals-Platz*, is an admirable point of view; another is the *Bärenhorn* (9620'; 4 hrs., with guide); from both we may descend into the *Saier Thal* (p. 360). The *Piz Aul* (10,250') is difficult (better from *Vrin*, see below). To *Vrin* over the *Fuorcla da Patnaul* (9113'), to the S., between the *Piz Aul* and the *Faltschonhorn*, or over the *Sattelteücke* (9082'), between *Piz Aul* and *Piz Se-ranasig*, both laborious (6-7 hrs.; with guide).

The S.W. branch of the valley (*Val Zervreila*), watered by the Valser Rhein, divides at the hamlet of *Zervreila* (5840'; poor *Inn*),  $3\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. above Vals-Platz, into the *Lentatal* to the S.W. and the *Kanalthal* to the S. — A toilsome route, requiring a guide, leads through the latter, across the *Kanal Glacier* and the *Zapporitgrat* (9314'), and down the *Plattenschlucht* to the *Zapporithal* and (9 hrs.) *Hinterrhein* (p. 378). — In the grand and interesting *Lentatal*, 1 hr. above *Zerveila*, is the beautiful *Lampertsch-Alp*, or *Sorreda-Alp* (6580'; bed of hay). Thence over the *Vernok* or *Vanesch Pass* (8806') to *Vrin* (see below) in 6-7 hrs., or over the *Sorreda* or *Scaradra Pass* (9088') to *Olivone* (p. 369), 8 hrs., both routes toilsome; over the *Lentalücke* (9692') to *Hinterrhein* (p. 378; 9-10 hrs.), difficult, for experts only, with good guides.

The road ascending to the right by the chapel of St. Moritz (p. 362) leads to *Cumbels*, *Villa* (4080'; Post, rustic), *Vigens*, *Lumbrein*, and (4 hrs.) *Vrin* (4770'; \*Post, plain; *Casanova*, poor), the principal village in the *Vrinthal* or *Upper Lugnetz Valley* (from *Ilanz* to *Vrin*,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  M., diligence daily in  $4\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.). From *Vrin* we may easily ascend the *Piz Regina* (8294'; 4 hrs.; guide advisable), a fine point. *Piz Cavel* (9660'; 5-6 hrs.), ascended by the *Ramosa Alp* and the *Fuorcla de Ramosa* (8694'), also easy; descent to the N. to the *Cavel-Joch* (p. 364), if preferred. *Piz Aul* (10,250'; 6-7 hrs.; with guide; superb view), by the *Seranastga Alp*, difficult for adepts only. *Piz Terri* (9916'), also difficult, is descended from the *Vanesch Alp*,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr. from *Vrin*, in 5 hrs., by the *Blengias Alp* and the *Güda Glacier*. Route over the *Vanesch Pass* to *Zervreila*, see above. Over the *Cavel-Joch* to *Somvix*, see p. 364. — From *Vrin*, with a guide (to *Olivone* 18 fr.), we ascend past the mouth of the *Val Vanesch* (see above), to *St. Giusepp*, *Puzatsch*, the *Alp Diesrut*, and the (3 hrs.) *Pass Diesrut* (7953'), on the S. side of the *Piz Tgietschen* (9377'). Descent to the *Camona Alp* (7333'), at the head of the *Val Somvix* (p. 364), and again a gradual ascent, passing the *Piz Vial* (10,387') and the *Piz Gaglianera* (10,243') on the right, and the *Piz Coroi* (9130') on the left, to the *Greina Pass* (*Passo Crap*, 7743'). We next descend through the wild *Val Camadra* or upper part of the *Val Blenio*, with the *Piz Medel* (10,510') on the right, by *Daigra*, *Cozzeria*, and *Ghirone*, to ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Olivone* (p. 369). Or, halfway between the *Camona Alp* and the *Greina Pass*, we may cross the low *Monterascio Pass* (7415'), to the left, to the *Monterascio Alp*, and descend the picturesque *Val Luzzzone* to *Lorcio*, *Cavallo*, *Davresco*, and *Olivone* (shorter than the *Greina* route).

Road from *Ilanz* by *Versam* to *Bonaduz* and *Reichenau*, see p. 360. — From *Ilanz* to *Elm* over the *Panixer Pass* or the *Sethur Furka*, see p. 68. To *Linththal* over the *Kisten Pass*, see p. 63.

The road follows the N. side of the narrow Rhine Valley, here called *Pardella*; beyond (1 M.) *Schnaus* it crosses the *Sethur-Bach*, and beyond ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Ruis*, beautifully situated on the hill to the right, the *Panixer-Bach*. On a rocky hill to the right rise the picturesque ruins of the robbers' stronghold of *Jörgenberg* (3100').

To the right, 1 M. above the bridge of *Ruis*, a road (diligence from *Ilanz* daily in 2 hrs. 20 min.), commanding fine views, ascends by the village of *Wattensburg* (3300') to (4 M.) *Brigels* (4230'; \*Hot.-Pens. *Fausta-Capau*), prettily situated amid pastures. Above it the *Val Frisal*, with the glacier of that name, ascends to the *Bifertenstock* (11,240'), which, as well as the *Piz Frisal* (10,810') and the *Brigelser Horn* (10,663'), may be ascended from the *Val Frisal* (all difficult; see below).

Farther on, the scenery is inferior. To the right rises the *Brigelser Horn* (see above). The Rhine is crossed near ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Tavanasa* (2620'; \*Kreuz), and again near (3 M.) *Zignau* or *Rinkenberg*. High up on the N. slope lies *Brigels* (see above); then *Dardin* and *Schlans*. Before reaching *Rinkenberg* we observe on the left the

stony chaos formed by the inundations of the *Zignauer Bach* descending from the *Zavraria Ravine*. By the bridge we enjoy a delightful view, embracing numerous villages, chapels, and ruined castles on the richly clothed slopes.

We next pass ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) the *Chapel of St. Anna*, on the right, erected in 1778 the spot where the 'Upper' or 'Gray League' (p. 346) was founded in March, 1424, and adorned with old frescoes and verses. A few paces farther is —

32 M. Truns (2820'; \**Krone*; *Zum Tödi*). The hall of the old Statthalterei of the abbey of Disentis is adorned with the arms of the members of the Gray League, and of the magistrates since 1424.

The *Val Puntaiglas*, ascending rapidly to the N., ends in the *Puntai-glas Glacier*. Ascent of 2 hrs. from Truns to the *Alp Puntaiglas* (about 5050'), with a fine view of the Brigels Horn, Piz Mut, Piz Ner, etc. The S. peaks of the Tödi group, Piz *Urlaun* (11,060'), *Bündner Tödi* (10,226'), and *Brigels Horn* (or *Kastenstrau Grond*, 10,663'; very difficult), may be ascended hence. Ascent of the *Tödi-Russein* by the *Gliemspforte*, see p. 63.

Beyond ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Rabiüs* (3133') we obtain a glimpse, to the left, of the grand *Piz Gaglianera* (10,243'), with its glaciers, at the head of the *Val Somvix*. Then ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) **Somvix** (3458'; *Weisses Kreuz*, poor), conspicuously situated on a height, as its name ('summus vicius') intimates,

The *Val Somvix*, which here opens to the S., deserves a visit. We cross the Rhine to ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Surrhein*, and ascend by a good bridle-path on the left side of the valley, through wood and pastures, to *Val* and the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Somvixer* or *Teniger Bad* (4176'; unpretending). Farther up ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.), we pass the *Alp Valténigia*, where the glaciers of the *Piz Vial* (10,387') are revealed, and the mouth of the *Val Lavaz*, and reach (1 hr.) the rock-girt head of the valley, where the *Greina* forms a fine waterfall on the left. The path ascends steeply on the E. side of the valley to the rocky defile of *La Fronschä*, and divides higher up: to the left to the *Diesrut Pass* (p. 363), and to the right to the *Greina Pass* (p. 363). — **PASSES.** From the Teniger Bad (see above) over the *Cävel-Joch* (8320') to Villa, 7 hrs., not difficult. From the pass the *Piz Cavel* (9660'; fine view) may be ascended in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. — Over the *Valgronda-Joch* (9120') to *Tavanasa* or *Maierhof*, 7-8 hrs.; with guide. — **OVER THE LAVAZ-JOCH** to *CURAGLIA*, 7-8 hrs., with guide, an attractive route. From the Teniger Bad (see above) we ascend on the left side of the valley, through wood and rhododendrons, to the *Alp Rentiert*, where from the heap of stones (6640') we get a splendid view of the Tödi. We may now either cross the *Fuer-cla de Stavelatsch* (8376') to the right, or turn to the left and skirt the E. slopes of *Piz Rentiert* (keeping to the right on the hill, by the chalet of *Rentiert-Dadens*), to the (2 hrs.) chalet of *Stavelatsch* (7682') in the *Val Lavaz*. Opposite are the two glaciers descending from the *Piz Vial* and *Piz Gaglianera* (10,243') and the *Lavaz Glacier*. Thence to the *Lavaz-Joch* (8232') an easy ascent of  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.; the ridge to the N. of the pass commands a fine survey of the *Medelser Glacier* and of the Bernese Alps to the W. Steep descent over grassy slopes to the *Alp Sura* (6526'), and through *Val Plattas* to (2 hrs.) *Curaglia* (p. 368).

The road between Somvix and Disentis is very boldly constructed. A lofty wooden bridge ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) carries it over the profound *Russeiner Tobel*. (Below, to the right, a fingerpost indicates the path to the Sandalp Pass; see p. 365.) Above the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Stalusa Bridge* is a small waterfall. Near ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  M.) Disentis, on the left, is the *Disen-*

tiser Hof, built on the site of the château of Castelberg, which was burned down in 1830.

**39½ M. Disentis** (3773'; *Desertinum, Disiert*, i.e. desert), Rom. *Mustèr* (\**Disentiser Hof*, with fine view, recommended for a stay, R., L., & A. 4-6, D. 4½, S. 2½, pens. 9 fr., whey and chalybeate water; \**Hôtel sur Krone*, pens. 6 fr.), a small town of 1329 inh., is protected against avalanches by a forest. The foundation of the Benedictine Abbey in the 7th cent. soon brought Christianity into the remote valleys of the Grisons; and the abbots, enriched by liberal endowments, afterwards acquired great power in Rhætia. The large abbey-buildings, on a height, now contain a school.

Near Disentis the *Medelser-Rhein* or *Mittel-Rhein* (p. 368) unites with the *Vorder-Rhein*. A fine view (especially by evening-light) is obtained of the Medelser Glacier, and far down the valley, from the *Chapel of Acletta*, with an old altarpiece, at the entrance to the Acletta Valley (4236'), ½ hr. W. of Disentis, to the right of the road to Sedrun.

**EXCURSIONS.** (Guides: *J. Petschen*, the schoolmaster; *J. M. Schuoler*, hunter; *P. Tanner* and *Jos. Huonder*.) Walk on the *Lukmanier Road* to (4½ M.) *Curaglia* (p. 368), interesting. Also by the chapel of *St. Gada*, with old frescoes, to *Mompè-Medel* (1 hr.), on the right bank of the Rhine, with fine view. To *Crest-Muntatsch* (½ hr.); *Atp Lumpagnia* (1½ hr.), etc.

The fine pyramid of \**Piz Muraun* (9510'; 5½ hrs. from Disentis) is best ascended from *Curaglia* (4 hrs.; guide 8 fr., p. 368). Superb view from Monte Rosa to the Ortler, especially of the neighbouring Tödi group, grander than from *Piz Mundaun* (p. 362). — *Piz Pazzola*, see below; *Piz Medel*, *Piz Cristallina*, see p. 368. — *Crap Alv* (9784') and *Piz Ault* (9957'), from the *Val Acletta* (each 5 hrs.; not difficult).

From Disentis over the *Lukmanier* (6290') to *Olivone*, see p. 368; through the *Val Piora* to *Airolo*, see p. 106. — OVER THE SANDALP PASS TO STACHELBERG, 11-12 hrs., with guide (26 fr.), trying. We ascend the *Val Russein* (see p. 364) to the *Sandalp Pass* (*Sandgrat*; 9120') between the *Lesser Tödi* or *Crap Glarun* (10,072') on the E., and the *Catscharauls* (10,050') on the W., and descend the *Sand-Firn* to the *Upper Sandalp*. Thence to *Linththal*, see p. 63. — Ascent of the *Tödi* by the *Porta da Spescha*, and descent to Linththal, 18-19 hrs., for thorough adepts only, with able guides (see p. 63). From Disentis over the *BRUNNI PASS* (8875') to the *Maderaner Thal* (to the Hôt. Alpenclub 8-9 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), see p. 115.

The road to (19½ M.) Andermatt, which lies lower than the old route, ascends the valley of *Tavetsch*, leaving the hamlets *Acletta*, *Segnas*, and *Mompè Tavetsch* (4584') to the right. From the height, where the road enters a wood, we obtain a beautiful view of the Disentis district, which is very striking when approached from Andermatt. The valley contracts. The road traverses woods and pastures, overlooking the infant Rhine in its deep valley, and in view of the snow-clad mountains which we now approach.

**45 M. Sedrūn** (4587'; *Krone*, plain), locally known as *Tavetsch*, sometimes *Sadrūn*, is the principal village in the *Val Tavetsch*. The church contains an old altar in carved wood.

\**Piz Pazzola* (8470'; 4 hrs.; guide unnecessary), to the S., between the *Val Medel* (p. 368) and the *Val Gierm*, is worth visiting. We cross the Rhine to *Surrein*, and the gorge of the *Val Nalps* (see p. 366) to the (½ hr.) hamlet of *Cavorgia* (4428'); then cross the *Gierm* and ascend to

to the right, over pastures and through wood, to the (1½ hr.) *Pazzola Alp* (6150'), with a fine view, and (2 hrs.) the top without difficulty. Magnificent view, particularly of the Tödi and the Medel Mts.

In the lonely *Val Nalps*, the head of which is enclosed by lofty mountains and glaciers, 3 hrs. from Sedrun, lies the *Alp Nalps* (5991'), and 2 hrs. higher is the *Ufvern Hüt* (7550'), the starting-point for the *Piz del Laiblau* (9720'), *Piz Rondadura* (9905'; comp. p. 368), *Piz Blas* (9920'), *Piz Ufvern* (9900'), *Piz Git* (9741'), *Piz Serengia* (9803'), etc. (each about 3 hrs.). A tolerably easy route (with steep descent) leads hence across the *Nalps Pass* (9035') to the *Val Cadimo* and the *Uomo Pass* (p. 107). Another (trying) leads to the E. over the *Rondadura Pass* (8904') to the Hospice of *S. Maria* (p. 368). A third crosses the col between the *Piz Furcia* and the *Piz Paradis* to the *Val Cornera* (p. 367).

FROM SEDRUN TO AMSTEG over the *Kreuzli Pass* (7645'), 8 hrs., rather trying (guide 15 fr.). The steep path ascends the bleak rocky *Strimthal*, at the head of which the pass lies to the left (W.), at the S. base of the *Weitenalpstock* (p. 115). Guide necessary only to the point beyond the pass where the *Etzlibach*, descending from the *Spieldau-See* to the W., becomes visible. We cross the stream to *Culma* (6322'), the highest Alp, and descend the *Etzlithal*. past the chalets of the *Hintere* and *Vordere Etzlital* to *Bristen* and *Amsteg* (comp. p. 116). — The *Oberalpstock* (*Piz Tgjetschen*, 10,925') may also be ascended from Sedrun (6 hrs.; 15 fr.); comp. p. 115.

From Sedrun the road leads through *Camischolas*, *Zarcuns*, and (1½ M.) *Ruēras* or *S. Giacōmo* (4597'), crosses the brook descending from the *Val Milar*, and soon afterwards, near the hamlet of *Dieni*, that which issues from the *Val Giuf* (both N. lateral valleys). To the left, on a rock above the ravine of the infant Rhine, stands part of the ancient tower of *Pultmenga*, once the ancestral seat of the Pontaningen or Pultingen family.

Walkers will prefer the so-called 'SUMMER ROUTE' to the high-road, for the sake of the views (guide desirable). It diverges to the right by a finger-post (to 'Pass Tiarms'), ascends a spur of the *Crispalt* (10,105'), above the hamlet of *Crispausa* which lies to the left, and leads past the chalets of *Milez* and *Scharinas* amidst the richest pastures in this district. It now skirts the brink of the slope, overlooking the *Rheinthal*, turns to the right into the bleak *Val Terms* or *Tiarms*, crosses the *Gämmerrhein* (Rom. *Vala*) by the *Alp Culm de Val* (6420'), and ascends to the *Pass de Tiarms* (7067'), between (r.) the *Piz Tiarms* or *Berglistock* (9564') and (l.) the *Calmot* (7598'), where we get a fine view of the *Vorder-Rheinthal* as far as the Vorarlberg and Rhätikon Mts. Descending to the *Oberalpsee* (p. 367), we keep to the left in order to avoid a marsh, and regain the high-road 2½ hrs. from Sedrun.

The high-road follows the direction of the old 'Winter-Route' on the left bank of the *Vorder-Rhein* and passes the *Chapel of St. Brida*, below the hamlet of *Crispausa*, and the poor villages of *Selva* (5046') and (2 M.) *Chiamüt*, or *Tschamut* (5380'; \**Zur Rheinquelle*, plain; minerals), which consist of a few wooden huts and a chapel. In front of us rises the *Six-Madun* or *Badus*, behind the second terrace of which lies the *Toma Lake* (see below). Chiamut is probably the highest village in Europe where rye is grown. The road crosses (1½ M.) the *Gämmerrhein* near its influx into the *Vorder-Rhein*, and (1 M.), opposite the *Alp Milez*, turns to the right (N.W.) into the *Val Surpalix*, between the *Piz Nurschallas* on the left and the *Calmot* on the right. The *Vorder-Rhein* (*Aua da Toma*, or *Darvun*) descends in a series of falls from the slope to the left.

Source of the *Vorder-Rhein*. The *Vorder-Rhein* rises in the *Toma Lake* (7690'), on the N.E. slope of the *Six-Madun* or *Badus* (p. 111). The path

to the lake (guide advisable) diverges from the road to the left,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. above Chiamut (see above); near the *Alp Milez* it crosses the brook emerging from the Val Surpalix, and ascends to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Alp Tgiettem*. Above this Alp (avoid path to the left, crossing the brook) we ascend the pastures to the right, on the left bank of the *Fil Toma*, the brook descending from Piz Nurschallas. After about 1 hr. we turn to the left and soon reach the rocky barrier behind which the lake lies. The *Toma Lake* ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from Chiamut), a green lake, very deep, and destitute of fish, about 270 yds. long and 130 yds. broad, is bounded on the S. and S.W. sides by precipitous rocks and stony slopes, and on the N. and N.W. by pastures. The *Badus* (9615'; comp. p. 111) cannot be ascended direct from the lake, the rocks being here too steep; but by going round to the N. side we may reach the top without much difficulty in 2 hrs. (guide 10 fr.).

The *Piz Nurschallas* (9003'), running out from the *Badus* to the N. (from the Oberalp Pass 2, from Chiamut  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; guide unnecessary), is easy and interesting. We follow the *Toma Lake* route, diverge to the right where it turns to the left, ascend steep pastures, and lastly mount the broad S. arête to the summit. Superb survey of the Reuss and Vorder-Rhein valleys and the mountains enclosing them. Easy descent to the Oberalp Pass,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.

To the S. of Chiamut the *Val Cornera*, the mouth of which is a pathless ravine, ascends to the frontier chain of Ticino, and from it the *Val Maigels* diverges to the W.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from Chiamut. Toilsome routes lead from the *Val Cornera* over the *Passo Vecchio* (8908') to the *Val Cadlimo* and *Piora* (p. 107); from the *Val Maigels*, to the S., over the *Passo Bornengo* (8450') to the *Val Canaria* and *Airolo* (p. 106); and to the W., over the *Maigels Pass* (7940') or the *Lohlen Pass* (7835'), to the *Unteralpthal* and *Andermatt* (p. 111).

The road ascends the sequestered *Val Surpalix* in long windings (which paths cut off; one ascending to the left by the first bend, and bearing to the right, leads to the pass in  $3\frac{1}{4}$  hr.). It affords views of the Crispalt and Berglistock, and of the Piz Cavradi, Piz dell' Uffern, and Piz Ravetsch behind us. The (52 M.) **Oberalp Pass** (6710'),  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Chiamut, forms the boundary between the Grisons and Uri. Extensive turf-diggings and new fortifications. (The diligence ascends to the pass from Chiamut in 70 min.; descent 40 min.; descent to Andermatt 1 hr. 10 min., ascent 2 hrs.)

The road rounds the E. end of the sombre *Oberalpsee* (6654'; 1 M. long), abounding in trout (to the right the road to the *Pass da Tiarms*, p. 366), skirts its N. bank to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Hot.-Pens*. *Oberalpsee* at the W. end, and then traverses the nearly level *Oberalp* (6443'). About 2 M. from the pass we obtain a view of the Ursernthal, with the Furka towards the W. (p. 117). The old path descending here to the left direct to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) Andermatt is steep and stony, and affords little view. The road remains on the hill a little longer, and then descends by nine long windings to (6 M. from the lake) —

59 M. *Andermatt* (4738'); thence to (4 M.) —

63 M. *Göschenen*, see pp. 111, 110.

## 95. From Disentis to Biasca. The Lukmanier.

*Comp. Maps, pp. 360, 104, 372.*

38 M. **DILIGENCE** in summer daily in  $8\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. (from Biasca to Disentis in 9 hrs.); fare 13 fr. 10, coupé 16 fr. 20c. Carriage and pair from Coire to Olivone 140, to Biasca 180 fr. Except the lower part of the road, as far as Curaglia, the scenery is not very striking. Inns unpretending.

*Disentis*, see p. 365. — The road crosses the *Vorder-Rhein* by a handsome bridge (3488') and enters the **Val Medel**, the wild ravine of the *Mittel-Rhein*, along the left bank of which it is carried by means of cuttings and tunnels (eleven as far as Curaglia). At the end of the gorge, of which we obtain several striking views, we cross ( $2\frac{3}{4}$  M.) to the right bank of the Rhine and ascend in long windings (cut off by paths) to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) —

$3\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Curaglia** (4370'; *Hôt. Lukmanier*), a village at the entrance to the *Val Plattas*, which ascends to the S.E. to the *Medel Glacier*. (Over the *Lavaz-Joch* to *Somvix*, p. 364.) To the S., at the head of the *Val Medel*, appears the *Piz Cristallina* (10,265'), with its glacier. — \**Piz Muraun* (9510'; 4 hrs.), see p. 365.

Following the right side of the pleasant *Val Medel*, the road passes the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  M.) straggling village of **Platta** (4528'; *Post*), a picturesque waterfall on the Rhine (to the right of the road), the hamlets of *Pardi*, *Fuorns*, and *Acla* (beautiful *Fumatsch* waterfall of the Rhine), and ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) **Perdatsch** (5093'), at the mouth of the *Val Cristallina*.

The wild *Val Cristallina*, noted for its cheese, contains several fine waterfalls, particularly in the *Höllenschlund* (*Val Ufern*). From the head of the valley two easy passes, the *Passo Cristallina* (7837'), passing the *Lago Retico* (*Redig-See*; 7802'), and the *Passo d'Ufern* (8727'), between the *Cima Camadra* and the *Cima Garina*, lead to *Olivone* (p. 369). — The *Piz Cristallina* (10,265';  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; good guide necessary) is ascended from Perdatsch by the *Col Cristallina* (not to be confounded with the *Passo Cristallina*) without difficulty. Grand survey of the *Medel* and *Rheinwald* Mts. *Piz Ufern* (10,346';  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) is more difficult. — The *Piz Medel* (10,510'; 6 hrs.) is best ascended from the *Val Plattas* on the N. side; a night is spent on the *Alp Suria* (p. 364). 2 hrs. from Curaglia; thence over the steep and crevassed *Plattas Glacier* to the isolated rock called *Rifugi de Camotsch* (9605'), and over the *Medel Glacier* to the top in 4 hrs. (trying). The descent may be made either over the *Camadra Glacier* to the *Passo d'Ufern* (see above) or to *Ghirone* in the *Val Camadra* (p. 363).

Above Perdatsch the Rhine forces its way through the rocks to a lower part of the valley. The road ascends by a long bend to *St. Gion* (5298'), a group of hovels with a hospice, and traverses a wild, rock-strewn valley, scantily overgrown with grass, willows, and rhododendrons. The hospice of *St. Gall* (5514') is passed on the opposite bank. By the *Alp Scheggia* we cross to the left bank and reach (5 M. from Perdatsch) the hospice of —

12 M. **S. Maria** (6043'; *Inn*), anciently called *Saneta Maria in loco magno*, whence perhaps the name of the pass.

To the E. rises the *Scopi* or *Skupil* (10,500'; 'Tschupè', summit, or crown); ascent from the hospice in  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs. (guide 12 fr.), not difficult, at first over steep grassy slopes, finally over debris of weathered slate and the rocky arête. Extensive view. The descent may be made to the E., to the *Boarina Alp* (6140') in the *Val di Campo* (3 hrs.) and *viâ Campo* (beyond which there is a carriage-road) to (3 hrs.) *Olivone* (see below). — *Piz Rondadura* (9905'), to the W. of *S. Maria* ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.), also easy.

From *S. Maria* to the *Hôtel Piora* (3 hrs.; guide 10, horse 25 fr.) and *Airolo*, see p. 107. — Over the *Rondadura Pass* to *Val Nalps*, p. 366.

The road now crosses for the last time the *Mittel-Rhein*, which rises in several little lakes in the *Val Cadlimo*, opening on the

right, and ascends gradually to the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  M.) Lukmānier Pass (6290'), the second highest between Switzerland and Italy (p. 387). To the left rises the black, slaty summit of the *Scopè*; on the right are the *Piz dell' Uomo*, *Piz Blas*, *Piz dell' Ufiern*, and *Piz Rondadura*. We now descend, over beds of avalanches and mud-streams which have been precipitated from the yellowish slopes of the *Piz Corvo* on the left, and which frequently endanger the road in wet weather, to the (2 M.) former hospice of *Casacia* (5975'), prettily situated. To the E. towers the huge *Rheinwaldhorn* (p. 378).

A path leads hence over the *Predelpass* (8053') to (5 hrs.) *Faido* (p. 107). Another crosses the *Passo Columbe* (7792'), between the *Piz Scai* and the *Piz Columbe*, to the ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Hôtel Piora* (p. 106).

The road is level as far as the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Lukmanier Inn* at the beginning of the *Piano di Segno* (5415'), and then descends, high above the *Brenno*, on the steep N. side of the *Val S. Maria*, being hewn at places in the perpendicular rock. Below lie the chalets of *Campra*, with several groups of chalets. We descend by a long curve to the left to ( $4\frac{1}{4}$  M.) the hospice of *Camperio* (4028'), cross the *Brenno*, and skirt the wooded S. side of the valley, soon obtaining fine views of the *Val Blenio*. Far below, among walnut-trees, lie the villages of *Somascona*, *Scona*, and *Olivone*, commanded by the conical *Sosto* (7280'). Descending another long bend (footpath shorter), we reach (3 M.) —

24 M. **Olivone**, Rom. *Luorscha*, locally *Rivöi* (2925'; \**Hôt. Olivone*, moderate; pop. 711), the highest village in the *Val Blenio*, or *Pollenzer-Thal*, picturesquely situated. To the E. tower the abrupt spurs of the *Rheinwald* range. To *Vrin* by *Ghirone*, see p. 363. No guides to be had at Olivone.

The road crosses the *Brenno* by a stone bridge, and descends on its left bank to (2 M.) *Aquila* and to ( $3\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Dangio* (2645'), beautifully situated at the entrance to the *Val Soja*. Vines and mulberries now appear, and the slopes are clothed with walnuts and chestnuts. Next villages ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Torre* and ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Lottigna*. [Opposite, above *Prugiasco*, stands the little church of *S. Carlo* with some frescoes of interest to students of art.] Then (1 M.) *Acquarossa* (1740'; *Albergo delle Terme*), with a chalybeate spring, at the foot of the pyramidal *Simano* (8475'), which may be ascended without difficulty in 6 hrs., with guide (fine view; rich flora).

The valley contracts. Then ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Dongio*, a long village (Inn, carriages), and (1 M.) *Motto* (1445'), where the road divides. The road to the left (on the left bank of the *Brenno*) leads by *Malgavlia*; that to the right (shorter, and shady in the afternoon) goes by *Ludiano* and (2 M.) *Semione* (1320'), beside the ruined château of *Serravalle*. The two roads re-unite at ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.) the bridge of *Loderio* (1190'), a village destroyed by a flood in 1868. The lower part of the valley is monotonous; its broad floor is covered with stony deposits, and the slopes are furrowed by torrents. After crossing a mound of débris, the road descends to ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  M.) —

38 M. **Biasca** (p. 108), where the Val Blenio unites with the Riviera (Val Ticino). The station of the St. Gotthard Railway is  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the S. of the village. Post-office at the station.

## 96. From Coire viâ Thusis to Tiefenkasten (Schyn Road) or to Splügen (Via Mala).

*Comp. Map, p. 360.*

FROM COIRE VIÂ THUSIS TO TIEFENKASTEN,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M., Diligence (Julier and Landwasser Routes) thrice daily in 5-8 hrs. (9 fr. 10 c., coupé 11 fr. 15 c.); to Thusis 4 times daily in 3- $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. (5 fr. 50, coupé 6 fr. 80 c.). — One-horse carriage to Thusis 15 fr., two-horse 30 fr.; to Tiefenkasten 45 fr.

FROM COIRE TO SPLÜGEN,  $32\frac{1}{2}$  M., Diligence twice daily in 7 hrs. 10 min. (12 fr., coupé 14 fr. 60 c.); to Chiavenna in 13 hrs. (21 fr. 95, coupé 26 fr. 60 c.). — EXTRA-POST with two horses from Coire to Splügen 77 fr. 90 c., to Chiavenna 130 fr. 40 c., with three horses 181 fr. — CARRIAGE with two horses from Coire to Splügen 65, with three 100 fr.; to Chiavenna 135 or 185 fr. (fee 10% of the fare).

From Coire to (6 M.) **Reichenau** (1935'; \*Adler), see p. 359. The road through the *Vorder-Rheintal* to *Disentis* and *Andermatt* diverges here to the right (see R. 94). A new iron bridge crosses the *Vorder-Rhein* above Reichenau, immediately before its confluence with the *Hinter-Rhein*. In the vicinity are a large *Saw-mill* and several workshops for cutting and polishing marble.

The fertile valley, called *Domleschg*, *Domliaschga*, or *Tomiliasca* (the W. side *Heinzenberg*, Romanic *Montagna*), through which the road to Thusis leads on the left bank of the *Hinter-Rhein*, is 7 M. long and 2 M. wide. The Rhine, which formerly occupied nearly the whole valley, is now confined within due limits by large embankments. The sides of the valley are remarkable for their fertility, while on the right bank numerous castles peep down from almost every hill and rock.

The road ascends slightly to (1 M.) **Bonaduz** (2145'; Post; *Degiacomi*; *Simones*). To the left, on the Rhine, is the *Chapel of St. George*, adorned with ancient frescoes (road to Ilanz, see p. 360). Then ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) **Rhäzüns** (2125'), on a rock rising from the Rhine, with a handsome château of the Vieli family. Fine view of the mountains to the S., at the head of the valley (see below); behind us rises the Calanda.

On the EAST SLOPE is the ruin of *Nieder-Juvalta*; farther on are the chalybeate baths of *Rothenbrunnen*; above them the ruins of *Ober-Juvalta*; then the châteaux of *Ortenstein* (recently rebuilt, in a picturesque situation) and *Paspels*. We next observe the ruined church of *St. Lorenz* and the châteaux of *Canova*, *Rietberg*, *Fürstenau*, *Baldenstein* (on the Albula), and *Ehrenfels*, the last of which is below *Hohen-Rhätien* (p. 371).

We next reach ( $3\frac{1}{4}$  M.) **Realta** (2058'; *Gasthaus zur Rhein-correction*), with the ruin of *Nieder-Realta* (not visible from the road), and pass ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  M., on the left) the large cantonal *Prison* and *Lunatic Asylum*. Beyond ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  M.) **Katzis** (2185'; *Kreuz*) we pass a nunnery and school on the right, and the venerable little church of *St. Martin* on the left. Beautiful scenery. To the S. rises the snowy *Piz Curvèr* (9760'); beyond it, to the left, is the Schyn Pass, with the majestic *Piz Michel* (10,375') in the background; to the N. the *Ringelspitz* (10,660') and the *Trinserhorn* (9935').

About  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the E. the *Albula* falls into the Rhine; beyond it lies the pretty village of *Scharans*. Near ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Thusis, on the slope, above the pleasant village of *Masein*, stands the château of *Nieder-Tagstein*.

16 M. **Thusis.** — **Hotels.** \*HÔT.-PENS. VIA MALA, at the beginning of the Via Mala, with garden, R., L., & A. 4- $\frac{1}{2}$ , B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 4, pens. 8-10, in spring and autumn 7-8 fr.; \*POST & KURHAUS, with baths, R., L., & A. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4, D.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , B.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  fr.; \*RAETIA, R., L., & A. 3, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , B.  $1\frac{1}{4}$ , pens. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; \*WEISSES KREUZ, moderate; GEMSLI, plain. — Beer at the 'Felsenkeller' on the *Rosenbühel*, to the right of the entrance to the Via Mala, fine view. — One-horse carr. to the third bridge of the Via Mala and back, 2 pers. 6, 3 pers. 8 fr., two-horse carr. 12 fr.; to Andeer  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , 14, or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; to Splügen  $2\frac{1}{2}$  or 39 fr.; to Schyn (Solis Bridge) 7, 9, or 14 fr.; to Tiefenkasten  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; to Reichenau 11, 14, or 22 fr.; to Coire 17 or 33 fr. Fees included in each case.

*Thusis* (2450'; 1098 inhab.), Rom. *Tuseun*, beautifully situated at the foot of the Heinzenberg, and handsomely rebuilt since a fire in 1845, is well adapted for some stay and as a starting-point for excursions. — Immediately above Thusis the turbid *Nolla*, a torrent which has frequently devastated this district (p. 360), falls into the Rhine, the valley of which appears to be entirely shut up by lofty mountains. The right bank of the gorge from which the Rhine issues is guarded by the ruined castle of *Hohen-Rhaetien*, or *Hoch-Realta* (*Hoch-Ryalt*), 807' above the river, the most ancient in Switzerland, having been founded, according to tradition, in B.C. 589, by the legendary hero *Rhaetus*, leader of the Etruscans when retreating before the Gauls. The ruin is on the S. side of the hill, which overlooks the whole of the Domleschg (ascent, see below); on the N. side is the dilapidated *Church of St. John*, the oldest Christian church in the valley.

**WALKS AND EXCURSIONS.** To the (5 min.) *Rosenbühel* (see above); to the *Belvedere* (20 min.); to the *Boval* wood ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.); to the first weir in the *Nolla Valley* (20 min.); to the (1 hr.) *Crapteig*, to the right above the Via Mala. To *Hohen-Rhätien*, a zigzag path ascends beyond the Rhine bridge in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. (fine view of the Domleschg, etc.); the descent may be made by the *Alp Carschenna*, through wood, past the church of *St. Cassian* and the château of *Baldenstein*, to *Sils* (see below). — Through the *Schlosswald* to the *Taubenstein* and (40 min.) the château of *Tagstein* (see above), with pleasure-grounds. Past ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Rongellen* (p. 372) to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Maiensäss Aclasut* (4095'), situated high above the second bridge in the Via Mala. — By the *Schyn* Road to the *Solis Bridge* ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.; one-horse carr. there and back 6 fr. and 1 fr. fee). — On the Heinzenberg rises the *Präzerhöhe* (6965'), a fine point of view, ascended in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. by *Masein*, *Portein*, and *Sarn* (3863'; Inn). — The *Stätzerhorn* (8450'). 5-6 hrs., is toilsome from this side (comp. p. 383). — Via *Tschappina* and the *Glas-Pass* to the *Safier-Thal* (4 hrs. to Platz) see p. 390.

The \***Schyn Road**, constructed in 1868-69 and vying in grand and picturesque scenes with the Via Mala, crosses the Rhine at the foot of Hohen-Rhätien, immediately above the Nolla bridge, passes the ruin of *Ehrenfels* on the right, and beyond ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Sils* (2283'; \*Post), a village almost entirely burnt down in 1887, the small château of *Baldenstein* on the left. It next ascends the left bank of the *Albula* to *Campi* (*Campo Bello*), ruin of the ancestral seat of the

Campell family; Ulrich Campell was a Rhætian reformer and historian), picturesquely situated to the left, and the farm of (2 M.) *Runplanas*. Pretty view hence of the church of Solis. Then through the ancient forest of *Verasca*. By a ravine we observe above us, to the right, a bridge of the old Mutten road, and we pass the Freihof, an auberge on the left. The road is next carried through the *Pass Mal*, which begins here, by means of galleries of masonry and extensive cuttings and tunnels.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. Inn 'Zum Pass Mal' (plain).

About  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. farther, by the chalets of *Calabren*, a narrow road to the right ascends to ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Unter-Mutten* (4833'; "Inn, plain; closed in summer, when all the inhabitants migrate to Ober-Mutten). Thence to ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Ober-Mutten* (6148'; Hosang's Inn), from which the *Muttnerhorn* (8070'), a splendid point of view, may be ascended in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.: good path at first, then up grassy slopes. Descent from Ober-Mutten to ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) Zillis or to Thusis interesting, but rather rough.

The bridge across the *Muttner Tobel* affords a fine view of the gorge.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. *Unter-Solis*, a hamlet with a spring containing iodine. High above, to the left, lies *Obervatz* (p. 383). Looking back near the last tunnel, we obtain a fine survey of the Heinzenberg, and before us a view of Alvaschein and the peaks of the Albula group. The road now crosses the gorge of the Albula by the \**Solis Bridge*, 250' above the foaming stream, and ascends in a curve (cut off by a path to the right beyond the bridge) to the village of (2 M.) **Alvaschein (Augustin)**. Opposite, below the loftily situated *Stürvis*, is a waterfall. Farther on, to the right, below the road, is the church of *Müstail*, the oldest in the Albula valley, formerly a burial-place. At *Unter-Müstail* there is an alkaline spring. The road unites with the Julier route near ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Tiefenkasten* (p. 384).

The SPLÜGEN ROAD, ascending the valley of the Hinterrhein, the famous \***Via Mala**, was constructed in 1822. Formerly the route ascended the bank of the Nolla through wood, and entered the deep gorge of the Rhine, then known as the '*Verlorne Loch*', and traversed by a path only 4' wide, at a point above Rongellen. The limestone-rocks rise almost perpendicularly on both sides to a height of 1600'. At the *Känzeli*, near the entrance, the retrospective view is very fine. A little farther on,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. from Thusis, the road passes through a tunnel (2685'), 55 yds. long. The \*View, before the tunnel, down the sombre defile, of the solitary tower of Hohen-Rhætien, and the sunny slopes of the Heinzenberg beyond, is very striking. From a point beyond the tunnel, where the side-wall ceases and the wooden railings recommence, the boisterous river is visible at the bottom of the profound gorge.

Near the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) post-station of the hamlet of *Rongellen* (Hôt.-Pens. Alte Post; Pens. Via Mala, both moderate), the gorge expands into a small basin, and soon contracts again. The road crosses the river three times at short intervals:  $\frac{3}{4}$  M., first bridge, built in 1738 (refreshments at a pavilion above);  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. \*Second Bridge (2841'), built in 1739, the grandest point. The Rhine, 160'

below the road, winds through so narrow a ravine that the precipices above almost meet. At the (1 M.) third bridge (2903'; built in 1834) the Via Mala ends.

We now enter the Schamser Thal, the green meadows of which contrast pleasantly with the gloomy Via Mala. In the background to the S. rises the pointed *Hirli* (9373'). The first village in the valley of Schams is (1 M.) —

2 M. **Zillis**, Rom. *Ciraun* (3060'; *Zur Alten Post*), with the oldest church in the valley (nave and tower Romanesque; interesting ceiling-paintings of the 12th century).

ASCENTS. \*Piz Beverin (9843'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 7, horse to the Obrist Alp 12 fr.), a superb point of view, but trying. Bridle-path by *Donath* and *Mathon* to the (3½-4 hrs.) *Obrist Alp* (7172'); thence to the top 2½ hrs. more. Or from Thusis direct, by *Glas* or by *Saiesa* and *Vioms*, in 7-8 hrs. (guide 10 fr.). — Piz Curvèr (9760'; 6 hrs.; 6 fr.), from Zillis or Pignieu, also interesting and for experts not difficult. The descent may be made to the chapel of *Ziteil* and *Savognin* (p. 384).

On the hill to the right, on the left bank of the Rhine, above the village of *Donath*, and overshadowed by the *Piz Beverin*, stands the ruined castle of *Fardün*, or *La Turr* (3820'), once the seat of the governors of the valley. About the middle of the 15th cent. the brutality of one of these officials, like that of Gessler 150 years earlier, is said to have given rise to the emancipation of this district from their sway. Entering the cottage of a peasant whom he disliked, the tyrant spat into the boiling broth prepared for dinner. The peasant, Johann Calder, seized him by the throat, plunged his head into the scalding liquid, exclaiming, '*Malgia sez il pult cha ti has condüt*' ('Eat the soup thou hast seasoned'), and strangled him. This was the signal for a general rising.

Near the ruined *Baths of Pignieu* (the waters of which, containing iron and alkali, are conducted to Andeer, and there used for baths), the *Pignieuer Bach* descending from the *Piz Curvèr* (see above) is crossed by a bridge, the last completed on this route, and bearing the inscription on the E. parapet: '*Jam via patet hostibus et amicis. Cavete, Rhaeti! simplicitas morum et unio servabunt avitam libertatem*'. To the left is the village of *Pignieu*; opposite, on the left bank of the Rhine, are *Clugin* and the square tower of the ruin of *Cagliatscha*. Then (2½ M.) —

23½ M. **Andeer** (3210'; pop. 581; \**Krone*, or *Hôtel-Pens. Fravi*, with baths), the principal village in the valley. Fine view from the loftily situated church (built in 1673).

ASCENTS. Piz Vizan (8110'; 4½ hrs., with guide), by the *Burgias Alp*; splendid view. — Piz la Tschera (8615'; 5 hrs., with guide), by *Alp Albin*, also interesting. — Piz Beverin and Piz Curvèr, see above.

FROM ANDEER TO STALLA (11 hrs.; guide unnecessary), an attractive walk. The new road to *Canicil* (2¼ M.) quits the Splügen road 2 M. above Andeer and enters the wild *Ferrera Valley* to the left, leading first on the left, and then on the right bank of the *Averser-Rhein*, which forms several fine waterfalls. On the left is *Piz Grisch* (10,000'), on the right the *Surettahorn* (9926'). We pass (40 min.) a deserted silver-foundry and reach (½ hr.) *Ausser-Ferrera* (4334'; Inn), where the valley expands slightly.

(Over the *Fianell Pass* to *Savognin*, see p. 384.) We then follow the right bank to (1½ hr.) *Inner-Ferrera*, or *Canicùl* (4856'; rustic inn), at the mouth of the *Val d'Emet* (see below). Descending by a bridle-path (road under construction), we cross the Rhine and ascend its steep left bank (20 min.). The path skirts the slope, passing through wood; after 25 min. it rounds a projecting rock (view of the *Surettahorn*, etc., behind us), and then again descends to the river, which is augmented here by the torrents from the *Val Starlera* on the left and the *Valle di Lei* on the right. The narrow path crosses (25 min.) the latter. (By the bridge is the frontier-stone of Italy, to which the *Valle di Lei* belongs.) The path ascends rapidly, and then immediately descends. Near (1 hr.) *Campstut* (5500'; Inn) it crosses the Rhine, and beyond (¼ hr.) *Crot*, another poor village, recrosses it. Beyond the bridge (view, to the right, of the *Madrìs Valley*, with the *Piz Gallegione* and the *Cima di Lago* at its head) the path ascends steep pastures to the left, and at the top of the hill traverses a beautiful wood of stone-pines. It then descends, crosses another bridge, and ascends to (1 hr.) *Cresta* (6397'; Heinz's Inn, unpretending) accommodation also at the curé's, the principal village in the *Averser Thal*, which expands here and is carpeted with beautiful pastures. This is one of the highest inhabited valleys among the Alps, and lies in a sunny situation. To the N. rises the *Weissberg* (9990').

The path then ascends slightly, passing the handsome house of the *Podestat*, or chief magistrate, and the mouth of the *Val Bregalga*, which is enclosed by fine glaciers, to (1½ hr.) *Juf* (6685'); then to the left across pastures and through a desolate rock-strewn valley to the (1½ hr.) pass of the *Stallerberg* (8480'; beautiful view of the *Julier Mts.*, etc.). The path, quite distinct, now descends, keeping to the left, to (2 hrs.) *Stalla* (p. 385).

— From Juf through the *Val Failer* to *Molins*, see p. 385.

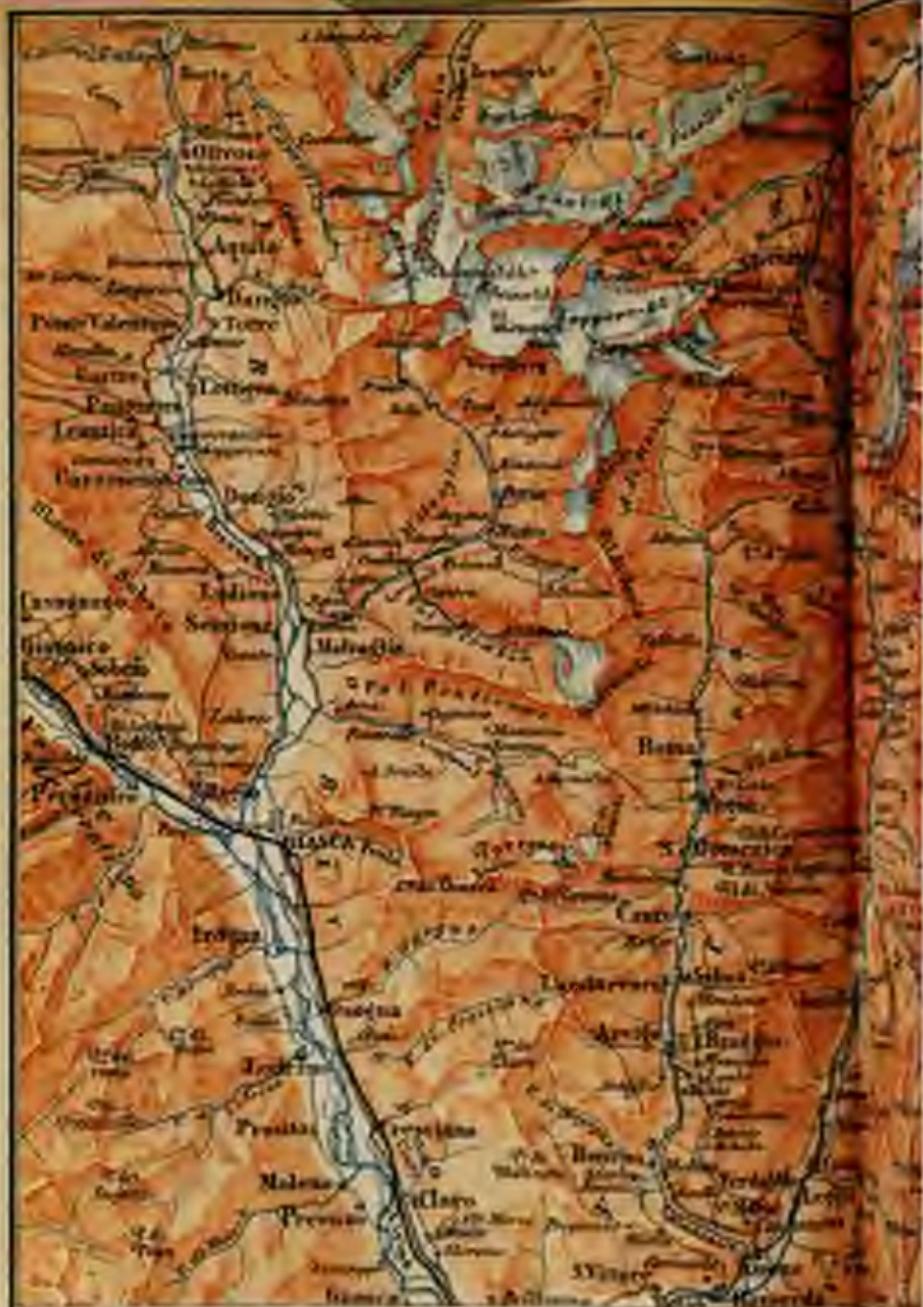
A path leads from Juf to the S.E. over the *Forcellina* (8770') direct to the *Septimer* (p. 385; guide advisable, from Cresta 8-10 fr.): from Juf to the pass, with limited view, 2 hrs.; Septimer 1 hr. [From the Septimer we may again ascend and cross the *Fuorcla di Lunghino* (8645') direct to the (3 hrs.) *Maloja* (p. 387).] From the *Forcellina* Pass we may ascend a peak known in the *Averser Thal* as the *Forcellina* (9918'; admirable view) in 1½ hr., and descend to the S. into the *Val Turba*. We then reach the *Septimer* route 20 min. below the pass, by the second bridge over the *Septimerbach* (p. 386). — From Cresta through the *Val Bregalga* and across the *Passo della Duana* (9187'; with guide) to *Soglio* in the *Val Bregaglia* (p. 416), 7-8 hrs., interesting. The pass, between *Pizzo Marcio* (9634') and *Pizzo della Duana* (p. 415), and also the descent afford a fine view of the *Bregaglia Mts.*, especially of the *Val Bondasca* with the finely-shaped *Piz Badile*.

FROM CANICÙL TO PIANAZZO on the Splügen route (4½ hrs.; with guide). The path ascends steeply on the right side of the *Val d'Emet*, through wood, to the (1¼ hr.) *Alp Emet* (6194'), whence the cairn on the pass is visible; then over the soft and uneven soil of the Alp to the top in 1 hr. more. Retrospective view of the *Piz Beverin*; afterwards the *Calanda* comes in sight. From the *Passo di Madesimo* (7480'; frontier of Switzerland and Italy) the *Piz Tambo* (p. 375) is seen to the W., and the *Cima di Lago* (9892') and *Piz Gallegione* (10,285') to the S.E. We descend past the N. side of the pretty *Lago d'Emet*, on the left bank of the *Madesimo*, then across meadows, to the huts of *Al Tecchio* and (1½ hr.) *Madesimo* (p. 376). We now cross the stream (new road, p. 376) and soon reach the Splügen route ½ M. below *Pianazzo* (p. 376).

The Splügen road winds upwards, passes the scanty ruins of the *Bärenburg*, and enters the wooded *Rofna Ravine*, in which the Rhine forms a series of waterfalls. Near the entrance (2¼ M. from Andeer) the road crosses the *Averser-Rhein* (Melchior's Inn), which here issues from the *Val Ferrera* and forms a fine waterfall a little way up the valley. (To the *Ferrera Valley* and *Stalla*, see above.)

Towards the end of the gorge (2½ M.), we pass an old bridge







1:250,000

Scale 1 mile  
Second English miles

Map by Arthur J. Murphy



over the Rhine on the right. The valley expands. The road crosses ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) a torrent which drains the *Suretta-Thal* on the left. In the vicinity are the ruins of the *Sufner Foundry*; on the right rises the *Kalkberg* (see below). We next ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) pass through a rocky gateway (*Sassa Plana*; 4390'), pass ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the bridge to the village of *Sufers* (4673') on the left bank of the Rhine, enter a wooded ravine (\*Inn), and cross ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  M.) the wild stream in its profound gorge by a bold bridge (4727'). After a short ascent we obtain a survey of the broad *Val Rhein (Rheinwaldthal)*; on the right the barren *Kalkberg* (9763'); opposite, the *Einshorn* (9650'); to the left, adjoining the *Guggernüll* (9472'), is the *Piz Tambo* (10,748'). Then (1 M.) —

$32\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Splügen** (4757'; pop. 424; \*Hôt. *Bodenhaus*, R., L., & A.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 3, pens. 7-8 fr.; \*Hôt. *Splügen*, R. 2 fr.), the capital of the *Rheinwaldthal*, enlivened by the traffic on the *Splügen* and *Bernardino* routes. A pleasant walk leads to the ruined castle on the old road (pretty view down the valley and of the *Piz Tambo*).

**EXCURSIONS.** (Guides, *Peter Schwarz* and *Joh. Sprecher*.) Pleasant walks to the *Fluhgründ* (1 hr.) and *Donatzhöle* ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.). By carriage to the *Bernardino Pass* (p. 379); the Alp beyond the inn commands a splendid survey of the *Rheinwald* Glacier. — The *Guggernüll* (9472';  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; guide 6 fr.), by the *Tambo Alp*, and the *Einshorn* (9650'; from Nufenen, 4-5 hrs.; 8 fr.), are two fine points, and not difficult. — The *Piz Tambo (Tambohorn or Schneehorn*, 10,748'; 14 fr.), ascended from the *Splügen Pass* in 4 hrs., is fatiguing, but for experts free from danger. Most extensive view, N. to Swabia, and S. to Milan, whence the peak is visible.

Excursion to the *Source of the Hinter-Rhein*, p. 378. — Over the *Löchli-berg* to the *Safier-Thal*, see p. 360.

## 97. From Splügen to the Lake of Como.

$41\frac{1}{2}$  M. **DILIGENCE** twice daily to Chiavenna (10 fr., coupé 12 fr.) in 5 hrs.; from Chiavenna to Colico, 17 M., **RAILWAY** in 1 hr. (3 fr. 10, 2 fr. 15, 1 fr. 40 c.), corresponding with the steamboats to Como.

The road divides at the village of *Splügen* (see above). The *Bernardino* route leads straight on (p. 378), while the **SPLÜGEN ROAD**, which was constructed by the Austrian government in 1819-21, crosses the Rhine to the left by an iron bridge, ascends in windings (avoided by short-cuts), and farther up passes through a tunnel 93 yds. long. Behind us, above *Splügen*, rises the bare *Kalkberg* (see above). The road crosses the *Häusersbach* twice in a bleak valley, and then ascends on the W. slope in numberless zig-zags, past the lonely *Berghaus* (6677'), and through a long gallery of masonry, to the ( $6\frac{3}{4}$  M.) **Splügen Pass** (*Colmo dell' Orso*, 6945'), between the *Piz Tambo* (10,748'; see above) on the right, and the *Surettahorn* (8925') on the left, the boundary between Switzerland and Italy.

Beyond the pass and the first *Cantoniera*, we reach ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.) the **Dogana** (6247'), or Italian custom-house, a group of houses with an unpretending Inn (well spoken of) at the head of a bleak valley. In winter the snow here sometimes reaches to the windows of the upper story. During snow-storms, bells are rung in the four

highest houses of refuge as a guide to travellers. A guide-post at the third refuge indicates the route, to the left, to (1 hr.) Madesimo (see below).

The old bridle-path turned to the right by the second wooden bridge, and led through the *Cardinell* gorge direct to Isola, a route much exposed to avalanches. In traversing this ravine in Dec. 1800 the French under Gen. Macdonald sustained severe losses, whole columns being precipitated into the abyss. The new road descends the E. slope in numerous zigzags, being protected at places against avalanches by long galleries of solid masonry (first 249 yds. long, second 228, third 550 yds.), with sloping roofs to enable the snow to slide off, and openings at the sides for light.

On quitting the second gallery, we obtain a fine view of the old road, which was destroyed by an inundation in 1834, and the village of *Isola*. At the end of the third gallery is a copious spring. The new road avoids the dangerous *Liro Gorge* between Isola and Campo Dolcino. Beyond *Pianazzo* (Inn, dear), and near the entrance to a short tunnel, the *Madesimo* descends into the valley, forming a \*Fall 650' high (best viewed from a small platform by the road, where the conductor stops the diligence).

From *Pianazzo* a road (two-horse carr. from Splügen and back 40 fr., fee 4 fr.) ascends to the hamlet of (1½ M.) *Madesimo* (4920'), with a chalybeate spring and a hydropathic \**Kurhaus* (pens. 8½ fr.), recommended as a health-resort. — To *Canicùl* over the *Passo di Madesimo*, see p. 374.

The part of the road which we now enter upon is the boldest in point of construction, with numerous tunnels, and terraces rising perpendicularly one above the other. At one of the turns is an inscription in honour of the emperor Ferdinand I., in whose reign the road was made (1834). Immediately beyond this, a beautiful view is obtained from below of the fall of the Madesimo.

17 M. **Campodolcino** (3457'; *Croce d'Oro*; *Posta* or *Corona*, mediocre) consists of four groups of houses; the second contains the church and the 'campo santo' or burial-ground. A Latin inscription on the rock, a little farther on, is in honour of the Emp. Francis, who made this road from '*Clavenna ad Rhenum*'.

The *Liro Valley*, or *Valle S. Giacomo*, is strewn with fragments of rock, chiefly of brittle white gneiss, which reddens on exposure to the air. The wildness of the scene is somewhat softened by the rich foliage of the chestnuts visible lower down, from among which rises the slender white campanile of the church of *Gallivaggio*. Near *S. Giacomo* are whole forests of chestnuts, which extend far up the steep slopes. We soon reach the vineyards of Chiavenna, where the luxuriance of Italian vegetation is fully displayed.

25 M. **Chiavenna**. — **Hotels.** \**HÔTEL CONRADI*, 5 min. from the station, with railway-ticket and luggage office, R., L., & A. 3½-5, B. 1¼, lunch 2½, D. 4½ fr.; \**ALBERGO SPECOLA*, at the station, R., L., & A. 2½, B. 1 fr.; *CHIAVE D'ORO*, on the Promenade.

The Station (\*Café-Restaurant, lunch 2½ fr., beer) lies outside of and below the town. Through-tickets are here issued to the steamboat-stations

on the Lago di Como, with coupon for the omnibus between the railway-station and the quay at Colico.

*Chiavenna* (1090'), Ger. *Cläven* or *Clesen*, the *Clavenna* of the Romans, an ancient town with 4086 inhab., is charmingly situated on the *Mera*, at the mouth of the Val Bregaglia (p. 416). Opposite the Hôtel Conradi are the ruins of an unfinished château of De Salis, the last governor appointed by the Grisons. Picturesque view from the 'Paradiso' or garden of the ruin (adm. 50 c.). *S. Lorenzo*, the principal church, has an elegant detached *campanile* or clock-tower, rising from an arcaded enclosure which was formerly the burial-ground. In the octagonal baptistery (closed, fee 15-20 c.) is an ancient font of 1206 with reliefs. The neighbouring hills of *Val Capiola* contain numerous giant cauldrons ('Marmite dei Giganti') of varying size (guides at the hotels).

The RAILWAY to COLICO (fares, see p. 375) traverses three tunnels soon after starting, beyond which we enjoy a fine prospect of Chiavenna. The line runs through a rich vine-bearing country, the lower parts of which, however, are exposed to the inundations of the Liro and Mera. The valley (*Piano di Chiavenna*) is enclosed on both sides by lofty mountains. On the right bank of the Mera lies *Gordona*, at the mouth of the *Val della Forcola* (p. 380), beyond which the *Boggia* forms a pretty waterfall in its precipitous descent from the narrow *Val Bodengo*. — 6 M. *Samolaco* is the station for the large village of that name on the opposite (right) bank of the Mera, at the mouth of the *Val Mengasia*. Before (8½ M.) *Novate*, the railway reaches the *Lago di Mezzola*. This lake was originally the N. bay of the Lake of Como, from which it has been almost separated by the deposits of the *Adda*; but the shallow channel which connects the lakes has again been rendered navigable. To the S. appears the pyramidal Mte. Legnone (p. 449). The railway crosses the diluvial land formed by the mountain-stream issuing from the *Val Codera* on the left, and, supported by masonry and traversing tunnels, skirts the E. bank of the lake viâ *Campo* and *Verzeia*. It crosses the *Adda* beyond (12½ M.) *Dubino*. The Valtellina railway (p. 414) joins ours from the left; on a hill to the right the ruined castle of *Fuentes*, once the key of the Valtellina, erected by the Spaniards in 1603, and destroyed by the French in 1796.

17 M. **Colico** (722'), see p. 449. — The station is nearly ½ M. from the quay. The omnibus-coupons are collected at the exit from the station. There is abundant time to permit of passengers walking to the quay.

## 98. From Splügen to Bellinzona. Bernardino.

*Comp Map*, p. 374.

45½ M. DILIGENCE daily (between S. Bernardino and Bellinzona twice daily) in 8½, returning in 11 hrs. (15 fr. 25, coupé 18 fr. 95 c.). EXTRA-POST with two horses from Coire to Bellinzona 171 fr. 20 c., with three horses 240 fr. 50 c.; from Splügen to Bellinzona with two horses 95 fr. 80 c.

CARRIAGE AND PAIR from Coire to Bellinzona 180 fr., from Splügen to Bellinzona (in 3 days) 115 fr.; fee 10% of the fare.

*Splügen* (4757'), see p. 375. We traverse the upper *Val Rhein*, passing below (1 M.) *Medels* (5030'). On the left bank,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. farther on, lies the pasture of *Ebi*, now partly covered with débris, where the 'Landsgemeinde' used to assemble biennially on the first Sunday in May. Then (2 M.) *Nufenen* (5145'), at the mouth of the *Areue-Thal*, at the head of which appears the *Curciusa Glacier*. On the left are the huge rocky *Guggerniull* (p. 375), concealing the *Piz Tambo* (p. 375), and the *Einshorn* (9650'). Near (2 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) —

6 M. **Hinterrhein** (5300'; Post, plain), the highest village in the valley, the *Rheinwald Mts.*, the *Marscholhorn*, *Rheinquellhorn*, *Rheinwaldhorn*, *Hochberghorn*, and *Kirchalphorn* come in sight.

Source of the Hinter-Rhein. From Hinterrhein to the Zapporth Chalet 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs., thence to the club-hut  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., rough, and hardly repaying (guide advisable, 6 fr.; *G. Trepp, Joh. Lopez*). The path, damaged annually by inundations and landslips, diverges to the right from the Bernardino road, beyond the Rhine bridge (see below), and at first traverses the level floor of the valley. After  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. the valley narrows. The path loses itself in a stony chaos on the right slope of the valley, while the steep N. side is partly covered with poor pastures. The wild infant Rhine is in many places covered with avalanche-snow which lies here the whole year. By one of these snow-bridges we cross to the left bank, where a narrow path, kept in order by the shepherds in summer, leads to the (1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Zapporth Chalet* (6420'), occupied in July and August by the Bergamasque shepherds, who pasture their flocks on the sunny *Zapporthalp*. The route to the club-hut ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) next passes the *Hölle*, a wild cliff on the right bank, at the foot of which the Rhine forms a small fall; and on the same bank higher up is a poor rock-strewn Alpine pasture, called by way of antithesis the *Paradies*. The *Zapporth Club Hut* (7613'), with room for 10-12 persons, is also occupied in summer by the shepherds. The narrow valley is terminated by the *Rheinwald Glacier*, the lower part of which is called the *Paradies Glacier*. The Hinter-Rhein issues from an aperture in the glacier (7270'), in shape resembling a cow's mouth, immediately below the chalet. This chief source of the river (*Sprung* or *Ursprung*) is soon augmented by numerous small tributaries from crevasses of the glacier. From the club-hut we may ascend the *Rheinwald Glacier* in order to survey the vast *Adula*, or *Rheinwald Mts.*: the *Zapporthorn* (10,330'), *Rheinquellhorn* (10,500'), *Vogelberg* (10,565'), *Rheinwaldhorn*, *Güferhorn* (11,130'), etc. — The *Rheinwaldhorn* (*Piz Vairhein*, or *Adulahorn*, 11,150') may be ascended from the club-hut in 7 hrs. (very trying, but free from danger with a good guide). The *Vogelberg* and the *Rheinquellhorn*, each 5 hrs. from the club-hut, are easier. The *Zapporthorn*, from the Bernardino Pass (see below) 4 hrs., difficult.

From Hinterrhein over the *Valser Berg* to the *Lugnetz Valley* and *Ilanz*, see p. 362; over the *Zapporthgrat* or the *Lenta-Lücke* to *Zervreila*, p. 363. Trying passes (*Vogeljoch*, 9640'; *Passo del Cadabbi*, 9680'; *Zapporth Pass*, 10,140') lead to the S. from the *Rheinwald* and *Zapporth* glaciers to *Malvaglia* (p. 369).

The **BERNARDINO ROAD** crosses the Rhine by a bridge (5301') of three arches,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. beyond Hinterrhein, and ascends the steep bush-clad slope in windings. (A good short-cut diverges to the right from the second winding.) Looking back, we have a fine view of the Rhine Valley and the *Kirchalphorn*, *Lorenzhorn*, *Schwarzhorn*, and *Hochberghorn*, which bound it on the north. On the left, before (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) we cross the *Masek-Bach* (5680'), is the

solitary *Dürrenbühl Chalet*. Traversing a bleak valley, and passing the *Thäli-Alp* on the left, we reach the (3 M.) **S. Bernardino Pass** (6770'; *Inn*, poor), at the N. end of the little *Lago Moësola*, from which three rocks project. This pass was known to the Romans, and down to the 15th cent. it was called the *Vogelberg*. When St. Bernardin of Siena preached the gospel here at that period, a chapel was erected on the S. slope of the mountain, and the pass has since been named after him. On the left rise the *Pizzo Uccello* (8910') and *Mittaghorn* (8560'); on the right the *Marscholhorn* (or *Piz Moësola*; 9520'). Magnificent view from a large white boulder,  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. above the hotel to the N.W. (guide unnecessary).

We descend in numerous windings on the left bank of the *Moësa*, which issues from the lake, and pass a *Cantoniera*. On the W. rises the *Zapporthorn* (10,330') with the *Stabbio-Grat* (8995'), from which the *Muccia Glacier* descends. To the E. are the *Piz Lumbreda* (9770'), *Piz Mutun* (9360'), and *Piz Curciusa* (9423'). Lower down, we cross the *Moësa* by a handsome bridge, and descend in a wide bend to (5 M.) —

17 M. **S. Bernardino** (5335'; \**Hôt. Victoria*; \**Hôt. Brocco*, \**Hôt. Ravizza*, pension at both  $7\frac{1}{2}$ - $9\frac{1}{2}$  fr., R. extra; *Albergo Menghetti*), the highest village in the *Val Mesocco* or *Mesolcina*, with a mineral spring which attracts many invalids in summer. The valley, especially the lower part, contrasts strongly with the *Val Rhein* in language, culture, and climate. Everything here is Italian, and the inhabitants are Roman Catholics, Cardinal Borromeo (p. 442) having successfully crushed the germs of the Reformation. — Over the *Passetti Pass* to the *Val Calanca*, see p. 380.

To the N., above the Bernardino Pass, towers the sharp tooth of the *Piz Uccello* (see above). The road ascends a little, and then descends in numerous zigzags (which footpaths cut off). A fine fall of the *Moësa*, in the gorge to the right, is only well seen if we follow the path leading from S. Bernardino to S. Giacomo, first on the left, and then on the right bank of the stream. At (4 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) **S. Giacomo** (3760'; Alb. *Toscano*) the road crosses the *Moësa* (pleasing view), and then descends rapidly to (4 M.) —

25 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Mesocco**, or *Cremeo* (2560'; *Posta*, well spoken of; *Hôt. Toscani*, dirty), where walnut-trees, chestnuts, vines, and fields of maize proclaim the Italian climate. On a rocky height to the left of the road,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. below the village, rises the grand ruined castle of *Mesocco* (or *Misox*), with its four towers, which was destroyed by natives of the Grisons in 1526. From the slopes descend numerous brooks, and between *Mesocco* and *Lostallo* there are eight waterfalls, some of them considerable.

Beyond (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) **Soazza** (2067') we reach the bottom of the valley. Near the second bridge below Soazza the *Buffalora* forms a fine cascade on the right. Then (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Cabbiolo* (1475'), (1 M.)

*Lostallo* (1560'), with extensive vineyards and the first fig-trees, and (4½ M.) —

35½ M. **Cama** (1260'), with a Capuchin monastery.

FROM **CAMA** TO **CHIAVENNA** a fatiguing, but interesting route (14-15 hrs., guide necessary to the summit of the pass only, 5 fr.) ascends the steep *Val Cama*, containing the little lake of that name (4058'), crosses the (5½ hrs.) *Bocchetta di Val Cama* (6780'), and descends through the *Val Bodengo* to (3½ hrs.) *Bodengo* (rustic inn) and by a steep path, with steps, through the gorge of the *Boggia* to *Gordona* and (5 hrs.) *Chiavenna*. — A somewhat easier, but less interesting path from *Soazza* (p. 379) crosses the *Passo della Forcola* (7270') and leads through the valley of the same name to *Chiavenna* (12-13 hrs.; with guide).

Then (¾ M.) **Leggia** (1125') and (1¼ M.) **Grono** (1000'; \**Hôtel Calanca*), a thriving village at the mouth of the *Val Calanca*, with the *Florentina* tower, and near it a chapel with old frescoes.

The picturesque *Val Calanca* is traversed by a road, first on the left, then on the right bank of the *Calanca*, leading by *Molina*, *Arrigo*, *S. Domenica*, and *Augio* to (10 M.) *Rossa* (3570'; Inn), the chief village in the valley. (Toilsome route hence to the W., over the *Giumentella Pass*, 6955', to *Malvaglia* in the *Val Brembano*, p. 370.) Bridle-path hence to (1 hr.) *Vallabella* (4333'), the highest hamlet in the valley, from which an easy route to the E. crosses the *Passo di Trescolmone* (7064') to (5 hrs.) *Mesocco*; then (1 hr.) *Alp Alogna* (4695'), whence we may cross the *Passo di Passetti* (6808') to the E. to *S. Bernardino* (p. 379) in 4-5 hrs. (guide). At the head of the *Val Calanca*, but difficult of access thence, lies the grand mountain-basin of the *Stabio Alps* (6590'), which may be reached in 4-5 hrs. from *S. Bernardino* by crossing the *Passo Tre Uomini* (8704').

39 M. **Roveredo** (975'; pop. 1065; \**Angelo*; *Croce*), the capital of the lower *Val Mesocco*, with the ruined castle of the once powerful *Trivulzio* family.

*S. Vittore* (880') is the last village of the Grisons, *Lumino* the first in Canton Ticino. The *Bernardino* route passes *Castione*, on the right, a station on the St. Gotthard Railway (p. 109), joins the St. Gotthard road, and crosses the *Moësa*. Below the confluence of the *Moësa* and the *Ticino* lies *Arbedo* (813'), a village of sad memory in Swiss history. On 30th July, 1422, a battle took place here between 3000 Swiss and 24,000 Milanese, in which 2000 of the former fell. They were interred beneath several mounds of earth near the church of St. Paul, which is called *Chiesa Rossa* from its red colour.

45½ M. **Bellinzona**, see p. 425.

## 99. From Coire to the Engadine over the Albula Pass.

*Comp. Map*, p. 352.

DILIGENCE twice daily in summer: viâ Churwalden and Lenz to Samaden, 45 M., in 12½ hrs. (18 fr. 25 c., coupé 21 fr. 90 c.; to Bergün, where passengers dine, in 7 hrs.; from Bergün to Ponte 4 hrs.); from Samaden to St. Moritz, 5 M., in 1 hr. 10 min. (in immediate correspondence with the preceding); from Samaden to Pontresina, 3½ M., in 55 min. — EXTRAPOST and pair from Coire to Samaden 103 fr. 80 c., or by the Schyn and Albula passes 124 fr. 20 c.; to St. Moritz or Pontresina 117 fr. 20 or 132 fr. 80 c. — Carr. and pair from Coire to Bergün 70, over the Albula Pass to

Samaden 120, Pontresina or St. Moritz 110, Tarasp 170 fr. (viâ Schyn and Albula 80, 110, 120, or 180 fr.) and driver's fee of 10% of the fare (to Samaden 1½-2 days). — A most interesting route; fine mountain-scenery.

From Coire either viâ Churwalden to Lenz in 3¼ hrs., or viâ Thusis and Schyn to Tiefenkasten in 5¼ hrs., see R. 100. The Albula road diverges at Lenz (or Tiefenkasten) to the left from the Julier road, passes (16½ M.) Brienz (p. 357; a direct path to Surava and Bad Alvaneu diverges to the right at the last house of Brienz, then turns twice to the left at intervals of 5 min.) and below the ruined château of Belfort, and winds down the Crapanaire Ravine to —

20 M. **Bad Alvaneu** (3115') in the *Albulatal*, where the roads from Lenz and Tiefenkasten unite. The sulphur-springs are of repute for rheumatism, etc. (\**Hotel*, R., L., & A. 2½-5, D. 3½, pension 6½-11 fr.; *Pens. Schuler*, unpretending; one-horse carr. to Bergün 9, Wiesen 8, Tiefenkasten 4½ fr.). On the opposite bank is a picturesque waterfall.

The *Piz Michel* (10,375'; 6-7 hrs.; with guide) may be ascended by experts without much difficulty from Bad Alvaneu through the *Schaftobel*. View of striking grandeur. — In the *Val Spadlatscha*, 4 hrs. above Bad Alvaneu or Filisur, and 3 hrs. from Bergün (see below), is the *Aela Club Hut* (7020'), from which the *Tinzenhorn* (10,430') may be ascended in 4 hrs., and the *Piz d'Aela* (10,960') in 4½-5 hrs. (the latter difficult and both requiring experience). Difficult descent from the Tinzenhorn on the steep W. side to the *Tinzenhor Pass* (p. 384) and by the *Tigiel Alp* to *Tinzen* (p. 384).

Above Alvaneu (1 M.) the road crosses the *Landwasser*, which falls into the Albula here, and ascends to the right to (1 M.) **Filisur** (3410'; \**Hôt. Schönthal*; *Weisses Kreuz*, plain), a pleasant village, commanded by the scanty ruins of *Greifenstein* (3985'). We then descend to the *Albula* and gradually ascend the thickly wooded valley on the right bank. To the right, on the left bank, stands (2¼ M.) *Ballalüna* (3615'), a disused iron-furnace, now a saw-mill (Inn, with a few beds). We ascend in a curve, which the old path following the telegraph-wires cuts off, and enter the (1¼ M.) **\*Bergüner Stein** (*Il Crap*, 4280'), a profound gorge with perpendicular sides. For 800 paces the road, constructed in 1696, and originally 4-6' wide, is hewn through the solid rock, being protected at places by a wall. The brawling stream at the bottom of the gorge is visible at one point only. At the end of the gorge, on the right, tower the *Tinzenhorn* (10,430') and the *Piz d'Aela* (10,960'), and we enter the green basin, enclosed by wooded hills, of (1½ M.) —

27 M. **Bergün**, Roman. *Bravuogn* (4475'; pop. 435; *Hôt. Piz Aela* or *Post*, R., L., & A. 3½, D. 3 fr.; *Kreuz*; *Sonne*), a village with a mineral spring (small bath-house), an old Romanesque church, and a handsome prison-tower.

**EXCURSIONS** (guides, *P. Mettier* and *Albert Rauch*). Above Bergün, to the N.E., is the village of *Latsch* (5215'), on the slope of the *Latscher Kulm* (or *Cuoim da Latsch*, 7615'; ascent repaying, 2 hrs.). — Over the *Sertig Pass* to Davos, see p. 355. — Over the *Fuorcla Fischa* (9193') to *Madulein*, fatiguing, 9-10 hrs., with guide, through the *Val Tuors* and the *Val Plazbi*. From the pass, between *Piz Kesch* and *Piz Blaisun*, we may ascend the *Piz Kesch* (11,228') in 2 hrs. (but better from the *Alp Chiavauot*, 1½ hr. from

Bergün, over the *Porchabella Glacier* in 5 hrs.; comp. p. 355). — *Piz d'Aela* and *Tinzenhorn*, see p. 381. (The *Aela Club Hüt* is reached from Bergün by the *Alp Ugliz* in 3 hrs.). — Over the *Aela Pass* (9585'), between Piz d'Aela and Piz Val-Lung, to the *Val d'Eyr* and *Tinzen* (p. 384), via *Naz* (see below), 5 hrs. (with guide), interesting and not difficult.

We now ascend the beautifully wooded valley, passing the *Val Tisch* on the left. The Albula forms several small waterfalls and one of some size above the ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Alpine hamlet of *Naz* (5725'). On the bold pinnacles to the right (*Piz d'Aela*, *Piz Val-Lung*, *Piz Salteras*) are seen patches of snow at places. The road ascends in long windings, past the chalets of *Preda* and *Palpuogna*, and on the right, below the road, the pale-green *Lake of Palpuogna*, to the ( $2\frac{3}{4}$  M.) \**Inn on the Weissenstein*, Roman *Crap Alv* (6660'). It next describes a wide curve (footpath to the left much shorter) at the base of the two rocky horns of the *Giumels* (9137'), avoiding a marshy basin in which the Albula rises, and ascends the rock-strewn *Teufelsthal* to the ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) **Albula Pass** (7595'; *Hospice*, plain), lying between the summits of the *Albulastock*, the *Crasta Mora* (9635') on the right, consisting of granite, and the *Piz Uertsch*, or *Albulahorn* (10,738'), on the left, being limestone.

The road now proceeds straight on through a dreary valley. Before us rises the *Piz Mezaun*, a fine pyramid; adjoining it on the right, at the head of the *Val Chamuera*, are the *Piz Lavirum* and *Piz Cotschen*; farther to the right are the *Piz Muraigl* and *Piz Languard*. We then begin to descend past several chalets and finally by seven long bends commanding fine views of the *Piz Quatervals* and *Piz del Diavel*, and afterwards of *Ponte* and *Camogasc*, with *Madulein* and *Guardaval* on the hill to the left. [The former bridle-path, first on the right, then on the left bank, is much shorter.] Traversing a larch-wood we reach ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. by the bridle-path) —

41 M. *Ponte* (5548'). Thence to *Samaden*, see p. 404; to *Schuls* and *Nauders*, see R. 103.

## 100. From Coire to the Engadine over the Julier.

*Comp. Maps, pp. 352, 374, 394.*

DILIGENCE to *Samaden* in summer daily by *Churwalden* in  $12\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. (20 fr. 85, coupé 25 fr. 5 c.), by the *Schyn* in  $14\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. (22 fr. 70, coupé 27 fr. 45 c.). — EXTRA-POST and pair from *Coire* to *St. Moritz* 120 fr. 10 c. to *Samaden* 126 fr. 10 c. (or by the *Schyn* and *Julier*, 133 fr. 30 c. and 139 fr. 30 c.). — Carriage and pair from *Coire* to *St. Moritz* over the *Julier* 100, to *Pontresina* or *Samaden* 110 fr. (by the *Schyn* and *Julier* 110 or 120 fr.); driver's fee 10% of the fare.

*Coire* (1935'), p. 347. By the *Steinbock Hotel* the road crosses the *Plessur* and ascends in windings (several short-cuts), with views of the town, the Rhine Valley, and the *Calanda*. To the E. opens the *Schanfiggthal* (p. 357), watered by the *Plessur* in its deep channel. A fingerpost  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. from *Coire* indicates the route to the left to *Bad Passugg* (p. 349), and another,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. farther, the way to the *Künzli* (p. 349). We ascend the valley of the *Rabiusa*, which

falls into the Plessur far below, and pass *Malix* (3800'; with a mineral spring) and the ruin of *Strassberg*.

6 M. **Churwalden** (4120'; \**Krone*; \**Hôt. Gengel*, R. & A. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; \**Hôt.-Pens. Mettier & Schweizerhaus*; *Pens. Hemmi*, \**Rothhorn*, \**Kreuz*), a health and whey-cure resort, with an old church and the former monastery of *Aschera*, lies picturesquely in a narrow valley.

The road ascends more rapidly; a pleasant path through wood runs parallel with it, on the left bank of the stream, which it crosses immediately before —

8 M. **Parpan** (4940'; \**Kurhaus & Post*, R., L., & A. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; \**Hôt. Stätzerhorn*, pens. 6-8 fr.), a pleasant Alpine village in an open situation. The ancestral mansion of the Buol family, built at the end of the 16th cent., contains rooms in the mediæval style and other relics.

Pleasant walk to the (1 $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) **Churer Joch** (6686'), at the foot of the *Gürgaletsch*: view of Coire, the Rhine Valley as far as the Sentis, etc.

The \**Stätzer Horn* (*Piz Raschil*, 8460'; 3 hrs., without guide), a favourite point of view, the highest peak of the range between the valley of Churwalden and the Domleschg (see p. 370), is ascended from Parpan by the S. A. C.'s new bridle-path. Beyond the hamlet of *Sartuns* straight on, avoiding the path to the right. Inn closed and falling to decay. Grand panorama of the valleys of Schanfigg, Churwalden, Oberhalbstein, Schams, Domleschg, and the Vorder-Rhein as far as Ilanz; of the entire Rhaetikon Chain, Calanda, Tödi, St. Gotthard, *Piz Beverin*, Rheinwald Glacier, *Piz Tambo*, Bernina, Albula, etc. (Panorama by A. Heim). Beautiful pastures and rare plants on the slopes. The descent on the Domleschg side is longer, and the last part is fatiguing, but cannot be mistaken; this route leads by the Alps of *Raschil* and *Schall* to the chalets of *Almens*, and then to the left to *Scharans* and Thusis in the Rhine Valley (4 hrs. in all). Mountaineers may also descend by *Obervatz* to the *Solis Bridge* (p. 372).

From Parpan to *Arosa*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., see p. 359.

On the top of the pass (5090'), we obtain a fine view of the Oberhalbstein Mts., those above the Schyn Pass on the right, the pyramid of the *Lenzer Horn* (9548') on the left, with the adjoining *Piz Michél* (10,375'), and in the opposite direction the *Calanda* (p. 349). We descend to *Valbella* and *Canols*, pass several tarns and the *Heidersee* (4900'), surrounded by forest (\*Chalet-Restaurant on an island, pens. 4-5 fr.), cross the wooded *Lenzer Heide*, Rom. *Planeira*, a region justly dreaded during snow-storms, to *Lai* (Post, pens. 4-5 fr.) and the (2 $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) \**Kurhaus Lenzer Heide* (4775'; pens. 5-6 fr.).

Travellers bound for the *Schyn Road* take the road diverging to the right at *Lai* (1/2 M. to the N. of the Kurhaus), which leads over the *Heidbach* to (50 min.) *Obervatz* (4015'). We keep to the left before reaching Obervatz, so as to avoid the roads leading to *Lain*, which lies higher. Beyond Obervatz we descend abruptly via *Zorten* and *Nivaigl* to (40 min.) the *Solis Bridge* (p. 372).

14 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Lenz**, Roman. *Lansch* (4285'; *Krone or Post*), an important military point before the construction of the Splügen route. The Duc de Rohan in 1635, and Lecourbe in 1799 took up a position here against the Austrians. *Albula Road* to *Bad Alvaneu* and *Bergün*, see p. 381.

Our road descends in numerous windings (avoided by short-cuts) to the (3 M.) Albula, overlooking the picturesque Oberhalbstein and, to the W., the Heinzenberg beyond the Schyn Pass; in the foreground is the village of Alvaschein on a height; beyond the Schyn Pass lies Stürvis (p. 372); and far below is Tiefenkasten. Near the farm of Vazerols, to the right, below the road, is a small monument marking the spot where the Three Leagues took the oath of eternal union in 1471 (comp. p. 346).

17 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Tiefenkasten**, more correctly *Tiefencastel*, Roman. *Casti* (2790'; \*Hôt. *Julier*, R., L., & A. 4, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; \*Hôt. *Albula*, R., L., & A. 3, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ , D. 3 fr.; *Kreuz*), almost entirely rebuilt after the fire of 1890, lies picturesquely in the deep valley, with its church on a hill (2917') above the confluence of the *Julia* and the Albula. (To *Surava* and *Bad Alvaneu*, see p. 381; \**Schyn Road to Thusis*, see p. 372.)

The road again ascends rapidly, and skirts the *Stein*, a bold limestone cliff (rock-gallery and tunnel). Far below flows the *Julia* or *Oberhalbstein Rhine*. (The Romanic word *Rhein* means 'flowing water'.) We next enter (4 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) the broad and populous part of the valley called the *Oberhalbstein (Sur Seissa)*, 5 M. in length, and pass the villages of *Burvein*, (1 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Conters* (Post), and (3/4 M.) **Savognin**, or *Schweiningen* (4060'; \*Hôt. *Pianta*, post and telegraph office, pens. 7 fr.; \*Hôt. *Piz Michel*, pens. 6 fr.; \**Rhätia*). On the W. slope lie *Salüz*, *Präsüns*, *Reäms* (with a handsome castle, now a prison), and other villages.

**EXCURSIONS.** *Piz Curver* (9760'; 5 hrs.; guide), from Savognin by *Zitell*, not difficult, a very fine point (see p. 373; descent to *Zillis* or *Anderer*). — FROM SAVOGNIN TO AUSSER-FERRERA OVER THE FIANELL PASS, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., easy and pleasant. A narrow road leads through the smiling *Val Nandro* to the (2 hrs.) *Alp Curtins* (6400'); here we ascend to the right to the (1 hr.) *Alp Schmorras* (7500') and the (1 hr.) *Fianell* or *Schmorras Pass* (8350'), opposite the *Piz Grisch* (*Piz Fianell*, 10,000'); then descend by the *Alp Moos* and *Sutt Foina* to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Ausser-Ferrera* (p. 373).

We next reach (1 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) **Tinzen**, Rom. *Tinzung* (4070'; Hôt. *Tinzenhorn*), prettily situated at the mouth of the *Val d'Err*. In the background rise *Piz Val-Lung* and *Piz d'Aela* (p. 381).

From Tinzen to *Bergün* over the *Aela Pass*, 4 hrs., see p. 382. To the N. a trying route (5 hrs.; with guide) crosses the *Tinzenthorn Pass* (8465'), between the *Piz Michel* and the *Tinzenthorn*, to *Bad Alvaneu* (p. 381). — *Piz Michel* (10,375'; 6 hrs.; with guide), more difficult from here than from *Alvaneu* (p. 381). — To Samaden over the *Errjoch* (10,270'), 9 hrs., with guide, laborious, but repaying. Ascent through the picturesque *Val d'Err* and over the *Err Glacier* to the pass, lying to the N.E. of the *Piz d'Err* (p. 384); descent through the *Val Bever* (p. 383).

Above Tinzen the *Julia* forms several fine waterfalls. The road leads alternately through curious rounded basins, probably formed by erosion, and picturesque rocky ravines. We next reach (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Roffna* (4760'; *Löwe*, plain), and (2 $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) —

29 M. **Molins**, Ger. *Mühlen* (4793'; \**Löwe*, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D., incl. wine, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.), beautifully situated, where the diligence halts for dinner.

From the *Val da Faller*, which debouches here and divides into the *Val Gronda* and the *Val Bercia*  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. farther up, routes little used (guide) cross the *Val Gronda Joch* (8193'), on the E. of the *Weissberg*, to (6 hrs.) *Cresta* (p. 374), and the *Fallerjoch* (about 9090'), past the *Fliih Lakes*, to ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Juf* in the *Averser Thal* (p. 374). — The *Piz Platta* (11,110'), ascended through the *Val Faller* and *Val Bercia* in  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (guide), commands a splendid view. — *Piz d'Err* (11,138'), *Piz d'Arblatsch* (10,512'), and *Piz Forbisch* (10,690'), for experts (guides at the 'Löwe').

The route from this point to Stalla, skirting the rapid Julia, presents a succession of grand rocky landscapes. One of the finest points is near the bridge before ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Sur* is reached. On a beautiful wooded hill, in the middle of the valley, stands the square watch-tower of *Splüdatsch* (5260'; path to it beyond *Sur*; fine view). On the right,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. farther, appears the ruined castle of *Marmorera*, partly built in a rocky cavity halfway up the hill. The next villages are ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Marmorera* (*Marmels*, 5360'), at the mouth of the *Val Natons*; *Stalvedro* (5613'), and (3 M.) —

34 M. **Stalla** (5827'; \**Post*), or *Bivio*, the Roman *Bivium*, where the Julier and Septimer routes separate.

The SEPTIMER ROUTE, a bridle-path (to Casaccia 4 hrs.; guide unnecessary in fine weather), one of the oldest Alpine routes, anciently traversed by Roman and German emperors with their armies, diverges to the right from the road above Stalla, and ascends the *Val Cavreccia*. At the chalets of (1 hr.) *Cadval* it crosses the brook, enters a defile, and ascends the somewhat marshy meadows of *Pian Canfer*, to the (1 hr.) Septimer Pass (*Passo di Sett*; 7582'), with a dilapidated hospice. (Over the *Forcellina* to *Juf*, and by *Lunghino* to the *Maloja*, see p. 374.) A height to the left of the pass, indicated by two stones, commands a magnificent view of the mountains of the *Maloja*, *Piz della Margna* (10,355'), *Monte dell' Oro* (10,544'), etc. Descent by a rough paved path, crossing the *Septimer Bach* (*Acqua di Settimo*) three times, to the valley of the *Mera*, and on its left bank, the latter very steep and stony, to (2 hrs.) *Casaccia* (p. 414).

From Stalla to *Andeer*, over the *Stallerberg* and through the *Averser Thal* and *Val Ferrera*, see p. 374. — To *Sils* over the *Fuorcla di Gravasalvas* (8806'; with guide),  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., interesting. Below the Julier Pass we ascend to the right, past the small *Gravasalvas Lake*, to the pass, on the W. side of the *Piz Lagrev*, with a fine view of the *Bernina*, etc.; then a steep descent to the *Lake of Sils* (p. 388).

The road, completed in 1827, ascends the stony slopes of the *Julier* (*Giulio*) in numerous windings (carriages ascend in 2 and descend in 1 hr.). Walkers reach the pass in  $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr. From November to the middle of May the mountain is usually crossed by sledges, though the Julier is clear of snow before any other pass of equal height, and the least exposed to avalanches. A little on this side of the summit are a few houses (7360') including a rustic inn. On the ( $38\frac{1}{2}$  M.) summit of the pass (7500') are two round milestones of mica-slate, 5' in height, without inscription, erected in the time of Augustus, who constructed a military road from Clavenna (p. 377) to the *Curia Raetorum* (*Coire*) over the *Maloja* and the *Julier*. Roman coins have also been found here. Near the milestones, to the right, is a small clear lake, which contains trout notwithstanding its great height.

On the E. slope of the Julier, 1 M. from the top, lies the small *BAEDEKER*, Switzerland. 15th Edition.

*Julier Alp*, with two chalets. On the left rise *Piz Julier* and *Piz d'Albana*, and on the right *Piz Pulaschin* (p. 390). In descending we soon obtain a superb view of the snow and ice mountains of the Bernina (p. 396). In the foreground rise *Piz Surlej* and Mt. Arlas, above which tower *Piz Tschierva*, *Piz Morteratsch*, *Piz Bernina* and *Piz Corvatsch* on the right, and *Piz della Margna* still more to the right. The Upper Engadine, with its green lakes, comes gradually into full view. From the top of the pass to Silvaplana 5 M.

43½ M. *Silvaplana* (5958'), and thence to —

51 M. *Samaden* (5670'), see pp. 390-94.

## ENGADINE.

The \*Engadine (Rom. *Engiadina*), a valley 80 M. long, and seldom more than 1 M. broad, descending from S.W. to N.E., and watered by the *Inn*, is bounded by lofty mountains, partly covered with glaciers and snow. The *Upper Engadine*, between the Maloja and Samaden, with its numerous lakes and the valley of Pontresina, is the most attractive part of the valley, while the *Lower Engadine* (R. 103), below Samaden, is less picturesque. The strong and bracing air of the Upper Engadine makes that region one of the most famous health-resorts in the world.

The temperature rises in summer to 66-70° Fahr. in the shade, but a fall of 35-40° within the 24 hrs. is not unfrequent. In winter the thermometer frequently falls to 30-40° below zero. 'Nine months winter and three months cold', is the laconic, but rather exaggerated account the natives give of their climate. Very abrupt changes in the temperature, and even white frosts and snow are by no means uncommon in August, so that winter-wraps should not be forgotten by those who purpose to spend even a few weeks here. As the Upper Engadine is crowded in summer, rooms had better be ordered beforehand. — Heavy luggage may be forwarded through a goods-agent, e.g. *Messrs. Bavier, Kieni, & Co.*, of Coire and Silvaplana.

At first sight the bottom of the Upper Engadine resembles a vast and almost treeless meadow. The lower slopes of the mountains are chiefly clothed with the larch and the *pinus cembra*, or Swiss stone-pine (Ger. *Arve*), a stately tree, sometimes called the 'cedar of the Alps', but commoner in the Pyrenees, the Carpathians, and the south of Siberia than in Switzerland. Its light, close-grained wood, which is white in colour and has a pleasant fragrance, is extremely durable, and is much esteemed for cabinet-work. The kernels (30 to 40) of the cones, enclosed in a very hard triangular shell, have a pleasant flavour, not unlike that of the pine-apple.

The Engadiners, a sober, industrious, and frugal race, are with few exceptions, Protestants. The Romanece mother-tongue renders all the Romance languages comparatively easy to them, while they are taught German in the schools from the age of ten. They frequently emigrate in early life to different parts of Europe, where they earn their living as confectioners, coffee-house keepers, makers of liqueurs and chocolate, etc.; and when they have amassed a competency they usually return to their native valleys to spend the evening of a busy and active life. To persons of this class belong many of the comfortably furnished and neat white houses in the Engadine. The windows are made small to exclude the cold. The pasture is excellent, but is seldom in the hands of the inhabitants, being let by them to Bergamasque shepherds, who spend the summer here with their flocks (paying 1 fr. for each sheep) and sell in autumn the long wool to the manufacturers of Bergamo. The hay in the meadows is also collected by Italian reapers.









## 101. The Upper Engadine, from the Maloja to Samaden.

*Comp. Map, p. 394.*

15 M. DILIGENCE twice daily in  $2\frac{3}{4}$  hrs., comp. p. 414. OMNIBUS from Maloja to Sils in 1 hr., on Mon., Wed., and Frid. at 6 p.m.; to St. Moritz daily in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr., at 6.30 p.m. and 5.30 a.m. (3 fr.; there and back 5 fr.).

The *Engadine* (comp. p. 386) begins at the summit of the **Maloja**, or *Maloggia* (5960'), the lowest pass between Switzerland and Italy, which ascends gently from the Engadine, and descends suddenly on the W. side to the *Val Bregaglia* (p. 414). A little before the summit, on the S. side, is the *Hôtel Maloja-Kulm* (R. 2 fr.), opposite a projecting rock commanding a beautiful view of the *Val Bregaglia*, and beyond it is the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Hôtel Osteria Vecchia*, in the Swiss style (closed). To the left, higher up, is the unfinished *Château of Count Renesse* (6128'), with extensive grounds commanding splendid views of the *Val Bregaglia*; the finest walk is the 'Chemin des Artistes', from the Kursaal there and back in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. Farther on are some private villas in the Swiss style, and the \**Hôtel Longhin* (pens.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  fr.). To the right of the road, at the upper end of the Lake of Sils, is the large \**Hôtel Kursaal-Maloja* (R., L., & A.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ -8, lunch 4, D. 5, pens. 12-20, music  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; open from June 1st to Sept. 30th), a first class establishment owned by a Belgian company. English Church Service. The view comprises to the E. the Lake of Sils, the Piz Mortel and Piz Lagrev; to the N. the Piz Gravasalvas, N.W. Piz Lunghino, W. the mountains of the Septimer, S.W. Piz Grande, Piz Cacciabella and Mte. Zocca; to the S., between Pizzo Salecina and Piz della Margna, in the *Val Cavlocchio*, the Monte del Forno and behind it the beautiful white *Cima di Rosso*.

EXCURSIONS. Below the pass, a little to the W., a footpath, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther on a poor cart-road diverge to the left from the Maloja road, cross the *Orlegna* (waterfall, see below) near the lowest houses of the hamlet of *Ordeno* and ascend on the left bank through meadows and wood to the (50 min.) sequestered, dark-blue \**Cavlocchio Lake* (6243'), surrounded by lofty mountains: to the S. the finely shaped *Monte del Forno* (10,545'); to the left of it the snowy *Muretto Pass* (see below). The chalet is inhabited in spring and autumn only; in the height of summer the cattle are pastured on the higher alps. From this point to the *Forno Glacier* and back, 2 hrs. (see below). — On the other side of the *Orlegna* bridge (see above) a path (fingerpost) leads to the left to the (40 min.) little *Lago di Bitabergo* (6110'), and thence to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Motta Salecina* (7055'), at the foot of the *Pizzo Salecina* (8500'), with a fine view of the *Bregaglia* and the Upper Engadine.

The *Orlegna Fall* is reached by descending the windings of the Maloja road to a (1 M.) fingerpost, and diverging by a path to the left, which leads to a (2 min.) rocky plateau above the chief fall.

A pretty walk leads to the E. on the S. bank of the lake, diverging to the right (fingerpost, 'Pian Cunchetta') from the path to *Isola*, to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Aira della Palza* (6615') and thence to (20 min.) *L'Alta* (7094'), with fine view.

To the **FORNO GLACIER** (guide advisable, to the *Forno Hut* 10, to the glacier circus 15 fr.; Jac. Uffer, Agost. Clolina), also interesting. We follow the *Muretto route* (p. 388) to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Alp Piancanino* (6520'); then ascend to the right for  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. over turf and moraine to the \**Forno Glacier*, which we cross to ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the *Forno Hut* (about 8200'), on a projecting rock on the W. side of the glacier, opposite the *Mte. del Forno*.

Imposing amphitheatre of glaciers, commanded by the Piz Bacone, Cima di Cantone, Cima di Castello, Pizzo Torrone, Mte. Sissone, Cima di Rosso, and Monte del Forno. — The *Piz della Margna* (10,355'; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs.; guide 16 fr.), *Piz Bacone* (10,637'; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.; 35 fr.), *Cima di Castello* (11,158'; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; 35-40 fr.), *Pizzo Torrone* (10,825'; 3-3 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; difficult; 70 fr.), *Monte Sissone* (11,030'; 3-3 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; 30 fr.), and *Cima di Rosso* (10,043'; 3 hrs.; 30 fr.) may be ascended hence. *Monte della Disgrazia* (12,50'; 75-80 fr.), see p. 413. — Over the *Forno Pass* (about 10,500'), between the *Pizzo Torrone Orientale* (10,825') and the *Monte Sissone*, to the *Val di Mello* and the *Bagni del Masino*, 11 hrs. from Maloja, for experts only, with good guides (50 fr.), see p. 414.

*Piz Lunghino* (9120'; 3 hrs., guide 10 fr.), easy. From the Hôtel Longhin a bridle-path ascends to the left over pastures to the (2 hrs.) blue *Lunghino Lake* (8136'), from which the Inn emerges; footpath thence over rocks and stones to the top. Splendid view. To the W. of the lake we may cross the *Fuorcla di Lunghino* (8645') to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Septimer* (see pp. 374, 385).

FROM THE MALOJA OVER THE MURETTO PASS TO CHIESA in the *Val Malenco*, 7 hrs. (guide 20 fr.), an easy bridle-path, repaying. We ascend on the right bank of the Orlegna to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) chalets of *Pian Cannino* (6520'), which we leave on the right. Then steep climb over débris and the *Muretto Glacier* to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Muretto Pass* (8390'), between the *Mte. del Forno* (10,545') and the *Mte. Muretto* (10,197'), where we get a fine survey of the grand *Mte. della Disgrazia* (p. 413). Descent over a little snow, then over stony and grassy slopes on the left bank of the wild *Malero*, with admirable views of the *Mte. della Disgrazia*, the *Mte. Sissone*, *Cima di Rosso*, etc., to the *Chiareggio Alp* (5473'; quarters), and by a road passing numerous slate-quarries to (4 hrs.) *Chiesa* (3297') in the *Val Malenco* (p. 413).

FROM THE MALOJA TO PROMONTOGNO OVER THE CASNILE AND CACCIABELLA PASSES (14 hrs., guide 35 fr.), most interesting, traversing the grand Bregaglia Mts. (fatiguing, but for experts not difficult). To the (3 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Forno Hut* (about 8200'), where the night may be spent, see p. 387; thence to the right to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Passo di Casnile* (9744'; superb view). Descent across snow, through a couloir, and over rock, to the foot of the *Cantone Glacier*, and then across two moraines to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Albigna Glacier* (through the *Val Albigna* to Vicosoprano, see p. 415). We next ascend the steep and stony slope of *Cacciabella* ('fine hunting'; a resort of chamois) to the (2 hrs.) *Passo di Cacciabella* (9444'), another fine point of view, and descend to the (2 hrs.) *Alp di Sciora* (6785') and through the wild *Val Bondasca* (p. 415) to the (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.) *Hôtel Bregaglia* (p. 415). — From Promontogno (14-15 hrs. to the Maloja) it is advisable to spend the night at the (4 hrs.) *Alp Sciora* or, if that be empty, at the *Alp Naravedro*, 3 hrs. from Promontogno; comp. p. 415.

At the Kursaal we cross the infant *Inn*, here called *Ova d'Oen*, which descends in cascades from the *Piz Lunghino* (9120') to the W., and at the chalets of *Capolago* reach the pale-green **Lake of Sils**, Rom. *Lej da Segl* (5890'), 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. long and 240' deep, the N.W. bank of which we follow. Walkers should take the path (fingerpost 'Pian Curtinatsch') leading from the Kursaal along the S.W. bank, passing the hamlet of *Isola*, which lies on a green plateau at the mouth of the *Fedoz* (from the Kursaal 3/4 hr.; to Sils-Maria, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.). In the gorge near Isola the *Fedoz* descends in a beautiful fall. Above Isola appears the beautiful *Piz Corvatsch* (p. 400), beyond the *Crap da Chüern*, a rocky promontory which divides the lake into two basins. As we approach the peninsula of *Chastè* (p. 389), the rifted *Fedoz Glacier*, at the head of the *Val Fedoz*, appears to the S., above Isola.

At the E. end of the lake lies ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) —

$4\frac{1}{2}$  M. Sils (5895'), Rom. *Segl*, embracing the hamlets of *Sils-Baseglia* (with the diligence office), immediately to the right of the road, and overshadowed on the N. by the precipitous *Piz Lagrev* (10,400'), and *Sils-Maria*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S., pleasantly situated among low larch-covered hills, through which the Fex flows. The wooded peninsula of *Chastè* (castle), which stretches into the lake between the hamlets, contains pleasant promenades, and bears traces of the walls of an ancient castle. Sils-Maria (\**Alpenrose*, R., L., & A.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 4, S. 3, pens. 11 fr.; \**Hôt. Edelweiss*, R. 2-5, D.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , board 7 fr.) is well adapted, on account of the numerous shady walks in the vicinity, for a residence of some time, especially for families.

**OMNIBUS** from Sils-Maria to St. Moritz daily at 7 a.m., returning at 10.30 a.m. (on Tues., Thurs., Sat., and Sun. also at 2 p.m., returning at 5.30 a.m.), in 1 hr.; to the Maloja Hotel on Mon., Wed., and Frid. at 2 p.m., returning at 6 p.m., also in 1 hr. Fare for each route  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , there and back  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fr. — **CARRIAGE** with one horse from Sils to St. Moritz 10, to Pontresina 15 fr.

**WALKS.** Immediately to the E. of the *Hôtel Alpenrose* is the *Muot Maria*, a small hill with view. The three chief points of "View among the low larch-covered hills (behind and to the W. of the hotel), over which passes the narrow road to the valley of Fex, beginning at the bridge over that stream, are the *Laret-Höhe* (15 min., in the direction of Silvaplana), the *Bellavista* (20 min., in the direction of the Maloja), and a bench on the Fex road (20 min.; view of a fall on the Fex and over the wooded hills in the foreground to the snow and ice-covered mountains of the Fex valley beyond). — The ascent of the *Muot Marmorè* (about 7220'), a rounded spur of the rugged *Furtschellal* (9620'), forms an attractive and easy excursion ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. from the *Hôtel Edelweiss*). The *Piz Corvatsch* adjoins the *Furtschellal* on the E. — Pleasant walks lead eastward from the *Hôtel Edelweiss* along the wooded slopes to a saw-mill, and thence to ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Surlej*. — Another fine view may be enjoyed from the *Plaz* (6240'), a projection on the slope of the *Piz Lagrev*, to which a path, nearly opposite the bridge over the Inn at Sils-Baseglia, ascends in 20 min. The view towards the Maloja is best in the morning, towards the Fex Valley and the *Piz Corvatsch* in the evening.

The \**Fex Valley* (*Val Fex* or *Schafthal*) may be visited from Sils-Maria in 4-5 hrs. (there and back). The narrow carriage-road ascends the left bank of the Fex, while a shorter footpath follows the right bank. Beyond the bench mentioned above the road descends to the farm of *Vaügia*, but reascends, leaving the houses of *Platta* on the left, to the little church of (50 min. from Sils) *Crasta*, shortly before which it is joined on the left by the above-mentioned foot-path (recommended as a return route). A \**View-Bench*, about 3 min. beyond the church, affords on fine evenings perhaps the most satisfactory view of the mountain-amphitheatre forming the background of the valley. Those who are pressed for time may turn here. The road crosses the stream, and reaches ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the *Restaurant zur Edelweisshalde*, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. farther on, beyond the hamlet of *Curtins* (6480'), the *Restaurant Philipp*. Beyond (10 min.) a ruined house, we recross the Fex, and in 20 min. (ground marshy at places) reach the top of the *Muot Selvas*, an old moraine-hill, projecting obliquely into the valley. The top of this hill affords an excellent survey of the beautiful *Fex Glacier*, surrounded by the *Chapütschin*, *Piz Tremoggia*, the *Chapütsch*, *Piz Fora*, *Piz Guz*, and *Piz Led*. Below us the Fex emerges from its broad stony bed. In the opposite direction is the green *Fex Valley*, with the indented chain of *Piz Lagrev* and *Piz Pulaschin* in the background.

A path (guide unnecessary) ascends to the right from the church of *Crasta* to an Alp, then leads to the left through larch-wood to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.)

*Muo Ota* (8065'), which commands a view of the Fex and Fedoz Glaciers. The view is still better higher up, on the way to the *Plaun Grand* (8200'). — The path to the *Fedoz Valley* diverges to the S.E. from the carriage-road to the Fex Valley, at a point about 100 paces to the S. of Vauglia; to the Fedoz Chalet,  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.

**MOUNTAIN ASCENTS** (guides, *Chr. Klucker* and *J. Eggengerger*). The *Piz Led* (10,135'; 4 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), *Piz della Margna* (10,355'; 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs.; 16 fr.), *Piz Chapütschin* (11,130'; 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs.; 15, returning by Pontresina 25 fr.), and *Piz Tremoggia* (11,322'; 5-6 hrs.; 18 fr.) may be ascended from Sils by adepts without difficulty. More toilsome ascents are those of the *Piz Glüschain* (11,800'; 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 hrs.; 30 fr.), *Piz Fora* (11,053'; 6-7 hrs.; 20 fr.), and *Piz Corvatsch* (5 hrs.; 14, returning by Pontresina 16 fr.; more trying from Sils than from Pontresina. see p. 400).

**FROM SILS TO PONTRESINA** over the *Fuorcla Fex-Roseg* (18 fr.), the *Fuorcla Chapütschin* (30 fr.), or the *Fuorcla Glüschain* (35 fr.), see p. 401. — To MALENCO over the *Fex Glacier* and the *Tremoggia Pass* (9910'; 25 fr.), between the Chapütsch and Piz Tremoggia, or over the *Fuorcla Fex-Scerscen* (10,236'; 40 fr.), between Piz Tremoggia and Piz Glüschain, both suited only for mountaineers (9-10 hrs.); descent over the *Scerscen Glacier*; then steeply, to the W. of Mte. Nero, to the *Val Entova* and *Chiesa* (p. 413).

Beyond Sils-Baseglia the road (in shade in the afternoon), skirting the foot of the *Piz Pulaschin* (9900'), follows the left bank of the artificial channel of the Inn and that of the *Lake of Silvaplana* (5885'), 2 M. long, to (2 $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) Silvaplana. Walkers may leave Sils-Maria to the N., and follow the path over the meadows, then skirt the larch-clad hill, crossing several brooks, and finally passing a pretty *Waterfall* of the Surlej brook, to (1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) Surlej; thence they may proceed to St. Moritz, via Crestalta.

7 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. **Silvaplana** (5958'; \**Hôt. Rivalta*, pens. 8-12 fr.; \**Wilder Mann & Pens. Heinz*, R., L., & A. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. incl. R. 7-9 fr.; \**Hôt. Corvatsch*, to the W. of the village, with view, pens. from 7 fr.; \**Sonne*, plain), where we reach the Julier road (R. 100), lies pleasantly on a green pasture, on the alluvial deposits of the brook descending from the Julier, which separate the lakes of Silvaplana and Campfér. Opposite, on the E. side of the valley, is the village of *Surlej* ('above the lake'), destroyed by a torrent in 1834. It possesses a chalybeate spring.

**TO PONTRESINA OVER THE FUORCLA SURLEJ**, 7-8 hrs. (guide, not required by adepts, 10, horse 20 fr.), a bridle-path, very attractive. Beyond the church of Surlej (see above), we do not turn to the left (route to Crestalta) but keep straight on, soon cross the brook to the right and ascend into the wood; 1 hr. *Alp Surlej* (8976'); then to the S. over a pasture, towards the *Piz Corvatsch*. Above a second chalet, the path turns to the left, and, near the *Corvatsch Glacier*, reaches the (2 hrs.) *Fuorcla Surlej* (9040'), between *Piz Corvatsch* (p. 400; ascended from the pass in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) and *Mt. Arias*. The magnificent *Roseg Glacier* (p. 397) is now revealed. Descent over rock and grass to the (1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Alp Surovel* (7424'; milk) and the (1/4 hr.) *Roseg Restaurant*, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. from Pontresina (p. 397).

*Piz Julier* (11,105'), 5 hrs. from Silvaplana (guide 20 fr.), trying. An interesting descent (for adepts only) may be made to the S.E. via the *Julier-Scharte* (between the *Piz Julier* and *Piz d'Albana*) to the *Val Suvretta* (p. 393; to St. Moritz 4 hrs.). — Easier, but less interesting, is *Piz Pulaschin* (9900'; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., with guide).

The Silvaplana Lake is connected by a channel with the small *Lake of Campfér*, which is bisected by a promontory. The road skirts the W. bank of the latter. Opposite rises the wooded height of *Crest-*

*alta* (6250'; mediocre Restaurant), 1 M. from Silvaplana, which affords an admirable view of the lakes and mountains. (Footpath to St. Moritz,  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) Below the Campfèr Lake the Inn takes the name of *Sela* until it enters the Lake of St. Moritz.

$\frac{8}{4}$  M. **Campfèr**, Rom. *Chamfèr* (6000'; \*Hôt. *Julierhof*; \*Hôt. *d'Angleterre*; *Pens. Cazin*). The road divides here. The S. branch, on which the diligence runs in summer, crosses the Inn and leads by *Bad St. Moritz* (post-stat.) to the (3 M.) village of *St. Moritz*, while the N. road, shorter by  $\frac{1}{2}$  M., runs high above the Inn, on its left bank, and below the Lower Alpina (p. 392), to the village.

$10\frac{1}{4}$  M. **Baths of St. Moritz**. — \*KURHAUS (*Grand Hôtel des Bains*), with upwards of 250 beds; board 8 fr., R. for 1-2 pers. usually 10 fr. per day; \*NEUES STAHLBAD (*Gr. Hôtel des Nouveaux Bains*), with 250 R., handsomely fitted up, with covered promenade etc.; from both of these visitors can go to the baths and the spring under cover in bad weather. \*HÔTEL VICTORIA, opposite, with *Villa Beausite*, R., L., & A. 7-8 fr. and upwards. A few paces farther, on the left bank of the Inn, \*HÔTEL DU LAC, a large first-class house, R., L., & A. 8-10, board 9 fr.; HÔTEL ST. MORITZ; \*ENGADINER HOF. Nearer the village: HÔTEL & CAFÉ CENTRAL (Munich beer); HÔTEL BELLEVUE AU LAC, with *Villa Monplaisir*, R., L., & A. 10-11 fr. — PENSIONS. Near the Kurhaus: *Villa Pidermann-Brugger*; near the Hôtel Central: *Edelweiss*, *Flütsch*. — Band several times daily.

BATHS. In the Kurhaus (in the long wing) 7-9.30 a.m. 2 fr., 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2½ fr., 2-6 p.m. 1½ fr.; in the new tiled baths, 7 to 9.30 a.m. 3, 9.30 to 1 p.m. 4 fr.; Turkish bath 2 fr.; tickets at the post-office in the Kurhaus. In the Neues Stahlbad: 7-9 a.m. 2½ fr., 9-10 a.m. 3 fr., 10-1 p.m. 4 fr.; subscription for mineral water 15 fr. — PHYSICIANS: Dr. Holland (p. 393), Dr. St. Clair Thomson (English), Drs. Berry, Christeller, Nolda, and Veraguth.

CARRIAGES. To the *Meierei*, with one horse for 1-2 pers. 5, 3 pers. 7 fr.; to the *Village of St. Moritz* or *Campfèr* with one horse 7-9, with two horses for 4 pers. 4, 5 pers. 5, 6 pers. 6 fr.; to *Pontresina* one-horse 9-11, two-horse 20, 24, 28 fr.; to the *Morteratsch Glacier* one-horse 12-15, two-horse 25, 29, 33 fr.; to the *Roseg Glacier* one-horse 18-22 fr.; *Silvaplana*, in the forenoon one-horse 5-6, two-horse 16, 20, 24 fr.; afternoon one-horse 7-9, two-horse 20, 24, 28 fr.; *Sils* one-horse 9-11, two-horse 20, 24, 28 fr.; *Fex Valley* one-horse 16-19 fr.; *Maloja* one-horse 12-15, two-horse 24, 29, 33 fr. Fee 10 per cent of the tariff.

OMNIBUS to *Sils-Maria* see p. 389; to *Maloja* see p. 387; to *Samaden* at 11 a.m., in 1 hr.; to *Pontresina* at 2 p.m. in 1 hr., 2 fr., there and back 3 fr.; to the *Morteratsch Glacier* in 1½ hr., 2½ fr., there and back 4 fr.

ENGLISH CHURCH (p. 392).

The Baths of St. Moritz (5805') owe their importance to the mineral springs rising at the foot of the Piz Rosatsch, strongly impregnated with carbonic acid and alkaline salts, pronounced the best of its kind in Europe by Paracelsus as early as 1539, and annually resorted to by numerous patients of all nations. The water is used for drinking as well as bathing. The season is from the middle of June to the middle of September. Patients will find warm clothing necessary; comp. p. 386.

The scanty grounds in front of the Kurhaus are adjoined by a broad street, with several fine shops, which leads past the Hôtel Victoria and the Post-Office to the lake and the village. To the right, at the foot of Piz Rosatsch, is the Neues Stahlbad. On the lake lies the Casino St. Moritz, with concert, reading, and conversation

rooms, café-restaurant, etc. To the right, beyond the Inn, rises a new *Roman Catholic Church*.

Behind the E. wing of the Kurhaus, promenades, passing the *French Protestant Church*, ascend the (20 min.) pine-clad *Quellen-hügel*, and lead thence to the (3/4 hr.) *Johannisberg*, commanding a pretty view of St. Moritz (the bridle-path proceeds to the *Fuorcla Surlej*, p. 390). — Another walk leads on the S. bank of the *Lake of St. Moritz*, or over the hill at the foot of the Rosatsch, to the (1½ hr.) *Meierei* (dairy) or *Acla Silva* (Restaurant, an afternoon resort), on the way to Pontresina. — To the (35 min.) *Lower Alpina* (Restaurant, dear) a path ascends to the right just beyond the upper Inn bridge, 1/4 M. S.W. of the Kurhaus. Higher up is the (20 min.) *Upper Alpina*. — A guide-post above the Kurhaus, to the N., indicates the way to the 'Wald Promenade' or Forest Walk, which follows the slope above the road (see p. 391) between the Alpina and the village. — To the (3/4 hr.) *Crestalta* (p. 390) a pleasant wood-walk ascends to the S.W. from the Kurhaus on the right bank of the Inn.

On the road from the Baths to the Village of St. Moritz is the little *English Church*, in the round-arch style.

**11¾ M. Village of St. Moritz.** — \*Hôt.-PENS. ENGADINER KULM, an extensive pile of buildings at the upper end of the village, with a fine view and every convenience for both summer and winter, patronized by the English and Americans; high charges, pens. from 10½, R. in summer 3-10, in winter 1-7 fr. The landlord possesses an old Italian copy of the Sistine Madonna, which may be inspected on weekdays between 2 and 3. — At the end next the Baths, "HÔTEL BELVEDERE, pens. 8, R. from 2½ fr. In the village: Hôt.-PENS. CASPAR BADRUTT; STEFFANI; HÔTEL-PENS. SUISSE; VERAGUTH; Hôt.-PENS. NATIONAL; Hôt.-PENS. HELVETIA, with restaurant and confectioner's; Hôt.-PENS. WETTSTEIN; Hôt.-PENS. ZUR POST; Hôt. PETERSBURG, a little below the Engadiner Kulm Hotel, with good view; Hôt.-PENS. BEAURIVAGE, in an open situation, overlooking the lake. — PENSIONS, beginning from the lower end: *Rhaetia*, *Villa Berry*, *Joos, Flugi, Schmidt, Gartmann*, *Villa Grünemberg*, *Helvetia*, *Hartmann*, *Villa zum Grünen Berg*, *Pidermann*, *Villa Languard*, next the Kulm Hotel; *Tognoni-Badrutt*, finely situated above the lake. Outside the village, on the Samaden road, *Zum Bären & Pens. Stecher*. — ENGLISH PHYSICIAN: Dr. Holland (in summer and winter).

CARRIAGES. With one horse to the Kurhaus for 1-2 pers. 2, 3-4 pers. 3 fr.; with two horses for 3-4 pers. 4, for 5 pers. 5 fr.; to *Campfer* 5-6 or 10-12 fr.; to the *Alpina* viâ *Campfer* 6-7 or 13-14 fr.; to *Samaden* 6-8 or 12-15 fr.; to *Pontresina* 8-10 or 15-18 fr.; to the *Roseg Glacier*, one-horse 16-22 fr.; to the *Morteratsch Glacier* 12-14 or 22-25 fr.; to the *Bernina Houses* 14-16 or 25-28 fr.; to the *Bernina Hospice* 20-24 or 34-36 fr.; to *Posschiavo* 40 or 70-80 fr.; to the *Maloja* 12-15 or 24-27 fr.; to *Chiavenna* 45 or 70-90 fr.; to *Coire* 70 or 110-120 fr.; fee 10 per cent of the tariff. — OMNIBUS to *Maloja* daily at 10 a.m. in 1¾ hr. (3 fr. there and back 5 fr.). Omnibus for patients in the forenoon between the village and the baths every hour.

GUIDES' TARIFF given in the different excursions. *Wieland Wieland, Dan. Schlegel, Alex., Abr. and Stephan Wieland, Flor. Grass, Joh. Luti, Barth. Schocher*, etc. may be recommended as guides. — Trespassing on the meadows before hay-harvest is punishable by a fine.

St. Moritz, Rom. *San Murezzan* (6090'; pop. 822), the highest village in the Engadine, 130' higher than the *Maloja*, lies on a slope

to the N. of the *Lake of St. Moritz*, which abounds in trout, and commands a fine view of the mountains, from the Piz Languard westwards to the Piz Julier, particularly of the Piz Surlej, with its glacier, the Piz Corvatsch and (farther distant) the Piz della Margna. The majority of visitors are English or American; Italians are also numerous. Several hundred patients usually spend the winter here, which they enliven with skating and tobogganing.

A guide-post at the W. end of the village indicates the way to the 'Wald-Promenade', which leads in 25 min. to the *Alpina* (p. 392). — From the centre of the village a road descends to the S.E. past the Hotel Beau Rivage and (8 min.) crosses the Inn, which forms a fine waterfall 100 yds. below the bridge. On the right bank is the *Restaurant & Pens. Waldhaus*, with a view-terrace. Hence we may either proceed on the hill-side along the forest, or take the footpath which begins at the bridge and skirts the lake to the (20 min.) *Meierei* (*Acla Silva*, see p. 392). — From the Inn bridge (fingerpost) a very attractive path leads on the right bank through the gorge of *Charnadüra* to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Celerina* and *Pontresina*. — From the E. extremity of the village opposite the Hotel Engadiner Kulm a good path ascends N.E. to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Alp Laret* (6893'); another past the new town hall to the N.W. to the (1 hr.) *Alp Giop* (7160').

From the *Alp Laret* we may proceed to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *\*Sass da Muottas* (7766'), with fine view of the Bernina chain and Inn valley; descent through the *Val Saluver* to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Celerina*. — From the *Alp Giop* a path leads to the (2½-3 hrs.) top of the *\*Piz Nair* (10,040'; guide advisable, 7 fr., with descent to the *Val Suvretta* 10 fr.); superb view.

To SAMADEN THROUGH THE VAL SUVRETTA, AND THE VAL BEVER, 7 hrs., interesting, especially for botanists (guide unnecessary). The route from the baths leads by the *Lower Alpina*, and that from the village by the *Alp Giop*. We then ascend past the *Alp Suvretta* to the small *Suvretta Lake* (8563') and the (3 hrs.) pass (8590') which separates the S. *Val Suvretta da St. Moritz* from the N. *Val Suvretta da Samaden*. We descend the latter, to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Alp Suvretta-Samaden* (7024'), where the *Val Suvretta* opens into the *Val Bever*, and reach the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Alp Prasüratsch*, where a road begins. Thence back to St. Moritz by carriage previously ordered (16-20 tr.), by *Bevers* and *Samaden* in 2 hrs.

The *Piz Rosatsch* (9825'; guide 8 fr.) and the *Piz Surlej* (10,455'; guide 10 fr.) may be ascended from the *Acla Silva* (see above) viâ the *Statz Alp*; both rather fatiguing (comp. p. 400).

An "Excursion on the Bernina Road as far as the *Hospice* (p. 403), including a visit to the *Morteratsch Glacier* (p. 397) or the *Alp Grüm* (p. 403), takes 10 hrs. by carriage (p. 393).

The FOOTPATH TO PONTRESINA,  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., is shorter than the carriage-road viâ *Celerina*. From the *Dairy* (*Acla Silva*, p. 392), it passes the N. end of the *Statzer See* (where the road to *Celerina* leads straight on), turns to the right, and then to the left after a few paces, and traverses a wood, rounding the base of the *Rosatsch*. Below ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Pontresina* we either cross the *Berninabach* to the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Hôtel Roseg*; or we may cross the *Roseg*, to the right, and the *Punt Ota* to the *Hôtel Saratz*.

The *Samaden* road ascends for a short distance, and then descends in a long bend through larch-wood (short-cut for walkers by the old road). On quitting the wood we enjoy an admirable survey of the *Inn Valley*, extending nearly in a straight line to the *Munt Baseglia* near *Zernetz* (p. 406) which apparently closes the valley.

Passing **Cresta**, Rom. *Crasta* (5690'; *Pens. Misani*, with restaurant), we cross the *Schlatteinbach*, descending from the Val Saluver (see p. 395), to —

14 M. **Celerina**, Rom. *Schlargina* (\**Hôt.-Pens. Murail*, pens. from 8 fr.). The road divides here. The branch to the right, to (1 hr.) Pontresina (p. 395), crosses the Inn and passes the dilapidated chapel of *St. Gian*, crosses the *Berninabach* and joins the Samaden road (see below). The left branch leads to Samaden.

Footpath through the *Charnadüra* to the *Alta*, see p. 393. It diverges to the right before the Inn bridge, leads through a meadow on the bank of the Inn, crosses to the right bank, and ascends gradually through wood.

Near Samaden the *Flatzbach* or *Berninabach*, descending from the Bernina, falls into the Inn.

15 M. **Samaden**. — \**HÔTEL BERNINA*, R., L., & A. from 5½, B. 1½, lunch 3½, D. 5 fr., at the lower end of the village; *Hôt.-PENS. DES ALPES*, moderate; *HÔTEL BELLEVUE* (*J. Lis*), near the Inn bridge on the Pontresina road, well spoken of; \**KRONE*, unpretending. — **CARRIAGE** with one horse to the *Village of St. Moritz* for 2 pers. 5, 3 pers. 7, with two horses for 4, 5, or 6 pers. 10, 12, or 15 fr.; to the *Baths of St. Moritz* one-horse 7 or 9, two-horse 14, 16, or 18 fr., there and back, or with luggage 8 or 11, or 16, 18, 20 fr.; to *Pontresina* one-horse 4 or 5½, two-horse 8, 10, or 13 fr., there and back, or with luggage one-horse 5 or 7, two-horse 10, 12, or 15 fr.; *Morteratsch* one-horse 8 or 10, two-horse 16, 20, 25 fr.; *Roseg* one-horse 15 or 20 fr.; *Bernina Houses* one-horse 12 or 14 fr., two-horse 22, 27, 35 fr.; *Bernina Hospice* one-horse 15 or 20 fr., two-horse 30, 35, 45 fr. — *Omnibus* daily 7 a.m. from the *Hôtel Bernina* to the *Baths of St. Moritz* (in 1¼ hr.) and to *Pontresina* and the *Morteratsch Glacier*.

*Samaden*, Rom. *Samēdan* (5670'; pop. 842), the chief village of the Upper Engadine, with handsome houses and a new *English Church*, is another summer resort, beautifully situated on the W. side of the Inn Valley. The principal old house is that of the *Planta* family, a name intimately connected with the history of the country for nearly 1000 years. Splendid view to the S.W. (finest from the Bevers road below the village) of the imposing Bernina Chain, culminating in the beautiful white *Piz Palü*, the lofty *Piz Bernina*, *Piz Tschierva*, and farther to the right *Piz Roseg*; in the foreground the *Piz Rosatsch* and to the extreme right, above the hills of *St. Moritz*, the *Piz della Margna*.

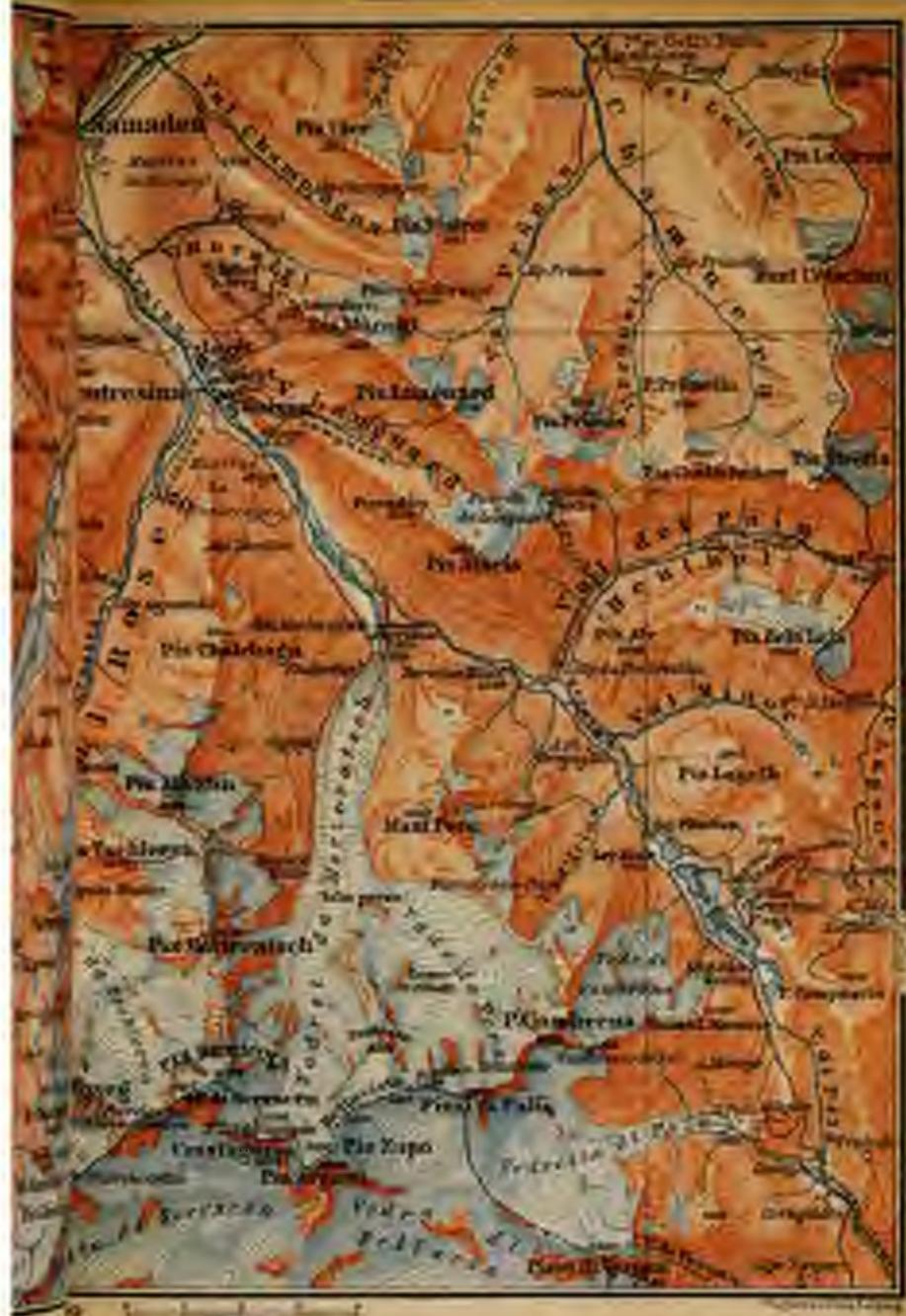
**WALKS.** To the N., past the English church, to the (½ hr.) *Munterütsch*, a larch-clad hill, with a fine view of the Bernina group. Thence to the right, by a pleasant wood-walk, to the (½ hr.) saw-mill of *Resgia* in the Val Bever. — To the W. in 20 min. to the hill of *Salvasplanas*, above the church of *St. Peter* (5895'), with tombstones of the *Planta*, *Salis*, *Juvalta*, and other families, and the (1 hr.) *Alpetta*. — To the S. to the (½ hr.) wooded hill of *Christolaisa*, between Samaden and Celerina.

The \**Muottas Muragl* (p. 399; 2½ hrs.) is a very fine point. The bridle-path (steep and somewhat sunny; horse or mule 10 fr.) diverging to the left from the Pontresina road at the bridge over the Inn, descends along the right bank and after 25 min. turns to the right into the *Val Champagna*, through which it ascends by a new path to the (2 hrs.) summit. From the *Muottas Muragl* to *Pontresina* (1½ hr.), see p. 399; to the top of the *Schafberg* (1½ hr.) see p. 399.

To the W. above Samaden rises *Piz Padella* (9460'), a grotesquely cleft limestone rock, which may be ascended by a good path in 3 hrs., diverging from the *Piz Ot* route at the point where a small valley begins at the back









of the Padella. "View of the Inn Valley, from Silvaplana to Zernetz. Rich flora. A rocky ridge with three peaks (*Trais Fluors*, 'three flowers'; 9700') connects the Piz Padella with the massive \*Piz Ot (10,660'; 'lofty peak'; guide 10 fr.). This granite peak, rising abruptly in a pyramidal form, and formerly accessible to experts only, is now ascended without danger in 4-1/2 hrs. from Samaden. Bridle-path to the (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Fontana Fraida* ('cold spring'; 8840'), where it is joined by the direct path from St. Moritz and Celerina through the *Val Saluver* and the *Fuorcia da Trais Fluors*. Finally, the path ascends for  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. in zigzags, iron rods being attached to the rock at awkward places. Imposing view, little inferior to that from the Piz Languard (p. 399).

FROM SAMADEN TO PONTRESINA (3 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.). The road (Bernina Road, R. 104) soon crosses the *Inn*, traverses the bottom of the valley, and at the point where it reaches the *Flatsbach* is joined by the road from Celerina (p. 394). It then crosses the *Muraigl* (p. 399). Near Pontresina, to the right, appears the beautiful *Roseg Glacier* (p. 397); in the background rise *Piz Morteratsch*, *Piz Tschierva*, *La Sella*, and *Piz Glüschaïnt*.

## 102. Pontresina and Environs.

*Comp. also Map, p. 386.*

Hotels (frequently so full from the middle of July to the middle of August as to render engagement of rooms in advance prudent). At *Unter-Pontresina*: "Hôt. ROSEG, at the N. end of the village (largely patronized by English and Americans), with a large 'Dépendance' and full view of the Roseg Valley, R., L., & A. from 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , lunch 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 5, board 8 fr.; "Hôt. ENDERLIN, R., L., & A. 4-6, lunch 3, D. 5, pens. incl. R. from 11 fr.; "WEISSES KREUZ (Enderlin seur.), R. & A. 3-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 1 fr. 25 c., D. 3 fr. 25, S. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. 9 fr.; "KRONENHOF & BELLAVISTA, with fine view (patronized by English travellers), R., L., & A. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ , lunch 3 fr.; "Hôt. SARATZ, R. & A. from 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5, board 9 fr.; "Hôt.-PENS. PONTRESINA & POST, R., L., & A. from 4, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , lunch 2, D. 4, pens. from 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; "Hôt. LANGUARD, R., L., & A. from 4, lunch 3, D. 5, pens. 12-15 fr.; Hôt. MÜLLER, Hôt. BERNINA, R., L., & A. from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. incl. R. 8-11 fr. — At *Ober-Pontresina*: STEINBOCK, R., L., & A. from 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 4, S. 3, board 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr. — Private Apartments at *Villa Jenny*, *Villa Ludwig*, *Villa Carduff*, etc. — Beer at the Hôt. Enderlin, Kronenhof and the Hôt. Pontresina. — *Café Casino*; *Café Ma Campagne*, above the Hôt. Pontresina, with pretty view; *Chalea Sanssouci* (p. 396).

Guides. Martin Schocher, Hans Grass, the Younger, Joh. Gross, Andr. Rauch, Benedict Cadonau, L. Caflisch, Hermann Freimann, Paul Müller, Chr. Schnitzer, Peter Beeli, etc. The charges for the excursions are given in each case. Smaller excursions, not fixed in the tariff, 10 fr. daily; if more than three persons, each 2 fr. extra. The guide carries luggage not exceeding 14 lbs.

Photographs, etc., at *Fluri's*, near the Hotel Pontresina. — Physicians: Dr. P. Gredig, Kronenhof; Dr. Bernhardt, Villa Ludwig. — Alpine plants at *Cariezel's*.

Post & Telegraph Office, below the Hôt. Pontresina.

Carriages. The fares here given are the return-fares, and in each case include waiting for 1 hr., each additional hr. 1 fr. for one-horse, 2 fr. for two-horse carriages. To *Morteratsch*, with one horse, 1-2 pers. 5, 3 pers. 6 fr., with two horses, 4 pers., 10 fr.; *Roseg*, with one horse 9 or 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr. (there or back only, 8 or 10 fr.); *Bernina Houses* one-horse 6 or 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ , two-horse 12 fr.; *Val del Fain* one-horse 10 or 12 fr.; *Bernina Hospice* one-horse 13 or 16, two-horse 25 fr.; *Village of St. Moritz* one-horse 7 or 9, two-horse 14 fr.; *Baths of St. Moritz* one-horse 8 or 10, two-horse 15 fr.; *Samaden* 5 and 6, or 10 fr.; *Maloja* 17 and 21, or 32 fr. Fee for driver of one horse, half-day 50 c., whole day 1 fr.; for longer excursions 10 per cent of the

fare. For each day of rest, 10 fr. per horse. Detailed tariff for longer journeys at the hotels.

Omnibus from Samaden by Pontresina to the Morteratsch Glacier daily (comp. p. 394).

English Church Service during the season.

**Pontresina** (5915'; pop. 500), a considerable village, extending along the right bank of the *Berninabach* or *Flatzbach* on both sides of the Bernina road for more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  M., consists of *Lower Pontresina* (Rom. *Laret*), with the large church, and *Upper Pontresina* (Rom. *Spiert*), about  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. apart, between which lies a group of houses called *Bellavita*, including the *English Church*. Above Spiert are the houses of *Giarsun* and *Carlihof*, with the loftily situated little church of *S. Maria* (adjoined by the small church-yard), and the ruined tower of *La Spaniola*. Pontresina owes its importance as a mountaineering station to the proximity of the *Bernina Chain*, which separates the Upper Engadine and the Val Bregaglia from the Valtellina, and vies in grandeur of its snowclad peaks and glaciers (Rom. *Vadret*, Ital. *Vedretta*) with the Monte Rosa group. The highest summit, the Piz Bernina (p. 401), is not visible from Pontresina. A splendid view, however, opens from Lower Pontresina between the Piz Rosatsch and Piz Chalchagn of the Roseg Valley, with the Roseg Glacier and the Piz Tschierva, Sella, Glüschaïnt and Chapütschin in the background. From Upper Pontresina, the top of Piz Palü only is visible above the Morteratsch Valley, to the right of Munt Pers. To the N.W. rises the rocky pyramid of Piz Ot. — The majority of visitors formerly used to be English; now about one half of them are German.

Pretty \*Wood PROMENADES skirt the slope of Piz Chalchagn on the left bank of the Berninabach and extend up the Roseg Valley. They are usually entered by descending past the Hotel Saratz and crossing the bridge *Punt Ota*, beyond which the *Schlucht-Promenade* leads to the left through wood along the narrow gorge of the *Berninabach*, into which we may descend at two points (the second the easier), to the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) prettily situated *Chalet Sanssouci* (Café). A few paces before we reach it, paths diverge to the left and right: to the left, we may descend to the bridge over the Berninabach, and re-ascend to Upper Pontresina; to the right is the *Tais Promenade*, which after  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. joins the Rusellas Promenade in the Roseg Valley (see below). Straight on, the *Schlucht-Promenade* continues on the left bank of the Berninabach to Morteratsch (p. 397); after  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr., we may diverge to the left, cross the bridge opposite the Languard Fall (p. 397) and return by the road. — Ascending straight on from the *Punt Ota* (to the right, the carriage-road to the Roseg Valley, p. 397) and then following, past the fingerpost to the 'Muottas' to the left, the shady walks on nearly the same level, we reach the *Rusellas Promenade* in the Roseg Valley, where ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) a bench commands a fine view of the Roseg Glacier. About 5 min. farther on, a bridge crosses the Roseg to the carriage road (p. 397).

A path leading straight on from the Punt Ota (fingerpost see p. 396) ascends in  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. to the 'Signal' on the Muottas da Pontresina (7690'; fine view).

About  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. from the Punt Ota on the Roseg road, beyond the bridge (see below), a fingerpost shows straight on the path to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Muottas da Celerina*, a N.E. spur of Piz Rosatsch (view). The same fingerpost also shows the path to St. Moritz, which is (10 min.) joined by the path crossing the Berninabach below the Hotel Roseg; it then ascends through wood to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Lake of Statz* and the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Acia Silva* on the Lake of St. Moritz (p. 392).

The \**Morteratsch Glacier* (*Vadret da Morteratsch*; guide unnecessary; carriage in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., see p. 395) is 3 M. to the S. of Upper Pontresina. Pedestrians follow the Schlucht-Promenade, or  $\frac{2}{3}$  M. from Upper Pontresina opposite the *Languard Fall* diverge to the right from the Bernina road, cross the Berninabach, and then proceed by a shady path on the left bank of the brook to the restaurant. The *Road* diverges to the right from the Bernina road about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther (see p. 402), and crosses (1 M.) the *Berninabach*, which forms pretty falls above and below the bridge. Then across the *Morteratsch Brook* to the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Restaurant - Pens. Morteratsch* (6260'; R. 2-3, pens. 6 fr.), situated 10 min. from the foot of the glacier (view of the Piz Palü, Bellavista, Crast'agüzza, and Piz Bernina). In the glacier is an artificial grotto ( $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.); thence to the top of the glacier 10 min. (guide indispensable, 5 fr.). — To the right (on the left side of the glacier), by a red and white cross a path ascends, at first through wood, past a chalet, and about 10 min. beyond it to the right, to the (25 min.) *Chünnetta*, a point of view affording a complete survey of the glacier and its grand environment (from the Munt Pers towards the right: Piz Palü, Bellavista, Zupo, Crast'agüzza, Bernina, part of the Roseg, Morteratsch, Boval, Tschierva).

A closer survey is obtained from the *Boval Hut* (8070'),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. higher up (2 hrs. from the inn), on the W. side of the glacier. The path (guide convenient) ascends the slope of the valley from a point 5 min. below the Chünnetta, finally through a 'cheminée', to the hut, maintained by the S. A. C., the starting-point for the Bernina, Morteratsch, Palü, etc. (p. 401). Less ambitious travellers should at least (with guide) walk hence across the glacier to the fall of the *Pers Glacier* (there and back  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; with guide only, 12 fr.; comp. p. 400).

\**Roseg Glacier* (road to the inn 6 M., carriage in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., see p. 395; thence to the glacier  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.). From the Punt Ota (p. 396), we keep to the right, cross the *Roseg Brook*, and ascend its left bank between the wooded *Piz Chalchagn* on the left and the *Piz Rosatsch* on the right. After  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. we leave a bridge across the Roseg below us on the left (Rusellas Promenade, see p. 296) and 1 M. farther, by the *Alp Prüma*, cross the stream. A little farther, there is a good spring on the right. After  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. more, beyond the wooded *Muot da Cresta*, we again cross the brook, and soon reach the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) small *Restaurant du Glacier* (6560'; also R.),  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. from the *Roseg Glacier*, which has receded greatly of late, but is well surveyed from the inn, with the peaks surrounding it (Piz

Tschierva, Bernina, Roseg, la Sella, Piz Glüschaïnt, la Monschia, and Piz Chapütschin). The glacier consists of two large ice-cata- racts (E. the *Vadret da Roseg*, and W. the *Vadret da Tschierva*), which unite below. Between them rises the green isolated rock of *Aguagliouls*, where sheep graze in summer. Through the telescope at the inn, grazing chamois may generally be discovered in the afternoon high up on the slopes of Piz Misauum.—A more extensive view of the imposing amphitheatre is obtained from the \**Alp Ota* (7385'): the path leads from the inn for 20 min. at the same level, and ascends past a projecting rock on the right to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) two chalets of the Alp. Passing to the right of the chalets, we reach the best point (on the Mortel path) in 20 min. more, where in addition to the above named peaks to the left and right of Piz Bernina the Piz Morteratsch and Monte Scerscen are visible; between the Morteratsch and Bernina the Fuorcla Prievlusa, between the Scerscen and Roseg the Porta Roseg, and between the Roseg and Sella the Sella Pass.

For the glacier itself a guide is necessary (7 fr.; to be had at the *Restaur. du Glacier*): a path on the right side of the Roseg brook leads by the *Alp Misauum* to the (1 hr.) *Margum Misauum* (7393') and thence across the glacier to the rocky hill of *Aguagliouls* (nearest point, 8780'),  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; view grander and more complete than from the *Alp Ota*.

An admirable survey is also obtained from the *Alp Surovèl* (7425'; milk),  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. from the Roseg Restaurant, on the way to the *Fuorcla Surlej* (p. 391). — A path, commanding splendid views, leads from the *Alp Ota* along the slope to the (1 hr.) *Mortel Club Hut* (7840'), grandly situated, the starting-point for Piz Roseg, the Sella Pass, etc. From the hut across the Roseg Glacier to the rock of *Aguagliouls*  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.; thence back to the Roseg Restaurant 2 hrs.; a very fine round, with guide (15 fr.).

A most interesting excursion is the ascent of the \**Schafberg* (*Munt della Bes-cha*, 8965'; bridle-path in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; guide unnecessary). Good paths lead from the *Hôtel Roseg*, passing the picturesque chalet of Herr Nitzchner, and to the left of the large church of Lower Pontresina, to the (20 min.) hill *Crast' Ota* (fine views), where they unite. We then ascend through wood to a (50 min.) *Chalet Restaurant* (7320'), an admirable point of view. At our feet lie Pontresina and the snow-girt Roseg valley, bounded by the Piz Rosatsch on the right and the Piz Chalchagn on the left, with the glistening peaks of the Sella, Piz Glüschaïnt, the Monschia, and the Chapütschin in the background; adjoining the Piz Chalchagn on the right is the Piz Morteratsch, on the left the Bellavista, Piz Palü, Piz Cambrena, Munt Pers, and Sassal Masone; then the Languard valley with the Paradies and the Piz Albris; to the right, below us, at the foot of the Rosatsch, are the sombre little Lake of Statz and the blue Lake of St. Moritz; above these rise the mountains on the N. side of the Inn, Piz Lunghino, Lagrey, Albana, Julier, Nair, Ot, and the serrated Crasta Mora near the Albula Pass. — From this point a bridle-path ascends in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. to the top of the saddle between *Las Sruors* ('sisters'; W. peak, 9780', ascended in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.; guide 20 fr.; good view of the Bernina group and the

Ortler) and the summit of the *Schafberg* (8965'), to the left, reached in 10 min. more. On the summit is a *Chalet-Restaurant* opened in 1891. The \*View embraces the whole Bernina group (beside the peaks already mentioned we see, beginning at the Bellavista, the Piz Zupò, Argient, Crast'agüzza, Piz Bernina, Piz Bianco, Mte. di Scerscen, Piz Morteratsch, Piz Roseg; on the other side of the Roseg valley, Piz Corvatsch, and Piz Surlej), Piz Uertsch, Piz Kesch, to the right of the Albula, the valley of the Inn as far as Maloja (with the lakes of Campfèr and Sils). — A path descends the N. side of the Schafberg in zigzags into the bleak *Muraigl Valley*, affording a view of the *Piz Vadret* (10,400'), to the right. In  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. we reach the bridge over the Muraigl, the right bank of which we follow, passing the chalets of Muraigl, to a second bridge, by which we regain the left bank. We skirt the N. slope of the Schafberg, through fine wood, and reach the Hôtel Roseg in Pontresina in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. more.

The \***Muottas Muraigl** (8270'; 2 hrs.; easy and attractive; guide unnecessary; horse 10 fr.) is also often ascended from Pontresina (comp. p. 394). We follow the path above described, diverge to the left by a guide-post near the chalet above the Hôtel Roseg, and, skirting the W. and N. slope of the Schafberg by a shady path, after  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. cross the bridge to the *Lower Muraigl Alp* (7216'), where the path divides. The shorter but worse branch ascends very steeply ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.); the right branch goes straight on for some distance, then turns to the left beyond a ruined hut, and reaches the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Upper Alp* (2100') and the *Inn of J. Lis* (4 beds). The best point of view is beside a stone man, a few min. farther on, where the path from Samaden ends (p. 394). From this point we survey the glaciers of the Bernina (the Roseg Valley, with the Piz Morteratsch, Piz Bernina, etc. being particularly striking), the green Upper Engadine with its lakes, from Ponte to the Maloja, and the mountains on the N. side of the Inn Valley from Piz Lunghino to Piz Kesch. — Descent to Samaden see p. 394; over the Schafberg to Pontresina, 3 hrs., see above.

\***Piz Languard** (10,715'; 4 hrs., way not to be mistaken; guide, advisable after fresh snow, 10 fr. for 3 pers., each additional pers. 2 fr.; horse to the foot of the peak 10 fr.), fatiguing, but in fine weather deservedly a favourite point of view. We start early, in order to avoid the mists which often rise about 8 a.m.; and in this case the path is in shade as far as the foot of the peak. From Lower Pontresina the route is indicated by a guide-post near the Hôtel Languard; from Upper Pontresina we follow near the Hôtel Steinbock the path to the left, passing above the small burial-chapel, and ascend the stony slope in zigzags, to the (1 hr.) *Alp Languard* (7872'; refreshm., moderate). Beyond the Alp we ascend the bleak Languard Valley to the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) base (9090') of the Languard peak, where the bridle-path ends. A steep zigzag

path leads hence to the (1½ hr.) summit, on which is a trigonometrical signal (wine, coffee, etc., moderate). The \*VIEW (comp. Panorama) extends to the S.W. as far as Mte. Rosa, to the S.E. to the Adamello, to the N.W. to the Tödi, and to the N.E. to the Zugspitze.

Mountaineers may descend across the *Languard Glacier* and past the little *Pischa Lake* (9121'), which is sometimes frozen over until late in summer, to the *Val del Fain* (p. 402) and the (2½ hrs.) Bernina houses (guide 12 fr.). In descending it is advisable to keep several hundred paces to the right of the waterfall which issues from the lake, as all the other descents are very steep and difficult. — From the Languard Alp we may ascend the *Paun da Zücher* (*pain de sucre*; 2½ hrs., guide 15 fr.), and *Piz Albris* (10,387'; 3 hrs., guide 20 fr.); both fatiguing.

The \**Diavolezza Tour* (9-10 hrs., which may distributed over two days since the erection of the inn on the pass; guide 15, including night's stay 20 fr.) is one of the finest and least fatiguing of glacier-excursions, and is often made. The path diverges to the right from the Bernina road at the *Bernina Houses* (6720'; 5 M. from Pontresina; carriages see p. 395) and ascends grassy and stony slopes to the (1½ hr.) picturesque little *Diavolezza Lake* (8463'; bridle-path thus far, horse from Pontresina 10 fr. and fee); then over loose stones and snow, to the S.E. of *Munt Pers* ('lost mountain'; 10,533'), to the (1½ hr.) *Diavolezza Pass* (9767'; \*Inn), commanding a grand \*View (of overwhelming beauty in the early morning) of the neighbouring Bernina group: from left to right, *Piz Cambrena*, *Palü*, *Bellavista*, *Crast'agütta*, *Bernina*, *Morteratsch*, and *Tschierva*; below us lie the *Pers* and *Morteratsch* glaciers. Steep descent (for novices rope desirable) over débris to the moraine of the *Pers Glacier*; then across the glacier to the (1 hr.) rocky *Isla Persa*; lastly over the middle moraine to the *Morteratsch Glacier*, and down the latter to the (2½ hrs.) *Restaur. Morteratsch* (p. 397).

*Piz Rosatsch* (9825'; 4-5 hrs.; guide 12 fr.) and *Piz Chalchagn* (10,350'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), without special interest. — \**Piz Surlej* (10,455'), in 5-6 hrs. (guide 14 fr.), an admirable point, is best ascended from the *Acta Silva* on the Lake of St. Moritz, over the *Statz Alp*, or from *Silvaplana* (4-4½ hrs.). — \**Piz Corvatsch* (11,345'; 5½-6 hrs.; guide 16, back by *Silvaplana* 18, by *Sils* 30 fr.), somewhat laborious. From the (4½ M.) *Roseg Inn* (p. 397, spend night) we ascend to the (¾ hr.) *Alp Surovel* and follow the *Surlej* route to the (½ hr.) highest chalet (*Margun Sura*, 8000'); then turn to the left towards a snow-peak visible to the S.W., and ascend grassy and stony slopes to the (1 hr.) *Corvatsch* or *Alp Ota Glacier*. Lastly up the glacier, the crevasses of which require caution, to the (2 hrs.) summit, covered with rocks, and generally free from snow. The guides usually halt on the *Piz Mortel* (11,293'), but it is preferable to go on to the (¼ hr.) highest peak, where the view to the S.W. is far more picturesque. The great attraction of the view consists in the double survey, to the E. and S.E., of the imposing Bernina amphitheatre, and, to the W., of the green Engadine with its villages and lakes immediately below us. Distant view very extensive, like that from *Piz Languard*; on the S.W. it extends to the Monte Viso. Descent by the *Fuorcla Surlej* to *Silvaplana* (comp. p. 391). The descent on the W. side by *Marmore* to (3 hrs.) *Sils*, for experts only, is steep and trying.

The \**Piz Morteratsch* (12,315'; 4-5 hrs. from the *Baval Hut*; guide 30-35 fr.), though requiring a steady head, is the easiest of the higher peaks, but difficult when there is little snow. — *Chapütachin* (11,133'), 8-9 hrs.,



Panorama vom Piz Laugard

Panorama du Piz Laugard



or from the Mortèl Hut 4 hrs.; guide 25, with descent to Fex 30 fr. — *Piz Tschierva* (11,718'; 5-6 hrs. from the Roseg Restaurant; 25 fr.), fatiguing, but repaying. — *La Sella* (11,770'; 8-9 hrs.; from the Mortèl Hut 4 hrs.; guide 30 fr.) and *Piz Glüschain* (11,805'; 8-9 hrs.; guide 35 fr.) are not difficult, but require experience. — *Piz Palü* (12,835'), conspicuous for the beauty of its form and the purity of its snow, from the *Diavolezza* Inn 4½-5½ hrs., from Boval 7, or from the *Capanna Marinelli* (p. 402) 5 hrs., trying, but with good guides (50 fr., for all three peaks 60 fr.) free from danger. From the first (E.) peak (12,755') a narrow arête, descending perpendicularly on the S. side (steady head necessary), leads to the double-peaked second (12,835') and the third peak (12,545'). The descent may be made by the *Bellavista Saddle* and the *Festung* to the *Morteratsch Glacier* (to the *Hôtel Morteratsch* 5-6 hrs., guide 60 fr.). — \**Piz Zupò* ('*Verborgne Horn*', 13,120'), from the Boval Hut by the *Fortezza* (see below), or under favourable conditions of the snow, direct by the *Morteratsch Glacier* in 6-8, or from the *Capanna Marinelli* by the *Crast'agüzza Saddle* in 4-5 hrs., toilsome (guide 50 fr.); panorama of surpassing grandeur. — *Crast'agüzza* (12,705'), a ridge between *Piz Bernina* and *Piz Zupò*, rising almost perpendicularly from the glacier, 14 hrs. from Boval, difficult, but most interesting (guide 80 fr.).

The \**Piz Bernina* (13,295'; 8-10 hrs. from the Boval Hut; guide 70 fr.), the highest peak of the group, first ascended in 1850, is highly interesting, but should be attempted by none but thorough experts. The route ascends, according to the state of the snow, either direct through the central ice-fall of the *Morteratsch Glacier* (the '*Labyrinth*'), and over rock and glacier to the right; or by the so-called *Festung* or *Fortezza* to a basin of snow between *Piz Bernina* and *Crast'agüzza*, and thence by the arête from the S.E. side to the top. The ascent is shorter from the S. side (from the *Capanna Marinelli*, see below, over the *Crast'agüzza Saddle*, 6-7 hrs.). A more difficult route ascends from the *Tschierva Glacier* and up the W. slope, and then on the N. side by the *Fuorcla Prievlusa* (11,325'), the *Pizzo Bianco* (13,117'), and the *Bernina Scharte* (accomplished for the first time in 1878 by Dr. Güssfeldt; 9-10 hrs. from the Roseg Restaur.). — Still more difficult peaks are *Piz Roseg* (12,935'; 9-10 hrs. from the Mortèl Hut; guide 80 fr.), first ascended in 1865, and *Monte di Scerscen* (13,015'; guide 150 fr.), ascended for the first time in 1877 by Dr. Güssfeldt. Between *Monte di Scerscen* and *Piz Roseg* lies the difficult *Porta Roseg* (*Fuorcla Tschierva-Scerscen* or *Güssfeldt-Sattel*; 11,573'), first crossed by Dr. Güssfeldt in 1872 (ascent in 9-12 hrs. from the Roseg Restaurant).

**Passes.** FROM PONTRESINA TO SILS, several routes. The easiest (but rather trying; 9 hrs., guide 20 fr.) crosses the *Fuorcla da Fex-Roseg* (10,110'). From the Mortèl Hut (p. 398; 4½ hrs. from Pontresina) we ascend to the W. over débris and snow to the (2 hrs.) pass (splendid view); then a steep and toilsome descent to the *Lej Sgrischus*, well stocked with trout, and either into the *Fex Valley* and to *Curtins* (p. 389), or to the right by *Marmorè* to (2½ hrs.) *Sils-Maria* (p. 389). — From Pontresina to Sils over the *Fuorcla Chapütschin* (10,590'), between the *Chapütschin* and *Monschia*, or over the *Fuorcla Glüschain* (about 11,000'), between the *Monschia* and *Piz Glüschain*, both for experts only (guide 35 fr.).

OVER THE SELLA PASS TO THE VAL MALENCO, grand and interesting, but trying (from the Mortèl Hut to *Fellaria* 8-9, to *Chiesa* 12-13 hrs.; guide to *Poschiavo* or *Chiesa*, or back to *Pontresina* by the *Cambreña* or *Bellavista Pass*, 65 fr.). From the Mortèl Hut we ascend behind the *Aguagliouli* rock and over the *Roseg Glacier* and the crevassed *Sella Glacier* to the (3-3½ hrs.) *Sella Pass* (*Fuorcla Sella*, 10,843'), lying to the S.W. of the huge rock and ice precipices of *Piz Roseg* (12,935'). Descent over the *Scerscen Glacier*, with splendid views of the S. side of the *Bernina* group (*Mte. di Scerscen*, *Piz Bernina*, *Crast'agüzza*, *Zupò*, and *Mte. Nero* and *Disgrazia* to the right), and across a snow-saddle running out from *Piz Zupò*, to the left of which, on the rock higher up, is the *Capanna Marinelli* (p. 402), to the névé of the *Fellaria Glacier*; then down the right side of the glacier, over rock and débris to the (4-5 hrs. from the pass) *Fellaria Chalets* in the *Val Campo Moro* (7335'; poor, occupied in the height

of summer only). Thence down the *Val Lanterna* to *Lanzada* and (4 hrs.) *Chiesa* in the *Val Malenco* (p. 413). — Instead of going to Chiesa, the traveller may prefer to complete the CIRCUIT of Piz BERNINA and return to Pontresina. In this case we do not descend to the Fellaria Chalets. On the upper part of the Scerscen Glacier we keep to the left, again ascend, and reach (1½-2 hrs. from the Sella Pass) the *Capanne Marinelli*, a club-hut of the C. A. I., situated on the rocks running out from the Piz Zupò (about 9840'), between the Scerscen and Fellaria glaciers, 3 hrs. above the Fellaria Chalets. This is the starting-point for the Piz Bernina, Palü, etc. (see p. 401). The direct route hence BACK to PONTRESINA, over the *Fuorcla Bellavista* (12,080'), between the Bellavista and Piz Palü, and down by the *Fortezza* (p. 401) and the *Morteratsch Glacier*, is laborious (9-10 hrs.; guide 50 fr.). — To THE BERNINA HOSPICE OVER THE CAMBRENA PASS, 8-9 hrs., fatiguing, but repaying (guide 50 fr.). From the Fellaria Glacier we cross a saddle of névé on the S. side of Piz Palü, to the *Palü Glacier*, skirt the slopes of Piz Palu and *Piz Cambrena* (11,835'), and reach the Cambrena Pass (11,250'), between Piz Cambrena and *Piz Carale*. Descent over the *Cambreña Glacier* to the Lago Nero (p. 403) and the Bernina Hospice. During the ascent a view extending from Mte. della Disgrazia to the snow-mountains of the Oetzthal is gradually revealed. This route is easier in the reverse direction, a night being spent at the Bernina houses or the hospice. In this case, too, the place exposed to falls of ice is passed early in the morning. — Experts may, without difficulty, descend from the snow-saddle on the side of Piz Palu (p. 401) direct to the *Palü Glacier*, avoiding the crevasses by keeping to the left, and then over turf and rock, past the *Sassol Masone*, to the *Bernina Hospice* (7-8 hrs. from the Capanne Marinelli, 12-13 hrs. from the Mortèl Hut; guide 50 fr.).

To POSCHIAVO a route leads from Fellaria to the E. over the *Passo Rovano* or *Confinale* (8590'), and through the *Val Orse*, in 3½ hrs.; another crosses the *Canciano Pass* (8360'; comp. p. 413), lying farther S. (also 3½ hrs.). To reach the latter pass from the Fellaria Chalets we descend a little over old moraines of the Fellaria Glacier, and then ascend to the left through the *Val Poschiavina* to the (1½ hr.) pass, where we have a fine survey of the Fellaria and Verona Glaciers, of the Piz Zupò and Piz Roseg, and the Canciano Glacier to the S. Descent by the *Alp d'Ur* (6350') and through the *Val di Gote* to (2 hrs.) *Poschiavo* (p. 412).

FROM PONTRESINA TO MALENCO OVER THE CHAPÜTSCHIN PASS AND THE FUORCLA FEX-SCERSSEN, 12-13 hrs. from the Mortèl Hut (guide 65 fr.), a toilsome route, for experts only. Over the *Fuorcla Chapütschin* or the *Fuorcla Glüschaunt* to the *Fex Glacier* (difficult descent), see p. 401. Instead of descending to the right to the Fex Valley, we turn to the left to the snowy saddle of the *Fuorcla Fex-Scerssen* and then descend the *Scerscen Glacier* to the *Val Malenco* (p. 413).

FROM PONTRESINA TO THE BERNINA HOSPICE, 9½ M., a beautiful day's excursion (carriages see p. 395), including a visit of the *Sassol Masone* or the *Alp Grüm*. — From Pontresina to the point where the road to the Morteratsch Glacier diverges, see p. 397. The Bernina road begins to ascend. To the right a splendid \*View of the Morteratsch Glacier, with its huge medial moraine, overshadowed by the dazzling Piz Palü, Bellavista, Zupò, Argient, Crast'agüzza, the Piz Bernina, Morteratsch, and Tschierva. (From one of the windings of the road, by a horse-trough, a path diverges to the Bernina Falls and the Morteratsch Glacier.) About 5 M. from Pontresina are the solitary *Bernina Houses* (6723'; \*Restaur.), near the entrance to the *Val del Fain*. — Diavolezza Route see p. 400.

The *Val del Fain*, or *Heuthal*, 5 M. long, is interesting to botanists (Edelweiss grows on the slopes at the head of the valley). A bridle-path (practicable for light vehicles for 2½ M.; carriages see p. 395) ascends the valley and crosses the *Alp La Stretta* to the *Passo Fieno* (8145'), between

the *Piz Stretta* (10,195') and the *Piz dels Lejs* (10,015'), whence a steep and stony footpath descends into the *Spöl Valley* to (6 hrs.) *Livigno* (p. 406). — Ascent of *Piz Languard* by *La Pischä*, see p. 400.

Beyond the Bernina Houses ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) the old bridle-path diverges to the right, and leads on the left side of the brook over the *Alp Bregaglia* to the pass. The road crosses the brook and ascends gradually on the E. side of the valley, passing the mouth of the *Val Minor*. (To the left rise *Piz Alv* and *Piz Lagalb*, to the right the stony slopes of the *Diavolezza*, p. 400.) The zone of trees is now quitted. The road passes the small *Lago Minore* (Rom. *Lej Pitschen*) and *Lago Nero* (Rom. *Lej Nair*), leads to the left above the light green *Lago Bianco* (Rom. *Lej Alv*; 7316') and, describing a sharp bend, crosses a brook descending to the left from *Piz Lagalb*. The narrow barrier between the *Lago Nero* and the *Lago Bianco* forms the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic, the waters of the former descending to the Inn, and those of the latter to the Adda. To the right lies the *Cambreña Glacier*, commanded by *Piz Cambrena* (11,835') and *Piz Carale* (11,247'); to the left *Sassal Masone* (9970'). Before us rises *Piz Campascio* (see below); to the left of it is the conical *Pizzo di Teo*, to the right the *Pizzo di Sena*. Pedestrians ascend from the Bernina Houses in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the —

$12\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Bernina Hospice** (7575'; \**Hotel*, R. 2- $2\frac{1}{2}$ , lunch  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 4- $4\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; crowded about noon in fine weather), finely situated above the *Lago Bianco* and opposite the *Cambreña Glacier*. To the E. at the back of the hospice is the little *Lago della Crocetta*.

**EXCURSIONS.** (Guides and horses at the hospice.) *Piz Campascio* (8535'; guide 4 fr.), to the S. of the hospice, rising perpendicularly on the E. side, ascended by a good path in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr., commands a very striking view. — *Piz Lagalb* (9718'), to the N. (see above), also affords a fine view (2 hrs.; 4 fr.).

From the hospice to the *SASSAL MASONE* or the *ALP GRÜM* ( $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ ), there and back 3-4 hrs.; guide 4 fr., unnecessary; donkey or mule 7 fr.; chaise-à-porteurs, with 2 porters, 25 fr.!), very interesting. A few paces to the S. of the hospice the bridle-path diverges from the road to the right and skirts the E. bank of the *Lago Bianco*. It crosses (15 min.) the brook issuing from the S. end of the lake, and follows the right slope of the valley, skirting the little *Lago della Scala*. A fingerpost (15 min.) indicates the path to the right to the *Sassal Masone* ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.); the path straight on leads to the *Alp Grüm*. The "Sassal Masone Alp" (7800'; refreshments), two round huts at the foot of the *Sassal Masone* (9970'), commands a grand view of the *Palù Glacier*, *Pizzo di Verona*, *Piz Palù*, the *Poschiavo Valley*, and the *Val Viola* Mts. — The view of the glacier is still more imposing from the *Alp Grüm*. Where the path to the *Sassal Mason* diverges (see above), we go straight on; then, where the path divides and *Piz Palù* appears to the right, to the left at the same level; and ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) reach the "Alp Grüm" (7182'; *Restaurant*), where the superb *Palù Glacier*, separated from us by a narrow valley onley, and the *Poschiavo Valley* far below, with its lake and the villages of *Le Prese*, *Prada*, and *St. Antonio*, are suddenly revealed. To the S.E. in the distance rise the *Adamello* and *Presanella*.

FROM THE ALP GRÜM TO POSCHIAVO (2 $\frac{3}{4}$  hrs.). The path descends steeply to the right, and afterwards widens into a stony cart-track;  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., *Alp la Dotta*;  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr., hamlet of *Caravaglia* (5580'), in a wider part of the valley. We cross ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the *Caragliasco*, descending from the *Palù Glacier* through a wild rocky gorge; then skirt the slope to the right by a very rough and stony path (often the bed of a torrent), and descend rapidly to (1 $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Poschiavo* (p. 412). Fine view of the valley and the opposite heights, on

which runs the Bernina road. Travellers intending to visit the Alp Grüm from Poschiavo (advisable only in dry weather) should have the beginning of the route pointed out (boy from the hotel for a small fee).

Over the *Cambreña Pass* to *Fellaria*, grand but toilsome, see p. 402.

A few paces to the E. of the hospice is the top of the **Bernina Pass** (7658'). Beyond it the road passes through two galleries and descends rapidly in windings (avoidable by short-cuts), past *La Motta* (6510'), to (3 $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) —

16 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *La Rösa* (6162'; poor Inn).

To the N. of La Motta opens the *Val Lagone*, containing strata of gypsum and alabaster, through which a narrow road leads over the *Forcola di Livigno* (7638') to (6 hrs.) *Livigno* (p. 406).

THROUGH THE VAL VIOLA TO BORMIO (p. 417) 10 hrs., interesting; guide unnecessary in fine weather (from Pontresina to Bormio 45 fr.). The bridle-path diverges from the Bernina road to the left at *Sfazzu* (p. 411) and ascends the *Val di Campo*, past the chalets of *Salba*, *La Tonta*, and *Plan Sena* (6500'), to (2 hrs.) *Longaqua*, the highest chalet or 'malga'. To the N. lies the *Val Mera*, with the beautiful *Corno di Campo* (10,805'), whence a fatiguing route crosses the *Colle di Campo* (8776') to *Livigno*. From this point through the *Val Viola Poschiavino* to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) **Val Viola Pass** (8070') the path is ill-defined at places (guide desirable for the inexperienced; keep to the left before the summit), leading at first through woods of stone-pines, in which several pretty little blue lakes lie to the right. Fine retrospective view of the Bernina Mts.; to the S. the precipices of the *Cima Saoseo*. Beyond the pass the path, again distinct, gradually descends to (3 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the first chalet in the *Val Viola Bormina*, on the little *Val Viola Lake* (7480'). It now leads high along the N. slope of the valley (beautiful views of the *Val di Dossè* to the right, with the *Pizzo di Dossè* (10,760') and the *Cima Lago Spalmo* (10,820')), and then descends rapidly through wood to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Ponte Minestra* (6490'; below which is a waterfall) and the (3 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) hamlet of *Campo*. Then across pastures and through wood at places, past several houses and barns, to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *S. Carlo* (6185'), a village with a church. On the right rise the *Cima di Piazz* (11,280'), with the *Piazz Glacier*, and the *Corno di S. Colombano* (9915'). Descent to the *Val di Dentro* and *Semogo* (route to *Livigno* by *Foscagno*, see p. 417), and by *Isolaccia* (Osteria by the bridge) and *Pedenosso* to (2 hrs.) *Premadio*. We now cross the Adda, and reach *Bormio* in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. by the road to the right, or the *New Baths* (p. 418) in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. by that to the left.

### 103. From Samaden to Nauders. Lower Engadine.

50 M. DILIGENCE from Samaden to Schuls thrice daily in 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (13 fr. 60, coupé 16 fr. 35 c.); from Schuls to Nauders once daily in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (6 fr. 50, coupé 7 fr. 80 c.). (Diligence in connection to Landeck, p. 420.) The scenery is pretty at places, but may be sufficiently surveyed from an open carriage. The road is very dusty in dry weather. — CARRIAGE with one horse from Tarasp to Samaden 36, to Pontresina 40 fr.; EXTRA-POST and pair from Samaden to Landeck in two days 150 fr. and 15 fr. fee, to Meran viâ Martinsbrück in three days 200 fr. and 20 fr. fee.

Below *Samaden*, we enjoy a grand panorama of the Benina range (comp. p. 394). 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Bevers** (5610'; *Schmid's Inn*), a thriving village, lies at the foot of the indented *Crasta Mora* (p. 382). *Hr. Krättli*, a botanist, sells dried plants here. Through the *Val Bever* and *Val Suvretta* to *St. Moritz*, see p. 393. The road passes the (3 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Agnas Inn*, and leads along the canalized *Inn* to (13 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) —

4 M. **Ponte** (5548'; \**Hôtel Albula*, R., L., & A. 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 1 fr.; \**Krone*, beyond the bridge, plain), at the beginning of the *Albula*







Map of the City of New York and Environs, 1866



**Route (R. 99).** On the opposite bank, at the base of Piz Mezaun, lies *Campovasto*, or *Camogasc*, at the entrance to the narrow *Val Chamuera*.

\***Munt Müsella** (8632'), on the right bank of the Inn, to the S.E. of Ponte, is easily ascended in 2½ hrs. (guide desirable); beautiful view. — **Piz Uertsch** (*Albulahorn*, 10,738') is ascended from the Albula Pass in 3 hrs.; a fatiguing climb, requiring a steady head; splendid view (guide 35 fr.). — **Piz Kesch**, see below.

From PONTE TO LIVIGNO (6 hrs.) a bridle-path; guide desirable. We ascend the *Val Chamuera* to the (1½ hr.) chalets of *Serlas* (6634'), where the *Val Lavirum* diverges; then rapidly through the latter to the (2½ hrs.) **Fuorcla Lavirum** (*Passo dell' Everone*; 9250'), between (r.) **Piz Lavirum** (*Pizzo dell' Everone*; 10,020'; ¾ hr. from the pass; splendid view of the Ortler) and (l.) **Piz Casanella** (9616'). Then a steep descent into the *Val Federia*. After 1 hr. the path descending from the Casana Pass (see below) on the left joins our route; 1 hr., *Livigno* (p. 406).

The road follows the left bank of the Inn to (¾ M.) **Madulein** (5515'), with the ruin of *Guardaval* on a steep rock to the left (5873'; ascent ¼ hr.), erected in 1251 by Bishop Volkard to 'guard the valley'. Then (1½ M.) —

6 M. **Zuoz**, or **Zutz** (5548'; pop. 429; \**Hôt. Concordia & Post*, with hydropathic, R. 2½-3½, D. 4, pens. incl. R. from 7½ fr.; R. 3½, pens. 7½-9½ fr.; *Schweizerbund*; \**Pens. Poult*, 5½ fr.), a prosperous village, in a sheltered situation about 300' above the bottom of the valley, visited as a summer resort. Pretty walks, affording fine views, lead hence to the hill of *Crasta* (¼ hr.) and up the valley of the Inn, through meadows and wood, to the (1 hr.) ruin of *Guardaval* (see above); to the *Schivera Gorge* (½ hr.); to the *Arpiglia Gorge* (½ hr.); *Acla Perini* (1 hr.); etc.

\***Piz Griatschouls** (9755'; 4 hrs.), not difficult; extensive view. Descent by the *Val Sulsanna* to *Capella* (see below). — **Piz Mezaun** or **Mezzem** (9727', 5 hrs.; guide), easy; very fine view. — \***Piz Kesch** (11,230') not difficult for experts, 5½-6 hrs., with guide (Flury Claradetscher, Nuot Cadeng, Gian Heinz; 20 fr. from Pontresina 40 fr.). Cart-road to the *Alp Eschia*, near which a club-hut is to be erected. Superb view from the top.

Near (1 M.) **Scanfs** (5413'; *Scaletta*; *Stern*) the Inn is crossed by a handsome bridge, but the road follows the left bank.

To the right opens the *Val Casana*, whence a bridle-path crosses the *Casana Pass* (8832'); splendid view to (7 hrs.) *Livigno* (p. 406). The pass lies between *Punta Casana* (9870') and *Punta Casanella* (9616'), both easily ascended, the former better from the *Val Trupchum*, on the N. side.

On the right rises **Piz d'Esen** (10,270'). Below (1½ M.) *Capella* the road crosses the *Sulsanna*. (Through the *Val Sulsanna* and over the *Scaletta* and *Sertig* passes to Davos, see p. 355.) We next skirt a pine-clad gorge of the Inn. Below *Cinuskel* (5300'; *Post*), near *Brail* (*Kreuz*), the *Punt Ota*, a bridge over a brook emerging from the *Val Puntota*, separates the Upper from the Lower Engadine. At the end of the gorge we have a fine view of the river and the covered wooden bridge (4890') which carries the road to the right bank. Through the opening of the valley we see the *Munt Baselgia* and the *Piz Nüna* (see p. 406). Near (8½ M.) *Zernetz* the valley expands into a wide and partially cultivated basin, in which

lies the scattered village with its slender spire. To the N. appears the snow-furrowed head of *Piz Linard* (p. 407).

17 M. ZERNETZ (4910'; pop. 570; \**Bär*, R., L., & A. 4 fr.), at the influx of the dark *Spöl* into the Inn, with a handsome church of 1623, has been almost entirely rebuilt since a fire in 1872.

*Munt Baseglia* (9780'; 4 hrs.; guide 5 fr.), *Piz d'Arpiglia* (9945'; 5 hrs.; 6 fr.), and *Piz Nuna* (10,260'; 6 hrs.; 8 fr.) are ascended from Zernetz (all rather trying). — *Piz Sursura* (10,420'; 6-7 hrs.; 12 fr.), through the *Val Sursura* and over the glacier of that name, fatiguing.

FROM ZERNETZ TO MÜNSTER (24½ M.; diligence daily in 6 hrs.). The road, attractive even for walkers, gradually ascends on the right bank of the *Spöl* through the wild and wooded defile of *La Serra*, crossing several ravines (*Val da Barcli*, *Val Laschadura*) and the wooded plateau of *Champ Sech* to the (5½ M.) bridge over the *Ova d'Spin* (5997'). Beyond the bridge the shorter old bridle-path ascends in a straight direction over the hill of *Champ Löng* and through the *Val Flur* to the Ofen Inn, while the new road makes a long circuit to the right, skirting the wooded hill of *Crasatscha*. We cross the (2¾ M.) *Ova del Fuorn* (5610'), in its wild ravine (bridle-path to the right to Livigno, see below). The road skirts the left bank of the *Ova del Fuorn*, crosses it, and reaches (1½ M.) the *Inn* on the *Ofenberg* (*Il Fuorn*, 5920'). It next passes the mouth of the *Val del Botsch*, the *Val da Stavelchod* and *Val Nüglia*, and ascends the marshy *Alp Buffalora* to the (5 M.) *Ofen Pass* (*Sü Som*, 7070'), with fine view of the Ortler. (Thence across the *Buffalora Pass* to the *Fraele Valley* and *Bormio*, p. 417.) We descend through stone-pines to (3 M.) *Cierfs* (5460'; \*Alpenrose), in the *Münsterthal*, or *Val Mustair*, watered by the *Rambach*. Then (1½ M.) *Fuldera* (to the left above which lies *Lü*, p. 410), (2 M.) *Valcava*, and (1½ M.) *St. Maria* (Weisses Kreuz; *Piz Umbrail*). From *St. Maria* to (2 M.) *Münster* and (9½ M.) *Mals*, see p. 420. Over the *Wormser Joch* to *Bormio*, see p. 418; through the *Scarital* to *Schuls*, see p. 410.

FROM ZERNETZ TO LIVIGNO, 8 hrs. Road to the (9 M.) bridge over the *Ova del Fuorn* (1½ M. before the *Ofenberg* Inn, see above); then a bridle-path (4½-5 hrs.; finger-post on the left bank by the bridge), crossing the hill and ascending the *Spöl Valley* alternately on the right and on the left bank of the torrent. At the bridge over the *Acqua del Gallo* is the Italian frontier (the boundary district is exempt from custom duties); comp. the Map, p. 404. — *Livigno* (5940') is a scattered village in the wide green valley of the *Spöl*, with several churches; near the church of *S. Antonio* is the plain, but well managed *Pension Alpina* (R. 2 fr.). To the S., the valley is closed by the *Vedretta del Vago*. — From Livigno to the Bernina road by the *Forcola* (5 hrs.; narrow road, mountain vehicle with one horse 15-20 fr.) or the *Passo Fieno* see pp. 404, 402; to Ponte by the *Lavirum Pass* see p. 405; to Scans by the *Casanna Pass* see p. 405; to Zernetz by the *Passo del Diavolo* (9235'), to the W. of the *Piz dell' Acqua* (10,260'), a fatiguing glacier pass, little frequented (9-10 hrs.; guide 20 fr.). — From Livigno to *Bormio* (7 hrs.) see p. 417; the path begins at the church of *S. Antonio*.

FROM ZERNETZ TO BORMIO via *Buffalora*, see p. 417. A shorter route (9½-10 hrs. to *Bormio*, guide necessary) diverges to the right from the *Münsterthal* road beyond the bridge over the *Fuorn*, and leads by the *La Schera Alp* and *S. Giacomo di Fraele* to the *Scale di Fraele* and *Bormio*.

Below Zernetz the road recrosses the Inn (behind rises the *Piz Quatervals*, 10,355'), and enters a narrow, pine-clad gorge, extending as far as (3½ M.) —

20½ M. *Süs*, Rom. *Susch* (4689'; \**Schweizerhof*, dining station of the diligences; *Post*; *Hôt. Flüela*, plain; brewery by the bridge), surmounted by the ruins of a castle (*Fortezza*), perhaps of Roman origin. To the E. rise *Piz Mezdi* and *Piz d'Arpiglio*. (*Flüela Road* to *Davos*, see p. 353). Then over the *Sagliains* brook to (2 M.) —

$22\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Lavin** (4690'; \**Piz Linard*, R., L., & A.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; *Steinbock*), at the mouth of the *Val Lavinuoz*. To the S.W. is the large *Sursura Glacier* (p. 406).

**EXCURSIONS.** (Guides Jos. Wieser and others.) *Sass Auta* (2 hrs.) and *Murteria* (3 hrs.), both easy and interesting. — Through the *Val Lavinuoz* to the *Tiatscha Glacier*, 3 hrs., also attractive. — **Piz Mezdi** (9593'; guide 10 fr.) is ascended through the *Val Zeznina* in 5 hrs., the last part rather steep. Splendid view of the Engadine, the Silvretta, etc. The *Val Zeznina* ends, 4 hrs. from Lavin, in the mountain-basin of *Macun* (8645'), with its small glaciers and six little lakes, environed by *Piz d'Arpiglia*, *Munt della Baseglia*, and *Piz Macun*. — **Piz Linard** (11,207'; 6-8 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), the highest peak of the *Silvretta* group, affording a most superb panorama, is trying and fit for experts only. Bridle-path to the (3 hrs.) *Alp Glims*, with a poor refuge-hut; thence to the top 3-4 hrs. (the last  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. steep and toilsome). — From Lavin to Klosters over the *Vernela Pass* or the *Verstanklathor*, see p. 352.

The right bank of the Inn, generally steep, affords few sites for villages, while on the left bank, on broad, sunny heights, lie *Lavin*, *Guarda*, and *Ardetz*, said to be of Etruscan origin, picturesquely commanded by towers and ruined castles. The Inn flows through a deep gorge, swelled by many brooks descending from lateral valleys.

Beyond Lavin the road leads through a rocky gateway, and near (2 M.) *Giar sun* crosses the mouth of the *Val Tuoi* (p. 423).

A road to the left ascends to (1 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Guarda* (5413'; \**Pens. Meisser*, with 'dépendance' *Zur Sonne*; *Osteria Silvretta*), prettily situated, which is reached (1 hr.) more pleasantly by the old road gradually ascending from Lavin. The ascents of *Piz Cotschen* (9938'; 4 hrs., guide 10 fr.) and of \**Piz Buin* (10,870'; 6 hrs.; 25 fr.), a magnificent point, are recommended. — To *Klosters* over the *Silvretta Pass*, see p. 352; to the *Montafon* over the *Ver-munt Pass*, see p. 423. — From Guarda the old road descends to *Boschia* and *Ardetz* in 1 hr. Walkers bound for *Schuls* will find it better to follow the old road by *Fetan* (keep up to the left, at a point  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. beyond Boschia), which bends into the *Val Tasna* at the ruined houses of *Canova*, and shortly afterwards joins the new road from Ardetz. From Guarda to *Fetan*  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.

The road skirts a stony slope high above the Inn, enters a pleasant larch-wood, and then traverses meadows and fields to (3 M.) —

$27\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Ardetz**, Ger. *Steinsberg* (4826'; pop. 628; \**Post*; *Pens. Alpina*), picturesquely situated, and commanded by the ruin of *Steinsberg*, with its well-preserved tower.

A road (diligence every afternoon in 1 hr.) commanding fine views leads from Ardetz, across the *Val Tasna* and up the sunny pastures on the N. side of the valley, to (4 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Fetan* (5405'; \**Victoria*, pens. from 7 fr.), largely rebuilt since a fire in 1885, and commanding a charming view of the mountains on the S. side of the valley (finest from the *Paradies* pavilion, near a grove  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. to the W. of the village). — *Muotta Naluns* and *Piz Clünas*, see p. 409. — From *Fetan* to *Schuls*, 3 M., carriage-road (omnibus twice a day from the *Hôtel Victoria* to the springs at Tarasp). A direct footpath to Tarasp diverges to the right from the road after the last wide curve, beyond the stream.

The wild *Val Tasna*, with its woods and pastures, ascends between (L.) *Piz Cotschen* (9940') and (r.) *Piz Minschun* (10,080') for 3 hrs., and then divides into (L.) the *Val d'Urezzas* and (r.) the *Val Urschai*. From the latter a difficult path crosses the ice-clad *Futschöl Pass* (9080'), with fine views of the huge *Fluchthorn* (11,140'), to the Tyrolese *Jamthal* and (8-9 hrs.) *Galtür* in the *Patzenau*; see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

Beyond Ardetz the road traverses stony slopes, and is hewn in the rock at places. From a bend we obtain a most picturesque view of Schloss Tarasp; to the right, on the S. bank of the Inn, rise Piz Plavna, Piz Pisóc, Lischanna, and Ayutz. The road then describes a wide curve, enters the deep *Val Tasna* (p. 407), and crosses it by a stone bridge. The road leads high above the deep wooded gorge of the Inn. To the right a fine view of the sombre, pine-clad *Val Plavna*, with the Piz Plavna Dadaint (p. 410) in the background. In the foreground, on the right bank of the Inn, is Schloss Tarasp. The road then descends to the Inn, passes at the back of the Kurhaus and reaches the post-station of —

**31½ M. Bad Tarasp** (3890'); \**Kurhaus*, comfortably fitted up and well managed, R., L., & A. 3½, board from 8, visitors' tax 17 fr., baths 1½-2½ fr.), situated in a small expansion of the deep and sombre valley of the Inn, with celebrated mineral springs resembling those of Karlsbad. The *Lucius* and *Emerita* springs, both containing salt and carbonate of soda, are those chiefly used for drinking. The baths are supplied with chalybeate water from the *Carolaquelle*. Physician, Dr. Pernisch. A covered wooden bridge leads from the Kurhaus to the springs on the right bank, with the *Trinkhalle* (concerts in the morning at the Trinkhalle, afternoon and evening in the garden of the Kurhaus). A good road ascends thence in zigzags to the (½ M.) health-resort of *Vulpéra* (4143'), prettily situated on sunny pastures near the wood, and also frequented by patients (\**Waldhaus*, farthest to the E., with dépendances, pens. incl. R. from 8 fr.; *Bellevue*, a dépendance of the Tarasp Kurhaus, pens. 7½-10½ fr.; *Tell & Alpenrose*, well spoken of, 7½-8½ fr.).

Beyond the Kurhaus the road re-ascends, past the *English Church* (on the left), to —

**34 M. Schuls.** — "Hôt. BELVEDERE, with the dépendance *Alt-Belvedere* and a fine garden in Unter-Schuls, pens. 8-13 fr.; \*POST, R., L., & A. 4, D. 4, S. 2½ fr.; QUELLENHOF; "Hôt. KÖNZ 'Zum Piz Chiampatsch', R. 2, D. 2 fr. 80, S. 2½, board 5 fr.; KRONE, plain; all these at Ober-Schuls; at Unter-Schuls, HELVETIA, moderate; HÔTEL CENTRAL. — OMNIBUSES of the innkeepers from Schuls to Tarasp between 6 and 8 a.m. every 10 min., between 8 and 12 every hour; fare 20 c., there and back 30 c.

*Schuls* (3980'; pop. 946), Rom. *Scuol*, the capital of the Lower Engadine, picturesquely situated opposite a noble range of mountains extending from Piz Lat to Piz Plavna, consists of *Upper* and *Lower Schuls*, between which the high-road runs. On this road is the *Badehalle Schuls*, with chalybeate and ordinary baths. In the vicinity are several chalybeate springs. The most important are the *Vihquelle*, with an interesting hill of iron-ore, 10 min. to the N. of the Hôtel Könz, and the carbonic *Sotsass-Quelle*, a little to the E. of Schuls, on the road to Sent (p. 409). Many visitors of the Baths of Tarasp live at Schuls. — The direct path from Schuls to (½ hr.) Vulpera and Tarasp diverges to the left from the road at the W. end of Schuls, crosses the Inn above the junction of the *Clemgia*

and then divides, the right branch skirting the Inn by the Kur-Promenade to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) Tarasp, the left branch ascending through wood to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) Vulpera.

**ENVIRONS.** The handsome **Castle of Tarasp** (4935'), 1 hr. from Vulpera, now dilapidated, was the residence of the Austrian governors down to 1803. A good road leads round its N. base to the hamlets of *Flurins* (Restaurant), and (1 hr.) *Fontana* (4690'; rfmnts. at the former Hôtel Tarasp, now a nunnery; Inn, with balcony, behind the monastery) at the S.W. base, with a Capuchin monastery and a small lake. Pleasant walk thence to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Alp Laisch* (5095'; milk), at the entrance to the picturesque *Val Plavna*. — Beautiful view from the *Kreuzberg* (4860'), especially by evening light (from *Fontana* past the castle of Tarasp and via *Spersils*,  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.; from Vulpera direct, 1 hr.). — Pretty walk from Vulpera to the sequestered farm of (35 min.) *Avrona* (4790'), situated above the deep Clemgia gorge and at the base of the Piz Pisoc, and to the small dark-green *Schwarze See* (5050'), 20 min. higher, where we obtain a fine view of Piz Linard.

Road from Schuls to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Fetan*, see p. 407; a footpath leads past the Vihquelle, and along the edge of the wood in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. — On the hill to the N.E. lies ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Sent* (4700'; *Rhaetia*; diligence from Schuls twice daily in summer, 1 fr.), a large village with handsome houses. On a rock to the right, before we reach the village, are the picturesque ruins of the Romanesque church of *St. Peter*, commanding a fine view. A carriage-road descends hence to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Crusch* (p. 410). — Beautiful walk from *Sent* ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. there and back) to the wild *Val Sinestra* (p. 410), which may be ascended to a point opposite *Manas*; splendid forest, far below between limestone rocks the brawling torrent.

To the *Val d'Uina*, a picturesque footpath follows the right bank of the Inn, passing *Pradella* to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Sur En* (3650'); *Bär*, with sign painted by Paul Meyerheim), situated at the mouth of the valley, opposite *Crusch* (p. 408). Driving is also practicable to this point, via *Crusch*. A tolerable path ascends hence through the richly-wooded valley, passing several waterfalls and through a romantic rocky gorge to the chalets of ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Ausser-Uina* (4980') and (1 hr.) *Inner-Uina*. An attractive pass (guide unnecessary for the expert) leads hence over ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Sursass* (7735') and through the pleasant *Val Schlinga* to (3 hrs.) *Mals*, see p. 420.

**ASCENTS** (guides, *Joh. Rauch*, *Jak. Bischoff*, *Jak.* and *Ed. Truog*, *Jak. Widal*, and *Brunetti*). To the N. of Schuls rises the grassy *Muotta Naluns* (7015'; guide, not indispensable, 6-8 fr., ascended in 3 hrs. (or from *Fetan* in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.). View limited; better from the \**Piz Clünas* (9175'; from the *Muotta Naluns* in 2 hrs., from *Fetan* by the *Alp Laret* in  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.; guide 10 fr.). — More extensive panorama from *Piz Champatsch* (9596'; 5 hrs. from Schuls; guide 12 fr.), by the *Alp Champatsch*, and thence round the summit, ascending finally on the E. side. The direct ascent from the S. is steep, stony, and tiring.

\**Piz Lischnanna* (10,200'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 15 fr.) is perhaps the finest point of view near Schuls. From the *Scarl* road (see p. 410), at the second bend, we diverge to the left by a steep forest-path to *St. Jon* (4910'), with the ruins of a house. Here we turn to the left and skirt the base of the *Piz St. Jon*, then ascend through pastures and wood in the *Val Lischnanna*, to (3 hrs.) the *Schafalp* (6760'; no accommodation). The path then ascends a stony slope in long zigzags, passing the *Lischnanna Glacier* on the right, above us, and skirting steep rocks at places, to the (3 hrs.) iron vane on the top. The view is superb: immediately in the foreground rise the bare and riven peaks of the *Piz St. Jon*, *Ayutz*, and *Pisoc*; far below lies the green Engadine from *Lavin* to *Martinsbruck*; to the S. are the *Ortler*, the *Valtellina* Alps, and the *Bernina*; in the distance, to the W., the *Bernese Alps*, the *Tödi*, and nearer us *Piz Linard* and *Piz Buin*; to the N. the *Augstenberg*, *Fluchthorn*, and the distant *Wettersteingebirge* with the *Zugspitze*; to the E. the *Oetztal* Mts. with the *Wildspitze* and *Weisskugel*, and farther distant the fantastic Dolomites. — Adepts (with guide, 25-30 fr.) descend the *Lischnanna Glacier* to the *Val Seesvenna* and *Scarl* (18 hrs. from Schuls; see below).

\**Piz Pisoc* (10,427'; 7 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), *Piz Plavna Dadaint* (10,413'; 8 hrs.; 30 fr.), and *Piz Seesvenna* (10,565'; 8 hrs.; 25 fr.; night spent at Scarl), all difficult, for experts only. *Piz St. Jon* (9980'; 8 hrs.; 15 fr.), *Piz Cotschen* (p. 407), *Piz Minschun* (10,080'; from Fetan 5 hrs.; 10 fr.), and *Piz Foraz* (10,150'; 7 hrs.; 15 fr.) are less difficult.

From SCHULS TO ST. MARIA IN THE MÜNSTERTHAL, through the Scarl-Thal (*Val da Scarl*), 8 hrs., interesting (guide 25 fr., unnecessary). We ascend the road to the S. from the Inn bridge, soon enter a larch-wood, and reach the plateau on which St. Jon (see above) lies farther to the left. Opposite, high up on the left side of the deep gorge of the *Clemgia*, lies the farm of *Avrona* (p. 409). The road, bad at places, gradually descends through wood into the valley, enclosed by the huge furrowed slopes of *Piz Pisoc* on the right and *Piz St. Jon* and *Piz Madlain* on the left, and frequently crosses the Clemgia, the inundations of which are often very destructive. After 2 hrs. the sequestered *Val Minger* diverges to the right, with *Piz Foraz* (see above) in the background. To the left is the *Val del Poch*. Passing a deserted foundry, we next reach (1 hr.) Scarl (5948'; *Adler*, high charges; *Edelweiss*) a hamlet at the mouth of the *Val Seesvenna*, whence *Piz Cornet* (9951'), *Piz Cristianes* (10,237'), and *Piz Seesvenna* (see above) may be ascended. To the left,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. above Scarl, a bridle-path leads over the *Cruschetta Pass* (*Scarljöchl*, 7600'), and through the pretty *Val Avigna*, in 3 hrs. to *Taufers* (p. 420). The road ends here. The bridle-path crosses the valley, which expands here (beautiful stone-pines); it passes the chalets of *Astras Dadora* (i.e. outer), and *Dadaint* (i.e. inner), and, bearing to the left, leads between (r.) *Piz d'Astras* (9803') and (l.) *Piz Murtera* (9836') to the *Costainas Pass* (7385'), 2 hrs. from Scarl. It then descends to the extensive dairy of *Champatsch* (7034'), in the parish of Valcava, rounds the rock of *La Durezza*, and leads through wood (avoid steep path to Cierfs, descending to the right) to *Lü* (6293'), a sunny and sheltered hamlet; then by a narrow road to *Lüssai*, and across the *Rambach* to *Furom*, a solitary house on the road halfway between *Fuldera* and *Valcava*. Thence to *St. Maria* (2 hrs. from the *Costainas Pass*), see p. 406.

The OPENBERG INN (p. 406) may be reached from Schuls by the *Val da Scarl*, the *Costainas Pass*, and *Cierfs* (thence by road) in about 10 hrs. (see above). A shorter route ascends the wild *Val Plavna* from *Fontana* (p. 409), and crosses the *Fuorcleita* (8785') to the *Val del Botisch*, which opens about 1 M. before the *Openberg Inn* (*Osteria del Fuorn*) on the road described at p. 406 (about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; guide desirable). From the Openberg to *Livigno* (5- $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; guide unnecessary) see p. 406.

Below Schuls we pass *Pradella*, on the right bank of the Inn. The road follows the left bank. On the hill to the left is the prettily situated village of *Sent* (p. 409). Opposite ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Crusch* (Kreuz) is *Sur En*, at the mouth of the *Val d'Uina* (p. 409). Before reaching (2 M.) *Remüs*, Rom. *Ramuosch* (4022'), which, with the ruined castle of *Tschannuff*, lies above us on the left, the road crosses the deep ravine of the *Val Sinestra* (p. 409), or *Wraunka-Tobel*.

\**Piz Arina* (9452'), from Remüs 4 hrs., with guide, somewhat laborious; the view of the Oetzthal and Arlberg Alps is scarcely inferior to that from *Piz Lischanna*. — An easy and attractive route leads through the *Val Sinestra*, with chalybeate springs containing arsenic, and over the *Fimber Pass* (6944') to *Ischgl* in the *Patznaun* ( $8\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; guide 20 fr.). The bridle-path ascends on the left bank of the *Sinestra* by *Manas*, past the mouth of the *Val Laver* on the left and the farm of *Suort*, to the (2 hrs.) chalets of *Griosc* (6948'), at the foot of the huge *Slammerspitze* (10,683'; highest peak first ascended in 1884 by Prof. Schulz of Leipzig). On the right opens the *Val Tiatscha*, with the *Muttler* (10,827') in the background. Then through the *Val Chöglias* to the alp of that name, and to the left to the ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) pass, where we have a striking survey of the Fluchthorn. Descent through the *Fimberthal* to (4 hrs.) *Ischgl* in the *Patznaun*; see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The valley contracts; to the left is the ruin of *Serviez*. In the narrow *Val d'Assa* on the right (fine waterfall at the entrance) is the (2 hrs.) intermittent *Fontana Chistaina*, which flows once in 3 hrs. only. Near it is an interesting stalactite cavern. A fine view of the loftily situated *Schleins* is soon revealed; above it to the left rise the *Muttler* and the indented *Stammerspitze* (see p. 410); to the right *Piz Lat* (9190').

The next village ( $4\frac{1}{4}$  M.) is *Strada*. Near ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  M.) **Martinsbruck** (3343'; \*Hôt. Denoth zur Post) the scenery becomes grander. The Inn Bridge is the boundary between Switzerland and the Tyrol (Austrian custom-house). On the left are the ruins of another castle named *Serviez*. (Path on the left bank of the Inn viâ the *Novellerhof* in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to *Old Finstermünz*, see p. 420, and on to *Pfunds*; guide advisable for novices.) The new road to Nauders, on the Tyrolese side, winds up the wooded hill which separates the Inn Valley from that of the *Stille Bach*. (The old road, preferable and shorter, ascends to the right by the custom-house, past the small houses.) At the top of the hill we enjoy an admirable retrospective view of the Lower Engadine; to the N. rises *Piz Mondin* (10,375'). Lastly a slight descent to ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  M.) —

50 M. *Nauders* (4468'), see p. 420.

#### 104. From Samaden-Pontresina over the Bernina to Tirano and through the Valtellina to Colico.

*Comp. Maps, pp. 386, 394.*

76 M. DILIGENCE in summer from Samaden to (23½ M.) Poschiavo twice daily in  $5\frac{1}{3}$  hrs. (9 fr. 80, coupé 11 fr. 80 c.); thence to (11 M.) Tirano in  $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr. (5 fr. 20, coupé 4 fr. 15 c.); from Tirano to (16 M.) Sondrio in  $2\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. RAILWAY from Sondrio to (25½ M.) Colico in 1 hr. 35 min. (4 fr. 65, 3 fr. 25, 2 fr. 10 c.). — EXTRA-POST and pair from Samaden to Poschiavo 60 fr.; CARRIAGE with one horse from Pontresina to Poschiavo 35, with two horses 70, to Tirano 50 and 90 fr.; one-horse carriage from Poschiavo to Tirano, 12, with two horses 22 frs., to Sondrio 30 and 45, to Bormio 40 and 65, to Pontresina 30 and 50, to St. Moritz 40 and 60 fr. This route will even repay walkers.

The *Bernina Pass*, the only carriage-road over the Bernina chain (p. 396), is the chief route between the Engadine and the Valtellina, and is frequented even in winter. — The journey through the *VALTELLINA* has been much facilitated by the new railway from Sondrio to Colico, which also affords an excellent route to the North Italian lakes from the Engadine, not, however, to be preferred to the Bregaglia (p. 414).

From Samaden to ( $3\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Pontresina*, see p. 395; from Pontresina over the *Bernina Pass* to ( $16\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *La Rösa* see p. 404. — The road soon passes to the E. slope, where we obtain a passing view of the upper part of the narrow *Poschiavino Valley*, down to Poschiavo. Below ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Sfazzu* (where a direct, but bad and stony foot-path from La Rösa debouches; bridle-path to the *Val Viola Pass* see p. 404), we cross the brook descending from the *Val di Campo*, pass *Pisciadella* (4910') on the right, below which another path to the *Val Viola* diverges to the left, and descend in a wide

curve on the E. side of the valley. The road reaches the bottom of the valley at (4 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *S. Carlo* (3590'), where it passes through a gateway. On the hill to the right appears a glacier descending from the *Pizzo di Verona* (11,360').

24 M. **Poschiavo**, Ger. *Puschlav* (3315'; pop. 2953; \*Hôt. *Albricci*, in the principal piazza, R., L., & A. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; *Croce Bianca*), a busy little town, with several factories and handsome houses. The language is Italian, and one-third of the inhabitants are Protestant. The *Roman Catholic Church* dates from 1494, but the tower is much older; good wood-carving in the interior. The charnel-house behind the church contains numerous skulls and bones. The town-hall bears the arms of the town. The *Protestant Church* is modern.

\**Sassalbo* (9375'; 5-6 hrs.; with guide), tiring, but very attractive. From Poschiavo we ascend to the E. to the (3 hrs.) *Alp Sassiglione* (6310'; spend night), and mount by the *Forcola di Sassiglione* (8330') on the S. side to the (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) summit. Grand panorama: W. the Bernina, E. the Ortler, S.E. the Adamello. — To the *Val Malenco* over the *Canciano* or the *Confinale Pass*, see p. 402.

Omnibus from Poschiavo to (3 M.) *Le Prese* 4 times daily (6 and 10 a. m., 2 and 6.30 p. m.) in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (1 fr.; carr. with one horse 4, two horses 7 fr.). The road crosses the Poschiavino, traverses a pleasant level valley, and passes *S. Antonio*.

27 M. **Le Prese** (3155'; \**Kurhaus*, R., L., & A. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. 9-12 fr.), a watering-place at the N.W. end of the *Lago di Poschiavo*, a basin of the Poschiavino, well stocked with trout, is suitable for some stay. The alkaline and sulphureous spring (48° Fahr.; baths heated by steam, 2 fr.) rises 100 paces from the bath-house.

The road skirts the W. bank of the lake, passing old fortifications, destroyed in 1814. At the S. end is the (2 M.) village of *Meschino*, with a beautiful view of the lake with the snow-mountains in the background. We now descend a narrow, rocky gorge, accompanied by a series of waterfalls all the way to *Madonna di Tirano* (see below), and reach (30 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) **Brusio**, Ger. *Brüs* (2477'; *Post*, poor), the last large Swiss village (pop. 1160;  $\frac{1}{3}$  Prot.), with a Roman Catholic and a Protestant church, the latter built at the beginning of the 17th century.

The road descends through walnut and chestnut-plantations (pretty fall of the *Sajento* on the right) to *Campascio* and —

31 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Campo Cologno** (1835'; *Albergo Resia*, near the post-office, R., L., & A. 3, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 5 fr.), where vineyards begin. The Italian custom-house is near the old fort *Piatta Mala*.

34 M. **Madonna di Tirano** (1500'; \**Albergo S. Michele*, R. 3, B. 1 fr.) is a small village built around an imposing pilgrimage-church of the 16th century. We here reach the *Valtellina*, Ger. *Veltlin*, the broad valley of the *Adda*, which belonged to the Grisons down to 1797. The floor of the valley is frequently devastated by inundations. The fertile slopes yield excellent red wine (p. 347). The road unites here with the Stelvio route (p. 417), on which lies —

35 M. **Tirano** (1475'; pop. 6000; \**Albergo d'Italia*, with the post-office, R., L., & A. 3, D. 4 fr.; *Posta* or *Angelo*; *Hôt. Stelvio*, by the lower bridge), a small town with old mansions of the Visconti, Pallavicini, and Salis families. In the background, to the E., rises *Monte Mortirolo*.

The road to Colico leads back to Madonna di Tirano, and crosses the *Poschiavino*. At *Tresenda* (1235'), 6 M. below Madonna di Tirano, a bridge crosses the Adda to the road which leads by the *Passo d'Aprica* (4040') to *Edolo* and *Brescia* (see Baedeker's *Northern Italy*; a footpath to the Passo d'Aprica,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. shorter, leads to the left from Madonna, via the hamlet of *Staziona*). The old watch-tower of *Teglio* on the hill to the right gives its name to the valley (*Val Teglino*).

17 M. **Sondrio** (1140'; pop. 6900; \**Posta*, R., L., & A.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 4 fr.; *Maddalena*; *Restaurant Briolini Marino*, in the Piazza Vittorio Eman., with beds, well spoken of), the capital of the Valtellina, grows excellent wine (Sassella, Grumello, Inferno, Montagna), much injured by the phylloxera in recent years. The wild *Malero*, descending from the Val Malenco (see below), which has frequently endangered the town, now flows through a broad artificial channel. A long building on the outskirts of the town, once a nunnery, is now private property. The old castle is used as a barrack.

The \**Corno Stella* (8665'; very attractive and not difficult) may be ascended in 7-8 hrs. from Sondrio via the *Val del Livrio*.

In the \**Val Malenco* a road on the right bank of the Malero leads by *Torre* to (10 M.) *Chiesa* (3297'; \**Hôt. Olivo*), the principal village in the valley, finely situated. (Guides, Mich. and Silvio Schenatti, G. Olivo.) Interesting asbestos-mines in the neighbourhood. Pleasant walks from Chiesa: to the *Palù Lake* (6320'), beautifully situated; by *Lanzada* to the waterfall at the head of the *Val Lanterna*; to the *Pirlo Lakes* (6890'), etc. — From Chiesa over the *Muretto Pass* (8390') to the *Maloja* (8 hrs.), see p. 388; over the *Tremoggia* or the *Scerscen Pass* to *Sils* (9-10 hrs.), see p. 390; over the *Sella Pass*, the *Bellarista Saddle*, or the *Camarena Pass* to *Pontresina* (16-17 hrs.), see p. 402; over the *Canciano* or *Confinale Pass* to *Poschiavo* (8-9 hrs.), see p. 402. The *Fellaria Chalets* (p. 402) may be reached from Chiesa in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., through the *Val Lanterna* (guide advisable, as there is no path); from Fellaria to the *Capanna Marinelli* 3 hrs.). — *Monte della Disgrazia* (12,050'), 11-12 hrs. from Chiesa, not difficult for adepts. We spend the night in the (7-8 hrs. from Chiesa) *Capanna della Disgrazia* of the I. A. C. on the *Cornarossa Pass* (9186'), between the *Val Malenco* and the *Val di Sasso Bissolo*; and thence ascend to the (4 hrs.) summit (small hut), which commands a splendid view. A shorter ascent leads from the *Val Masino* (p. 414). From *Cataeggio* ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from the *Bagni del Masino*) we proceed through the *Val di Sasso Bissolo* via the *Preda Rossa Alp* to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Capanna Cecilia* of the I. A. C. (8280'), 5 hrs. below the summit (guide 30 fr.). The descent through the *Val di Mello* to the *Bagni* (about 7 hrs.) is not difficult and highly picturesque.

The RAILWAY STATION lies about  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S. of the town (omnibus 50 c.). As the train leaves it we have a glimpse into the *Val Malenco* and cross the *Malero*. To the right, on a rocky height and supported by galleries, rises the church of *Sassella*.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Castione*; the village lies on the slope to the right. 7 M. S. *Pietro-Berbenno*; 11 M. *Ardenno-Masino*, at the mouth of the *Val Masino*.

**Val Masino.** The road (carr. from the Kurhaus at the station, 7 fr. each pers., return 5 fr.) leads via *Masino*, *Pioda*, and *Calaeggio*, at the mouth of the *Val di Sasso Bissolo* (see above), to (7 M.) *S. Martino* (3724'), where the valley divides: to the right the *Valle di Mello* (route over the *Passo di Zocca* or the *Forno Pass* to the Val Bregaglia, see pp. 415, 388), to the left the *Valle dei Bagni*. In the latter lie the (1 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Bagni del Masino*, with a good *\*Kurhaus* (4330'). This valley, called *Val Porcellizza* above this point, turns to the N.; at its head towers the fine *Badile* group. The E. peak (*Piz Cengalo*, 11,060') is fatiguing, but without danger for mountaineers with good guides; the night is spent in the (4 hrs.) *Capanna Badile*, whence the top is reached in 3 hrs. The central *Piz Badile* (10,850') is very difficult (guide 25 fr.). Easier and at the same time attractive ascents are those of the *Piz Porcellizzo* (10,090'; 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. via the *Baita di Porcellizzo*), *Monte Spluga* (9335'; 7 hrs., via the *Alp* and the *Bocchetta di Merdarola*), *Cavalcorto* (9070'; 4 hrs., via *Alp Scione*), etc. — *Monte della Disgrazia*, see above. — Over the *Bondo Pass* (10,200') to the *Val Bondasca* (trying, for experts only), see p. 416. — Guides, *Ant. Baroni*, *Giul.* and *Giov. Fiorelli*, and *Fed. Cotta*, of *S. Martino*.

The train crosses the *Adda*, the right bank of which is here precipitous; the high-road runs high above. To the right, in the *Val Masino*, appears the *Mte. della Disgrazia* (p. 413). 14 M. *Talamona*. 16 M. **Morbegno** (853'; *Ancora*), noted for its silk-culture, is situated at the mouth of the *Val del Bitto*, through which a bridle-path leads over the *Passo di S. Marco* (5996') to *Piazza S. Martino* in the *Val Brembana* and to *Bergamo* (see *Baedeker's North. Italy*). 18 M. *Cosio-Traona*. Beyond (21 M.) *Delebio*, on the *Lesina* (p. 449), which descends from *Mte. Legnone*, the railway unites with the line from *Chiavenna* to *Colico* (p. 377). On a crag to the right is the ruin of *Fuentes*.

25 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Colico*, see p. 449.

## 105. From the Maloja to Chiavenna. Val Bregaglia.

*Comp. Map*, p. 374.

19 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **DILIGENCE** from Samaden to (35 M.) *Chiavenna* over the *Maloja*, twice daily in 7 hrs. (from *St. Moritz* 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ , *Silvaplana* 5, *Maloja Kursaal* 4 hrs.); fares 13 fr. 65 c., coupé or banquette 16 fr. 40 c. — **CARRIAGE** with one horse from *St. Moritz* 45, with two horses 75-90 fr. — **EXTRA-POST** with two horses from Samaden 69 fr. 20 c. — Railway from *Chiavenna* to *Colico*, see p. 377.

*Maloja* (5960'), see p. 387. The road, which was constructed in 1835-39, descends the precipitous slope of *Maloja* (about 820' in height) in 12 curves, which may be avoided by walkers (from the sixth bend a footpath leads to the left to the *Orlegna Waterfall*, see p. 388). The pines and other coniferous trees immediately below the summit of the pass are very luxuriant. We then pass, on the right bank of the *Orlegna*, the ruins of the church of *S. Gaudenzio* (on the right), where we have our last retrospect of the château of Count Renesse on the *Maloja*.

3 M. **Casaccia**, Rom. *Casätsch* (4790'; \**Hôt.-Pens. Stampa*), the highest village in the *Val Bregaglia*, is commanded by the ruin of *Turratsch*. Bridle-path to *Stalla* over the *Septimer*, p. 385.

The *\*Val Bregaglia* (perhaps '*Prægallia*', 'in front of' Cisalpine

Gaul), Ger. *Bergeller Thal*, is watered by the *Mera* or *Maira* and for the first two-thirds of its extent belongs to Switzerland. The inhabitants speak Italian, though some of the communities are exclusively Protestant. Nowhere else is the transition from the scanty vegetation of the higher Alps to the luxuriant flora of Italy so abrupt as in this valley. — The road intersects the open valley to the S. and  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. below Casaccia crosses the Orlegna before its junction with the *Maira*. Beyond the hamlet of ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Lobbia* (4720'), we see to the left the *Cascata dell' Albigna* (see below) and other fine waterfalls descending from the mountains. The road now descends in windings (cut off by the old road, being the paved Roman road, following the telegraph-line) to *Asarina* (4435'). Then past the mouth of the *Val Albigna* and the *Grotta di Albigna* (a beer-cellar) we reach —

$7\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Vicosoprano**, Rom. *Vespran* (3565'; pop. 339; *Pension-Restaurant Prevosti*; *Café-Restaurant Maurizio*), the capital of the *Val Bregaglia*, with a handsome church, at the influx of the *Albigna* into the *Mera*. Curious rock-formations in the vicinity.

The *Val Albigna* deserves a visit. About  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. above Vicosoprano we diverge to the right from the road, and ascend through wood to the (3 hrs.) *Cascate dell' Albigna*, a fine fall of the *Albigna* in wild ravine, near the foot of the *Albigna Glacier*. The adjoining chalet (6773') is not always occupied. From this point over the *Cacciabellai Pass* to *Bondo*, and over the *Casnile Pass* to the *Maloja*, see p. 388. — A trying route, to the S., crosses the *Albigna Glacier* and the *Forcella di S. Martino* (*Passo di Zocca*, 9000'), between the *Cima di Castello* (11,160'); ascended from the pass without difficulty in 2 hrs.) and the *Mte. di Zocca* (10,390'), to the *Val di Mello* and *S. Martino* (p. 414).

The *Pizzo della Duana* (10,280'; 6-7 hrs.; guide, the forester *Giov. Stampa* at *Stampa*, etc.), a magnificent point of view, is not difficult for adepts. The route leads from Vicosoprano to the N., by the *Alp Zocchetta* and *Pianò*, to the small *Lago di Val Campo*, and ascends the arête from the E. side to the top. We may descend by the *Alp Pianaccio* to *Soglio*.

The next villages are *Borgonuovo*, Rom. *Bornöv* (3470') and *Stampa* (\**Albergo Piz Duan*, moderate). Picturesquely situated on the hill to the right lies *Coltura*, with the modern red château of Baron *Castelmur* and the white church of *S. Pietro*. The tower of *Castelmur* and the church of *Promontogno* are visible in front of us. Walnut trees and chestnuts now begin to appear in considerable numbers; but we do not find ourselves amidst the full luxuriance of the S. Alpine Italian flora until after we have passed the rocky gate of *La Porta*, at —

11 M. **Promontogno** (2685'), commanded by the handsome church of Our Lady and the ruined castle of *Castelmur*, from which old walls stretch down into the valley. — In an open situation below the village, to the left, is the \**Hôtel Bregaglia* (R., L., & A. 4-5, D.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , lunch  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. 9 fr.). Behind the latter, at the entrance of the *Val Bondasca*, of which we obtain an attractive glimpse, lies the large village of *Bondo*, with a château of the *Salis* family. For three months in the year this village never sees the sun. Chestnuts and rhododendrons flourish here side by side.

Pleasant excursion (guide desirable; *Andrea Picenoni* of Bondo) to the Val Bondasca, and over the Lombardot, Laretto, and Naravedro Alps to the (4 hrs.) highest *Alp di Sciora* (6785'), grandly situated. To the E. rise the Piz Cacciabella (9745') and the Pizzi di Sciora; to the S. are the Bondasca Glacier and the bold Badile group (p. 414). — Over the crevassed *Bondasca Glacier* and the *Forcella di Bondo* (10,200') hazardous route leads to the *Val Porcellizza* and *Bagni del Masino* (p. 414; 10 hrs. from Bondo). — Over the *Cacciabella Pass* to the *Albigna Glacier*, or over the *Casnile Pass* to the *Maljöa* (15 hrs. from Promontogno) see p. 388.

The road now crosses the Mera, here swollen by the wild *Bondasca*, and passes the houses of *Spino* (2630'). A carriage-road diverges to the right to *Soglio* (see below). Mulberries, figs, and vines flourish here in luxuriant abundance.

13 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Castasegna** (2235'; \*Restaur. Schumacher; Alb. Svizzero), a closely-built but pleasant village, is the last Swiss place.

Pleasant walk through a beautiful chestnut-wood, past the waterfall of the *Acqua di Stoll*, to (1 hr.) *Soglio*, (er. *Sils* (3570'; \*Hot.-Pens. Giovannoli, in an old mansion of the Salis family). In the garden of the hotel the stone-pine or Alpine cedar is seen in curious juxtaposition with the chestnut. Fine view of the Bondasca Glacier. Descent by a new road to *Spino* (see above; carr. to Vicosoprano 10 fr.). — Over the *Duana Pass* to the Averser Thal, see p. 374. — The *Piz Gallegione* (10,285'), 5 hrs. from *Soglio*, is not difficult (guide necessary). From *Soglio* in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. to the saddle (*Forcella*, 8924'), between the *Gallegione* and the *Cima di Cavio*; then to the left in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the top (splendid view).

Immediately below Castasegna, on the other side of the *Lovere*, which descends from the right, is the Italian Dogana or custom-house.

15 M. **Villa**, called *Villa di Chiavenna* to distinguish it from other places of the same name, is a large and picturesquely-situated village, with a conspicuous pilgrimage-church. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. farther down we pass the village of *S. Croce*.

Near *S. Croce* (to the left), but on the opposite bank of the *Mera*, formerly stood the prosperous little town of *Plurs*, with 2430 inhab., which was entirely destroyed by a landslip from Mte. Conto in 1618. The mass of earth and rock which buried the town is 60' thick, and is now richly clothed with chestnuts. In 1861 one of the town-bells was found. — Near *Curtinaccio*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from the road and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Chiavenna, is the old baronial *Villa Roncalia*, with a fine panelled hall.

A little to the right of *S. Abbondio* is the fine double waterfall of the *Acqua Fraggia*. The road now leads through *Campedello* and a suburb of Chiavenna, the name of which, *Borgo Nuovo Piuro*, recalls the buried town of *Plurs*, to —

19 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Chiavenna*, see p. 376. The railway-station is on the opposite side of the town.

## 106. From Tirano to Nauders over the Stelvio.

*Comp. Map, p. 404.*

79 M. **MESSAGERIE** from Tirano to Bormio daily in 6 hrs. (9 fr. 20 c.). **DILIGENCE** daily (from middle of June to end of Sept.) from the Baths of Bormio over the Stelvio to Eyrs in 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (coupé 7 fl. 35 kr.; also open carriages), leaving the Baths at 6.30 a.m., arriving at S. Maria at 10.30, Franzenshöhe at 1, Trafoi at 3, Prad at 4.30, and Eyrs at 5.20 p.m.; from Eyrs to Nauders daily in 5, to Landeck (p. 421) in 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (7 fl. 14 kr.). — **EXTRA-POST** with two horses from Tirano to the Baths of Bormio 50 fr. — Return-carriages to Tirano and Bormio are frequently met

with at Poschiavo (p. 412). One-horse carr. from Pontresina to Bormio 80, two-horse 120 fr., a night being spent at Le Prese (to Le Prese  $\frac{5}{4}$  hrs.; thence to Bormio 8 hrs.). Carriage and pair from Samaden to Meran over the Stelvio in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  days, 250 fr. and 25 fr. fee. Extra-post and pair from the Baths of Bormio to Trafoi in  $6\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., 60 fr.

**WALKING.** The scenery will reward walkers. From the Baths of Bormio to (25 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Prad; so also from S. Maria over the Wormser Joch to S. Maria in the Münsterthal in 3, Münster  $\frac{3}{4}$ , Taufers  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and Mals in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.

**Tirano** (1475'), see p. 413. The road ascends along vine-clad hills to the *Sernio* (2080') region of the valley. To the N. rises the precipitous *Mte. Masuccio* (9240'), a landslip from which in 1807 blocked the bed of the *Adda*, and converted the valley as far as *Tovo* into a lake. At (5 M.) *Mazzo* the road crosses the *Adda*, and at the large village of *Grosotto* (*Leone d'Oro*) the *Roasco*, which descends from the *Val Grosina*. On the left are the conspicuous ruins of the fortress of *Venosta*. We cross the *Adda* again beyond *Grosio*.

12 M. **Bolladore** (2820'; *Posta* or *Angelo*; *Hôt. des Alpes*). On the hillside to the N. stands the pretty church of *Sondalo*. The valley contracts; the vegetation becomes poorer; below us dashes the grey glacier-water of the *Adda*. At *Le Prese*, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. beyond ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Mondadizza* we again cross the *Adda*. The defile of *La Serra di Morignone*,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  M. long, separates the Valtellina from the region of Bormio; at the entrance to it, on the right, are remains of old fortifications. The *Ponte del Diavolo* was the scene of a sharp skirmish between the Austrians and Garibaldians on 26th June, 1859. At the end of the defile is the hamlet of *Morignone* in a green dale (*Valle di Sotto*); the church stands on the hill far above it. The next group of houses is *S. Antonio*, with brick-works.

Beyond ( $3\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Ceppina* opens the broad green valley (*Piano*) of Bormio, enclosed by lofty mountains, which are partly covered with snow. At *S. Lucia* the road crosses the *Frodolfo*, which unites with the *Adda* below the bridge, and turns to the N.E. to (3 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) —

25 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Bormio**, Ger. *Worms* (4020'; *Posta* or *Leone d'Oro*; *Torre* or *Cola*, in the *Piazza Cavour*), at the entrance to the *Val Furva*, an old-fashioned little Italian town, with dilapidated towers.

FROM BORMIO TO LIVIGNO a bridle-path (7 hrs.; without guide; better in the reverse direction; narrow road under construction). At *Premadio* it crosses the *Adda* and ascends the *Val di Dentro* to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Isolaccia* (p. 404). On the slope to the right lies the hamlet of *Pedenosso*, above which, on the saddle of the *Monte delle Scale*, rise two towers which once defended that pass (*Scale di Fraele*; 6370'). [Over the *Scale di Fraele* to *S. Giacomo di Fraele* (6390') and over the *Val Mora Pass* and the *Giufplan* (7723') to the *Buffalora Alp* near the *Ofen Pass* (p. 406), and *Zernetz*, 12 hrs.; guide desirable, 20 fr.] Beyond *Isolaccia* the path ascends on the left bank of the brook;  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., *Semogo* (4673'; *Martinelli*); above us, opposite, at the mouth of the *Val Viola*, is the church of *S. Carlo*. (Val *Viola* Pass to the *Bernina*, see p. 404.) From the (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Foscagno Pass* (7556'), with two little lakes, we have a retrospect of the *Val Viola* and the *S. Ortler* Mts. Descent to (1 hr.) *Trepalle* (6850'); then to the W., over the hill, to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Livigno* (p. 406).

At Bormio the windings of the Stelvio road begin. (The diligence starts from the New Baths, 2 M. from Bormio; carriage thither from Bormio in the morning, if ordered previously.)

27½ M. **Baths of Bormio.** The \**New Baths (Bagni Nuovi, 4370'*; with post-office; R., L., & A. 3½-4, B. 1½, D. 4, S. 3 fr.), on a terrace, with a fine view of the valley of Bormio and the surrounding mountains, are much frequented in July and August, and remain open till the middle of October. The water (92-100°) is conveyed by pipes from the springs, ¾ M. higher, at the *Old Baths* (see below), which may be reached by a footpath as well as by the road.

The Stelvio road, constructed in 1820-25, ascends in a long curve, with beautiful prospects of the valley from Bormio to Ceppina; to the S.W. the *Corno di S. Colombano* (9915'), *Cima di Pizzi* (11,280'), and *Cima Redasco* (10,300'), to the S.E. the *Mte. Valacetta* (10,425') and the icy pyramid of *Piz Tresero* (11,820'), at the upper end of the *Val Furva*; to the W. the *Val Viola* (p. 404). Near the Old Baths we cross an iron bridge, and pass through a short tunnel (*Galleria dei Bagni*), beyond which the *Old Baths (Bagni Vecchi; 4757')* lie below the road on the left. Beyond the deep gorge of the Adda rises the precipitous *Mte. delle Scale* (p. 417).

To the left, farther on, the Adda emerges from the wild *Val Fraele*. A copious brook, which flows from the cliffs below the mouth of the *Val Fraele*, is sometimes erroneously described as the source of the Adda. A succession of galleries, partly of wood, and partly hewn in the rocks, for protection against avalanches, carry the road through a defile (*Il Diroccamento*) to the *Ia Cantoniera di Piatta Martina* (5585'), a hospice for travellers, and the *IIa Cantoniera al piede di Spondalonga* (6495'), which was destroyed by Garibaldians in 1859. On the W. side of the valley rises the abrupt *Mte. Braulio* (9777'). The road crosses the brook issuing from the *Val Vitelli* by the *Ponte Alto*, and ascends in windings (short-cuts). In a gorge to the left are the \**Falls of the Braulio*. We next pass the *Casino dei Rottéri di Spondalonga* (7510') and the *IIIa Cantoniera al Piano del Braulio* (7875'; Inn, tolerable), with a chapel.

34 M. **S. Maria** (8150'; *Gobbi's Inn*), the *IVa Cantoniera* and the Italian custom-house.

A bridle-path, formerly the only route between the Vintchgau and Valtellina, diverges to the left from the Cantoniera S. Maria to the *Wormser Joch*, or *Giogo di S. Maria* (8240'), and descends through the *Muranza Valley* to (2½-3 hrs.) the Swiss village of *S. Maria* in the Münsterthal (p. 420); thence by *Taufers* in 3½ hrs. to *Mais* (p. 420) in the Etschthal.

\**Piz Umbrail* (9950'), the E. and highest peak of the bold serrated mountains which bound the *Val Braulio* on the N., is a remarkably fine point (1¾ hr.; guide, for novices, 5-6 fr.). Turning to the left by the dogana, we ascend a grassy slope and then a stony zigzag path to the summit. Superb view (see *Panorama* by Faller). Travellers from Bormio may ascend this peak by diverging to the left from the road ¼ hr. beyond the Third Cantoniera (see above) and ascending to (1 hr.) a small lake, and mounting rocks to the (1 hr.) top. Descent to the Fourth Cantoniera.

Beyond S. Maria, the road affords glimpses of the Münsterthal to the left. On the right rises the huge *Eben Glacier*. The pass is never free from snow except in warm summers; in June heaps of

snow, 6-8' deep, are often seen on the road-side. On the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) **Stelvio Pass** (*Stilfser Joch*, or *Ferdinandshöhe*, 9055') stands a road-menders' house (refreshm. and beds at the *Dreisprachenhütte*). A column to the right marks the boundary between Italy and Tyrol. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N. is the frontier of Switzerland (Grisons).

A path ascends to the left in 10 min. to the \**Dreisprachenspitze* (9325'), a rocky height affording an admirable view, particularly of the Ortler, whose snowy dome rises immediately opposite. The bare, reddish *Monte Pressura* (*Röthelspitze*; 9940'), towards the N.W., intercepts the view of the Münsterthal.

The road now descends the talc-slate slopes in long windings (to Trafoi 33 in all). To the right, high above the snowy slopes, rise the *Geisterspitze* (11,355') and *Tuckettspitze* (11,400'). As the road affords the finest views, the short-cuts should be avoided.

$40\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Franzenshöhe** (7180'; Inn, R. 70 kr.), formerly a post-station. To the S. the huge *Madatsch Glacier* extends far into the valley. About 2 M. farther, just beyond the 18th kilomètre-stone, is the spot where Madeleine de Tourville, an English lady, was murdered by her husband, a Walloon, in 1876. The \**Weisse Knott*, a small platform a little farther on, is an excellent point of view: before us rises the sombre *Madatschspitz*; to the right the *Madatsch Glacier*, with its splendid ice-fall; to the left the *Trafoier Ferner*, and above it the *Pleisshorn* and *Ortler*; in the valley far below, amidst pines, is the chapel of the Three Holy Springs (see below). In the background to the N. rises the snowy pyramid of the *Weisskugel*.

45 M. **Trafoi** (5080'; \*Post; *Zur Schönen Aussicht*), a small hamlet, finely situated at the foot of the *Ortler* (12,800'), the highest of the Eastern Alps, which may be ascended hence in 8-9 hrs., or from Sulden in the Sulden Valley in 7-8 hrs. (spending the night in the Payer Hut; comp. Baedeker's Eastern Alps). One-horse carr. to Prad  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fl. Austrian custom house.

Pleasant walk ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) to the \***Three Holy Springs** (5263'), which rise in the valley below, at the foot of the *Ortler*. The path (guide unnecessary) diverges from the road to the left, 3 min. above the Post, and leads at the same level through meadows and wood, and over moraine. At the end of the valley are figures of Christ, Mary, and St. John, under a roof, from whose breasts flows the very cold 'holy water'. Adjacent are a chapel and an auberge for pilgrims. Opposite rises the huge and abrupt *Madatsch*, over the dark limestone rocks of which two brooks are precipitated. Above, to the left, are the ice-masses of the *Trafoier* and *Lower Ortler-Ferner*, overtopped by the *Trafoier Eiswand*. The scene is interesting and impressive.

We now follow the impetuous *Trafoi-Bach*, the inundations of which are sometimes very destructive, and pass ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Gomagoi*, Ger. *Beidewasser* (4265'; Inn), with a small fort erected in 1860. To the right opens the picturesque *Sulden Valley*, a great resort of mountaineers (see Baedeker's Eastern Alps).

The narrow valley barely affords room for the road and river. The latter forms several falls. On the hill to the left lies the village of *Stilfs*, Ital. *Stelvio*, which gives its name to this route.

53 M. **Prad** (2940'; \**Neue Post*; *Alte Post*), or *Brad*, lies at

the foot of the Stelvio route. The road intersects the broad valley of the *Etsch*, or *Adige*, crosses a marsh and the river by a long viaduct, and reaches (2 M.) *Spondinig* (2855'; *Hirsch*), on the high-road from Botzen and Meran to Landeck,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the W. of *Eyrs*.

WALKERS may avoid the glaring and fatiguing road from Prad by Spondinig to Mals by diverging to the left at Prad, on the right bank of the Adige, and following the foot of the mountains, to *Agums*, *Lichtenberg* ("Inn"), charmingly situated amidst fruit-trees, with a ruined castle (see below), *Glurns* (3260'; *Krone*), a small fortified town with an old church, and ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Mals* (see below).

TO THE MÜNSTERTHAL a narrow road leads from Glurns to the W., on the right bank of the *Rambach*, which here falls into the Adige. After  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. it crosses the brook. (Route on the right bank by *Riffair* not recommended.) The (5 M.) loftily situated village of *Taufers* (4042'), with its three churches, is commanded by three ruined castles. (Over *La Cruschetta* to *Scarl*, see p. 410.) A broad road leads hence to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Swiss frontier and ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Münster*, Rom. *Mustair* (3765'; \**Höl-Pens*. *Münsterhof*; *Piz Ciavalatsch*; *Hirsch*), the first village in the Grisons, with a large Benedictine church. The road descends, crosses the Rambach (passing the *Auda Pisch*, a fine waterfall in a wooded gorge to the left), and ascends gradually by *Sielva* to (2 M.) *S. Maria* (4553'; *Piz Umbrail*; *Weisses Kreuz*), a large village at the mouth of the *Val Muranza*. Over the Wormser Joch to Bormio, see p. 418; over the Ofen Pass to Zernetz, see p. 406; through the *Val da Scarl* to *Schuls*, see p. 410.

The road to Nauders skirts the hillside at some distance from the Adige. The valley is called the *Upper Vintschgau*, after the *Venosti*, its ancient inhabitants. To the left, on the opposite bank, rises the half-ruined castle of *Lichtenberg*. On the right is the *Churburg*, a château of Count Trapp. We next pass *Schluderns*, *Tartsch*, and, near Mals, the ancient tower of the *Frölichsburg*.

$61\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Mals** (3430'; *Post* or *Adler*; *Bär*; *Hirsch*) is a village of Roman origin. On the opposite bank of the Adige rises the large Benedictine Abbey of *Marienberg*. To the left, farther on, are the village of *Burgeis* and the castle of *Fürstenburg*. This monotonous part of the valley is called the *Malser Heide*. The road ascends and soon reaches the E. bank of the *Heider-See*, and beyond it —

69 M. **St. Valentin auf der Heide** (4695'; *Post*). Magnificent retrospective \*VIEW (most striking when approached from Nauders) of the ice-clad Ortler range, which forms the entire background. Skirting the E. bank of the *Mitter-See*, the road leads to ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Graun*, at the entrance of the *Langtauerer Thal*. To the left is the green *Reschen-See*, the source of the Adige. Beyond (2 M.) *Reschen* (4888'; *Stern*), at the N. end of the lake, we reach the *Reschen-Scheideck* (4898'), the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic, and then descend by the *Stille Bach* to ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) —

79 M. **Nauders** (4468'; *Post*; *Löwe*: *Mondschein*). The old castle of *Naudersberg* contains the district courts of justice.

From Nauders to the Lower Engadine (diligence to *Schuls* daily), see p. 411.

## 107. From Nauders to Bregenz over the Arlberg.

*Comp. Maps, pp. 346, 52.*

103 M. DILIGENCE from Nauders to Landeck ( $26\frac{1}{2}$  M.) daily in  $5\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. (also an omnibus). RAILWAY from Landeck to Bregenz,  $76\frac{1}{2}$  M., in  $4\frac{1}{4}$ -6 hrs.; fares 3 fl. 83, 2 fl. 55, 1 fl. 28 kr. (express 5 fl. 75, 3 fl. 83, 1 fl. 92 kr.).

The road through the *Finstermünz Pass* runs high above the river, being hewn at places in the perpendicular slate-rock (three tunnels, two avalanche-galleries). At the entrance to the pass is a small fort, and beyond it a pretty waterfall. The finest point on the route is **Hoch-Finstermünz** (3730'), a group of houses with a \**Hotel*. Far below, on the Inn, is the ancient *Finstermünz* (3203'), with its tower. The ravine of the Inn, with the Engadine Mts. in the background, is very picturesque.

The road descends gradually, passing through three short tunnels, and crosses the Inn near —

8 M. **Pfunds** (3185'), consisting of two villages, separated by the Inn: on the right bank *Pfunds* (\*Post), on the left bank *Stuben* (\**Traube*; Post), through which the road runs. To the S.W. towers *Piz Mondin* (10,375'), a peak of the N. Engadine chain; to the S.E. the *Glockthurm* (10,995') and other peaks of the Oetzthaler Ferner. The road again crosses the Inn near (4 M.) *Tösens*.

$17\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Ried** (2850'; *Post*; *Maass*), a thriving village, with the castle of *Siegmundsried*. The road crosses to the left bank at (2 M.) *Prutz* (Rose), at the mouth of the *Kaunserthal*, in which farther on the Grieskogel is visible. On a precipice to the left is the ruined castle of *Laudegg*; near it lies the village of *Ladis* (3880'), with sulphur-baths (moderate), 1 hr. from Prutz;  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. higher is *Obladis* (4530'), a bath-house with mineral springs, well fitted up and finely situated, but not accessible by carriage.

The road recrosses the Inn by the ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Pontlatz Bridge* (2770'), 6 M. from Landeck, where the Bavarian invaders of the Tyrol were signally defeated by the Tyrolese 'Landsturm' in 1703 and 1809. To the right *Flies*, with *Schloss Bideneck*. To the left, on the opposite bank, a fall of the *Urgbach*, high above which is the village of *Hochgallmig*. The Inn dashes through a narrow gorge and forms several series of cataracts.

27 M. **Landeck** (2668'; \*Post; *Schwarzer Adler*; *Goldner Adler*), a large village on both banks of the Inn, is commanded by an ancient castle, now tenanted by poor families. The Railway Station (\*Restaurant, R. 1 fl. 20 kr.) lies  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the E.

The \*ARLBERG RAILWAY crosses the Inn. Looking back, we get a glimpse of the picturesque Landeck to the left, and of the huge *Parseierspitze* (9955') to the right. The train ascends on the right bank of the deep *Sannahal* to (30 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Nauders) Stat. *Pians* (2990'), opposite the village of that name (Alte and Neue Post), above which lies *Grins*. After crossing several viaducts we reach (32 M.) Stat. *Wiesberg*, near the ruined castle of that name, and

immediately beyond it we cross the *Trisanna*, which emerges from the *Patznaunthal* and unites with the *Rosanna* to form the *Sanna*, by means of a bold bridge, 286 yds. long and 282' high. Then a tunnel, 221 yds. long.

34 M. *Strenge* (3215') lies at the N. base of the *Petziner Spitz* (8353'). To the W. rises the *Riffler* (9880'), with its glacier. We follow the right bank of the *Rosanna* to (36 M.) *Flirsch* (3680'; \*Post), at the foot of the *Eisenkopf* (9252'), prettily situated. The valley expands. The train crosses the *Rosanna* three times. 40 M. *Pettneu*. Crossing the stream twice more, we next reach (44 M.) **St. Anton** (4205'; \*Post; *Adler*), the highest village in the *Rosanna Valley* or *Stanzer Thal*, at the E. base of the *Arlberg*.

Immediately beyond St. Anton the train enters the great **\*Arlberg Tunnel**, nearly  $6\frac{1}{3}$  M. long (St. Gotthard Tunnel  $9\frac{1}{4}$  M.), ascends slightly to the middle of it (4300' above the sea-level; 1600' below the Arlberg Pass), and then descends rapidly to the *Klosterthal*, watered by the *Alfenz*,  $50\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Langen* (3993'; Buffet), on the right bank of the stream. At first running high up on the N. side of the valley, the train descends to (54 M.) *Danösen* and —

58 M. **Dalaas** (3055'); the village (2750'; Post) lies far below in the valley. Several more viaducts and tunnels.  $59\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Hintergasse* (2703'). At (62 M.) *Bratz* (2326'; \*Löwe) the train reaches the bottom of the valley. To the right a considerable fall of the *Fallbach*. The train then traverses the broad valley of the *Ill* to —

66½ M. **Bludenz** (1905'; \**Bludenzer Hof*, *Scesaplana*, *Arlberger Hof*, at the station; in the town, \*Post, \*Kreuz, *Krone*), prettily situated. To the S. is the picturesque ravine of the *Brandner Thal*, with the ice-clad *Scesaplana* in the background.

**EXCURSION TO THE LÜNERSEE AND ASCENT OF THE SCESAPLANA**, very interesting. (To the lake 6-6½ hrs., an easy route.) We descend and cross the *Ill* to *Bürs*, and ascend the charming *Brandner-Thal* to (3 hrs.) *Brand* (3375'; \*Beck; \*Kegele). The path mounts on the right bank of the *Alvierbach* to the *Alp Lugant*, and ascends thence in zigzags over grass, débris, and rock. To the right rises the *Seekopf*, with its huge stony slopes; over the rocks to the left falls a fine cascade of the brook issuing from the Lünersee. We next reach the depression on the N.W. side of the beautiful, dark-green *Lünersee* (6310'), the largest lake among the Rhaetian Alps, 4 M. in circumference. On the W. bank is the (8-8½ hrs.) *Douglas Hut* (Inn).

The ascent of the *Scesaplana* (9740'), the highest peak of the Rhätikon chain, is toilsome, but safe (4 hrs.; guide from Bludenz 9½, from Brand 7 fl.). Leaving the Douglas Hut, we skirt the lake for a little way and then ascend to the right, at first on turf, and then over loose stones and the dreary rock-strewn *Todle Alp*. Lastly we pass through a steep 'cheminée' to the arête and to the top without difficulty. The imposing prospect embraces the whole of Swabia towards the N., as far as Ulm; the Vorarlberg and Algäu Alps to the N.E.; the Oetztal, Stubai, and Zillertal Alps to the E.; the Swiss Alps from the Silvretta and Bernina to the St. Gotthard and the Bernese Mts., and the Rhine Valley, Canton of Appenzell, and Lake of Constance to the S. and W. — Descent to the *Schamella Club Hut* and by the *Alp Palus* to (4 hrs.) *Seewis* in the Prättigau, see p. 350. From the Douglas Hut to (7 hrs.) *Schrans* (p. 423) an attractive route leads past the grand *Schweizer-Thor* (pass to the Prättigau, p. 350) to the *Oefen Pass*, and descends to the finely situated *Sporenalp* and through the *Gauerthal* (see p. 423; adepts may dispense with a guide).

The Montafon (comp. Map, p. 346), to the S.E. of Bludenz, is a beautiful and populous valley, watered by the Ill, and separated from the Prättigau on the S. by the *Rhaetikon Mts.* (for a fuller description, see Baedeker's *Eastern Alps*). The road (omnibus to Schruns several times daily, 80 kr.), leads by St. Peter to (4 M.) St. Anton, a hamlet on a mound of débris at the base of the Schwarzhorn; then, following the right bank of the Ill, to (3½ M.) Schruns (2250'; pop. 1710; \*Löwe; \*Taube), the chief place in the valley, charmingly situated at the base of the Bartholomäberg (4880'; a fine point of view). On the opposite bank of the Ill lies Tschaguns, at the entrance to the Gauerthal, from which a path crosses the Drusenthal (7710'), between the Drusenfluh (9298') and the Sulzfluh (9265'), to (8 hrs.) Schiers (p. 350) in the Prättigau. (To the Lünersee, see p. 422.) Over the Partnun or Gruben Pass, or over the Plassegg Pass to (7-8 hrs.) Küblis see p. 351. — The \*Sulzfluh (9265'; 7 hrs.; guide 9 fl.) is a splendid point, hardly inferior to the Scesaplana, and not difficult: to the *Titisuna Hut* (Inn) 4½ hrs., thence to the top 2½ hrs. more.

Above Schruns the valley contracts. At (2 hrs.) Gallenkirch (2730'; Inn) the Gargellen-Thal opens to the S., through which tolerable routes cross the St. Antonier Joch (7665') to (8 hrs.) Küllis (p. 351), and the Schlappina Joch (7100') to (8 hrs.) Klosters in the Prättigau (p. 351). Passing Gurtephohl, we next reach (2 hrs.) Gaschlurn (Rössli), prettily situated at the mouth of the Gannerthal, and (1 hr.) Patenen (3435'; Sonne), the last village in the Montafon. (Passes into the Patznaun, see Baedeker's *Eastern Alps*.)

FROM PATENEN OVER THE VERMUNT PASS TO GUARDA in the Lower Engadine (10 hrs.; with guide), trying, but attractive. We ascend the Gross-Vermuntthal to the right, passing the grand Stüber-Fall or Höllen-Fall to the (3½ hrs.) Madlenerhaus (about 6560'; Inn), on the Gross-Vermunt-Alp, on the W. side of the Bieler Höhe. We next ascend to the S. to the source of the Ill (7140') at the foot of the great Vermunt Glacier, and toil up the moraine and the glacier to the Vermunt Pass (9205'), between the Dreiländerspitze (10,495') on the E. and Piz Buin (10,870'), the highest of the Vorarlberg Mts., on the W. (ascended by adepts without difficulty from the Madlenerhaus in 6 hrs.). Steep descent to the Val Tuo and Guarda (p. 407).

The line crosses the Ill beyond (70 M.) Strassenhaus, and the Mangbach, descending from the Gamperton-Thal on the left, near (73 M.) Nenzing. 77½ M. Frastanz, at the mouth of the Samina-Thal. The Illthal, below Bludenz called the Wallgau, contracts. At Feldkirch the river forces a deep passage (*Obere* and *Untere Illklamm*) through the limestone rocks before emptying itself into the broad Rhine Valley. The train crosses the Ill, enters the Upper Klamm, and passes through a short tunnel.

80 M. Feldkirch (1482'; pop. 3800; *Englischer Hof* or *Post*; *Bär*; *Löwe*; *Schäfle*, well spoken of; beer at the Rössli), a natural fortress, hemmed in by mountains, and once the key to the Tyrol, is a pleasant little town, above which rises the ruined *Schattenburg*. A large Jesuit school here is called the *Stella Matutina*. The *Parish Church*, erected in 1487, contains a 'Descent from the Cross' attributed to Holbein; and the *Capuchin Church* has another good painting of the same subject. By the Gymnasium are tasteful Alpine grounds.

Fine view of the Rhine Valley, from the Falknis to Lake Constance, and of the gorge of the Ill, from the \*Margarethenkapf (1830'), a hill 20 min. to the W., on the left bank of the Ill, with the villa and pleasant park of Hr. v. Tschavon (tickets at the hotels; visiting-card also sufficient).

FROM FELDKIRCH TO BUCHS (11½ M.) railway in ¾ hr. (fares 60, 40, 20 kr.). It sweeps round the Ardetzenberg, crosses the Ill at Nofels, and intersects the broad Rhine Valley. Stations Nendeln and Schaan. (Vaduz, 2 M. to the S., p. 342.) Near Buchs (p. 342) it crosses the Rhine.

The train now skirts the E. side of the wooded and vine-clad *Ardetzenberg*. 83 M. *Rankweil*, at the mouth of the *Laternser Thal*, with a picturesquely situated church. Above the alluvial plain of the Rhine rise several wooded knolls, the chief of which is the *Kummernberg* (2186'), to the left. Near (88 M.) *Götzis*, with its modern Romanesque church, are two ruined castles of the Montforts.

91 M. **Hohenems** (1407'; \*Post; *Krone*) lies at the foot of bold rocks, crowned with the castles of *Neu-Ems* and *Alt-Ems*. The château of the once powerful Counts of Hohenems in the village now belongs to Count Waldburg-Zeil. Crossing the *Dornbirner Ach*, we next reach —

95 M. **Dornbirn** (1417'; pop. 10,700; \*Hôt. *Weiss*, at the station; \**Dornbirner Hof*; \**Hirsch*; *Mohr*), a thriving little town, upwards of 2 M. in length. The S.W. background is formed by the Appenzell Mts., the Kamor and Hohekasten, the snow-clad Sentis, and the serrated Curfirschen.

98 M. *Schwarzach*; 100½ M. *Lautrach*. (Junction-line to the left to *St. Margrethen*, p. 341.) The train then crosses the *Bregenzer Ach* to —

103 M. **Bregenz**. — \*OESTERREICHISCHER HOF, on the quay; \*Hôt. EUROPA, \*MONTFORT, both at the station; \*WEISSES KREUZ, SCHWEIZER-HOF, Römer-Str.; \*KRONE; LÖWE, unpretending. — Wine at *F. Kinz's*, on the road to the Gebhardsberg. Beer at *Forster's Brewery* and at the *Hirsch*, on the same road.

*Bregenz* (1312'; pop. 7000), the capital of the *Vorarlberg*, the *Brigantium* of the Romans, is beautifully situated at the E. end of the *Lake of Constance*. The *Old*, or *Upper Town*, on a height, occupies the site of the *Roman Camp*, and formerly had two gates, the southern of which has been removed. Fine survey from the *Pier*.

The \*Gebhardsberg (1945'; ascent ½ hr., the last half through wood), with the ruined castle of *Hohenbregenz*, an auberge, and a pilgrimage-church, commands the *Lake of Constance*, the valley of the *Bregenzer Ach* and the Rhine, and the Alps of Appenzell and Glarus. Picturesque foreground, formed by precipitous pine-clad hills.

The \*Pfänder (3465'), to the E. of Bregenz, commands a far more extensive prospect. The path (1½ hr.) ascends to the right by the old barracks at the N. end of Bregenz, traverses wood, passes the (50 min.) 'Halbstation-Pfänder' auberge, and follows the telegraph-wires to the large \*Hotel (pens. 3½ fl.), 5 min. from the top. The longer carriage-road (2½ hrs.) leads through the upper part of the town to the 'Berg-Isel' (rifle-range), then chiefly through wood to the hamlet of *Fluh* (*Krone*) and thence to the hotel.

Railway to *Lindau* (6 M.; p. 51) by *Lochau* in 22 min. (60, 42, 30 kr.). Steamboats on the *Lake of Constance*, see p. 27.

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### 108. From Bellinzona to Lugano and Como (Milan).

*Comp. Map, p. 448.*

RAILWAY (comp. p. 100) from Bellinzona to *Lugano*, 19 M., in 45-67 min. (4 fr. 70, 3 fr. 30, 2 fr. 35 c.); from *Lugano* to *Como*, 20 M., in  $1\frac{1}{3}$ -2 hrs. (3 fr. 20, 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 60 c.); from *Lugano* to *Milan*,  $48\frac{1}{2}$  M., in  $2\frac{3}{4}$ - $3\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. (8 fr. 55, 6 fr. 5, 4 fr. 30 c.).

**Bellinzona**, Ger. *Bellenz* (760'; pop. 3360; *Rail. Restaurant*; \**Hôt. Suisse & Poste*, R., L., & A. 3, D. 4 fr.; \**Cervo*; *Alb. Ristor. Ferrari*), a town of quite Italian character, with a handsome abbey-church, is the capital of Canton Ticino. It is commanded on the W. by the *Castello Grande*, on an isolated hill; on the E. by the *Castello di Mezzo*, or *di Svitto*, and the *Castello Corbario* or *Corbè*, the highest of the three (1500'). In the middle ages Bellinzona was strongly fortified and was regarded as the key to the route from Lombardy to Germany. In the 16-18th cent., the three castles were the residences of the bailiffs of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden

(comp. p. 108). The Castello Grande is now used as a prison and arsenal (visitors admitted; fee); the other two are in ruins. — Bellinzona is the junction of the St. Gotthard line (to Lugano-Como, see below) and the lines to Locarno (p. 431) and Luino (p. 435).

Beautiful walk ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. in all): from the station to the S. through the town (10 min.), then ascend to the left to the highest castle by a stony path in numerous zigzags, affording constantly improving views. After about 40 min., the path to the castle (12 min.) diverges to the left; the main path leads straight on to *Daro* and the conspicuous chapel of *S. Maria della Salute*, commanding a picturesque view of the two lower castles. We may descend to the left of the chapel by a path enclosed with vineyard walls and regain the railway station in 20-25 min.

Ascent of *Monte Camoghè* (7303'; from Bellinzona 7-8 hrs., with guide), see p. 429; over the *Passo di S. Jorio* to the *Lake of Como*, see p. 449.

A tunnel of 313 yds. carries the train under the *Castello di Mezzo* (p. 425). At ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Giubiasco* (765') the lines to the *Lago Maggiore* (p. 435) diverge to the right.

Trending to the left, the Lugano line approaches the foot of the mountains near *Camorino*, and begins to ascend the *Monte Cenere*, through walnut and chestnut-trees. *S. Antonio* lies below on the right; then *Cadenazzo* (p. 431). Two tunnels (the *Precassin'*, 435 yds.; and the *Meggiagra*, 111 yds.). View of the Ticino Valley, the influx of the Ticino into the *Lago Maggiore*, Locarno, and the *Val Maggia* Mts., improving as we ascend. We pass under *Monte Cenere*, the top of which is 370' above, by means of a tunnel, 1840 yds. long (1437' above the sea-level; shut the windows), to —

9 M. *Rivera-Bironico* (1560'), in the bleak valley of the *Le-guana*, which soon joins the *Vedeggio*, descending from the *Mte. Camoghè* (p. 429), to form the *Agno*. Beyond the short *Molincero Tunnel* is (15 M.) *Taverne* (1105'; \*Inn at *Taverne Inferiori*). At *Lamone* (1033') the train leaves the *Agno* and ascends past *Cadem-pino* and *Vexia* to the *Massagno Tunnel* (1135'; 1016 yds. long).

19 M. **Lugano.** — The Railway Station (1110'; Pl. C, 2; \*Restaurant) lies on the hill above the town, of which it commands a fine view as well as of the lake. Besides the road there is a shorter footpath and a CABLE TRAMWAY (*Funicolare*; comp. Pl. C, 2, 3) to the town (fares up 40 or 20 c., down 20 or 10 c.). — The STEAMBOAT (p. 447) has three piers: *Lugano-Città*, at the Piazza Giardino; *Lugano-Parco*, near the Hôtel du Parc; and *Lugano-Paradiso*, for Paradiso and the *Mte. Salvatore*.

**Hotels** (the chief of which send omnibuses to meet the trains and steamers). *On the lake:* \*HÔTEL DU PARC (Pl. a; B, C, 4), in an old monastery at the S. end of the town, with garden (band thrice a day) and the dépendances of *Belvedere*, *Villa Ceresio*, and *Villa Beau-Séjour* (Pl. b; B, 4; the last, with fine garden, alone open in winter), R., L., & A. 4-6, B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , lunch 3, D. 5, omnibus  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. 9-11 fr.; \*HÔTEL SPLENDIDE (Pl. c; B, 5),  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. farther W., on the Paradiso road (p. 428), patronized by the English and Americans, R., L., & A. from 5, D. 5, pens. from 12 fr. — HÔTEL-PENS. LUGANO (Pl. e; C, 3), with a small garden, well spoken of; HÔTEL-RESTAUR. AMERICANA (Pl. f; D, 3), Piazza Giardino, pens. 6 fr., with a good Restaur. — *In the town:* HÔTEL SUISSE (Pl. g; D, 3), near the Piazza Giardino, R. & A.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -4, B.  $1\frac{1}{4}$ , lunch  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , D.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; PENSION ZWEIFEL, 4-5 fr. — *Near the station:* to the S., \*HÔTEL-PENS. BEAU-REGARD (Pl. i; B, 3), R., L., & A.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -4, D.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , pens.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ -10 fr.; \*HÔTEL ST. GOTTHARD (Pl. k; C, 3); still farther PENS. PASKAY, well spoken of; to the N. \*HÔTEL WASHINGTON (pl. d; C, 1), in an elevated and open situation, R., L., & A.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ,









pens. 6-8 fr. — Below the station: \*Hôt.-PENS. ERICA (Pl. 1; C, 2); Hôt. DE LA VILLE & PENS. BON-AIR (Pl. 0; C, 2); PENS. INDUNI, moderate. — At Paradiso (p. 428): \*Hôt.-PENS. REICHMANN (Pl. n; B, 6), on the lake, 7-9 fr.; Hôt.-PENS. NATIONAL, also on the lake; PENS. RUFIBACH-STALDER, unpretending; Hôt.-PENS. SAN SALVATORE (Pl. m; A, B, 6); \*BELLEVUE (Pl. A, 6), pens. 6-8 fr. — At Cassarate, 1 M. to the E., in a sheltered position, with a S. aspect: \*PENS. VILLA CASTAGNOLA (Pl. G, 3), with pretty garden,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $8\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; \*PENS. VILLA DU MIDI (Pl. G, 5),  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. farther on,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 fr.; \*PENS. VILLA MORITZ, higher up on the hillside.

**Restaurants.** At the Hotels; \*Trattoria Biaggi (also R. and pens.), to the W. of the Piazza della Riforma, on the way to the cable-tramway, thoroughly Italian. — Beer at the Brasserie Bâle, at the N.E. corner of the Piazza Giardino; Walter, Straub, both on the quay, near the Hôtel Lugano. — \*Café Jacchini, Piazza della Riforma. — Confectioner: Meister.

**Lake Baths** on the Paradiso road (20 c., towels 20 c., cabine 60 c.). **WARM BATHS** at Anastasi's, near the Hôtel du Parc.

**Post & Telegraph Office** (Pl. D, 3), Via Canova, near the Hôt. Suisse. — **Physicians**, Dr. Cornils, Dr. Zbinden, Dr. Reali etc. — **Bookseller**, Dalp, Piazza Giardino.

**Carriage** to or from the St. Gotthard Railway Station and the town, with one horse, 1 pers. 1, 2 pers.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , 3 pers. 2 fr., two horses, 1-2 pers. 2, 3-5 pers. 3 fr.; same fares from the station to Paradiso, and from the town to Cassarate. From the town to Castagnola, or from the St. Gotthard or the Salvatore station to Cassarate  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , 2,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , 3, or 4 fr.; the same to Castagnola 2,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , 3, 4, 5, and 6 fr. — *Circuit of Mt. S. Salvatore* (p. 428; viâ Pambio, Figino, Morcote, Melide, in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; repaying) with one horse 7, with two horses 12 fr.; to Capolago 7 and 12, Luino 12 and 20, Varese 16 and 30 fr. Fee 10 per cent of the fare.

**Boats**, with 1 rower  $1\frac{1}{4}$ , 2 rowers 3 fr. for the first hour; each additional  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour 1 rower  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , two rowers 1 fr. Sailing-boats  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fr. for the first hour, each additional  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr.

**English Church Service** in a chapel beside the Hôtel du Parc.

**Lugano** (932'; pop. 8000), the largest town in Canton Ticino, charmingly situated on the lake of the same name, with quite an Italian climate, is a pleasant place for a prolonged stay. The scenery is Italian in character; numerous villages and country-seats are scattered along the banks of the lake, and the lower hills are covered with vineyards and gardens, contrasting beautifully with the dark foliage of the chestnuts and walnuts. Immediately to the S. rises the dolomitic Monte S. Salvatore, wooded to its summit; to the E., beyond the lake, is the Monte Caprino, to the left the Monte Brè and the beautiful Monte Boglia. On the N. opens the broad valley of the Cussarate, backed by an amphitheatre of mountains among which the double peak of Monte Camoghè is conspicuous.

A broad Quay, planted with trees, and frequented as an evening promenade, extends along the lake. Opposite the steamboat pier is the handsome Palazzo Civico (Pl. C, 3), with a fine colonnaded court. To the E. is the spacious Piazza Giardino, at the harbour, with gardens. The Piazza della Riforma or Piazza Grande lies farther back. At the S. end of the quay rises a Fountain Statue of Tell, by Vela. — The church of S. Maria degli Angioli (adjoining the Hôtel du Parc) contains a fresco on the rood-loft by Luini, the \*Passion, one of his finest works, with numerous figures. On the wall to the left is the Last Supper, in three sections, and in the 1st Chapel on the right a fine Madonna, both on panel by Luini.

The interior of the town, with its arcades, workshops in the open air, and granite-paved streets, is also quite Italian in its character. *S. Lorenzo* (Pl. C, 2), the principal church, on a height below the station, probably erected by Tommaso Rodari at the close of the 15th cent., has a tasteful marble façade.

Pleasant WALK to the S., on the high-road past the Hôtel du Parc and Hôtel Splendide, through the suburb of *Paradiso* (Pl. A, B, 6) and along the foot of Mte. S. Salvatore to the (1½ M.) headland of *S. Martino*, a charming point of view. To Melide, see p. 430. At *Paradiso* a path diverges to the right to the (5 min.) *Belvedere*, with view of the lake and town. — To the W. by the winding road to Ponte Tresa (Pl. A, B, 4, 5), which diverges to the S. at the Villa Beauséjour (short-cuts for walkers), to the (1¾ M.) hill on which lies the frequented *Restaurant du Jardin*. The village of *Sorengo* is situated on a hill to the right (fine view from the church); to the W. is the Lake of Muzzano. A carriage-road leads from the *Restaurant du Jardin*, to the left, via *Gentilino*, to (1½ M.) the conspicuous church of *S. Abbondio*, in the graveyard of which are several monuments by Vela. — To the E., from the Piazza Castello [where to the right (No. 227) is the entrance to the shady park of the *Villa Ciani*, now *Gabrini* (Pl. D, E, 3), with a marble figure of a mourning woman ("la Desolazione") by Vinc. Vela; 1 fr. to the gardener], we may follow the Via Carlo Cattaneo, which crosses the (¼ M.) *Cassarate*, to (¾ M.) *Cassarate* (Pl. G, 3), and thence proceed by the sunny road skirting the foot of the Mte. Brè to (1 M.) *Castagnola*, where we obtain a fine view of the Mte. S. Salvatore. Thence we may skirt the lake up and down hill to (1-1¼ hr.) *Gandria* (p. 447).

The most interesting excursion is the ascent of the Mte. S. Salvatore (2980'), by CABLE RAILWAY (on Abt's system) from *Paradiso* in 25 min. (fare 3, down 2, up and down 4 fr.). The lower station (1245; Restaurant; Pl. A, 6) lies ¼ M. from the steamboat pier *Lugano-Paradiso* (steamboat from *Lugano-Città* in 10 min.). The line, with an initial gradient of 17 : 100, crosses the St. Gotthard Railway, with charming views of *Lugano* and its lake, and traversing a viaduct (110 yds. long; 38 : 100) supported by iron pillars, reaches the halfway station of *Pazzallo* (1600'), where carriages are changed. Here are the machine-house for the electric motor and the steam-engine. The line now ascends over granite rock, at an increasing gradient (finally 60 : 100), to the terminus (2900'; two Restaurants). Thence we ascend on foot to the (7 min.) summit, on which there is a pilgrimage chapel. The view embraces all the arms of the Lake of *Lugano*, the mountains and their wooded slopes, and the beautiful villas and gardens above *Lugano*. To the E. above *Porlezza* is Monte Legnone (p. 449); to the N., above *Lugano*, rises the double peak of Monte Camoghè; to the left of this are the distant *Rheinwald* Mts.; towards the W. is the Monte Rosa chain, with the Matterhorn and other Valaisian Alps to the right. (Morning light most favourable.) — The beautiful and fragrant *Daphne Cneorum* and the *Helleborus niger*, or 'Christmas Rose', both adapted for transplantation to gardens, are found on this mountain.

The Monte Brè (3050'; ascent 2½-3, descent 1¾ hrs. from *Lugano*; guide needless; mule 10 fr.) affords another beautiful walk. From the Piazza Castello to the iron bridge over the *Cassarate*, see above. Beyond the bridge we turn to the left, then after about 130 paces to the right, and ascend the winding road between low walls to the large mill, *Moli-*

*Frazzo* (Pl. G, 2), where mules may be hired. Thence by the same road to (1 M.) *Viganello*, and below the hill crowned by the church of *Puzzolino* turn to the right to (1½ M.) *Albonago*. Thence the road again ascends, partly between walls, and among chestnuts, figs, and vines, to (¾ hr.) *Aldesago*, on the mountain-slope, the highest village visible from Lugano. Aldesago may also be reached in ¾-1 hr. from *Castagnola* (see above), via *Ruvigliano*. Above Aldesago the path divides: both branches lead round to the (½-¾ hr.) village of *Brè* (2631'; 2 hrs. from Lugano; Restaurant & Pension Forni), at the back of the hill. From the church of Brè narrow forest-path ascends to the W. to the (½ hr.) top of the hill. This path also divides, both branches being attractive: that to the right ascends at once; that to the left first leads to a spur in the direction of Lugano, and then ascends at the back of the hill. Beautiful view of the different bays of the Lake of Lugano, especially towards Porlezza, and of the surrounding mountains. Lugano is visible from the above-mentioned spur, but not from the top.

**Monte Caprino**, opposite Lugano, on the E. bank of the lake, is a favourite holiday resort of the townspeople, who have wine-cellars (*cantine*) in the cool grottoes by which the hillside is honeycombed. The huts guarding these cellars look like a village from a distance. At some of them good 'Asti' and other wines of icy coolness are sold. These cellars are closed in the evening. Also a brewery here. Rowing boat there and back in 2½ hrs. incl. stay; also steamboat on Sun. and holidays. — From the cellars a path ascends the Mte. Caprino and following the ridge to the S. leads to the (3 hrs.) *Colmo di Crecchio* (4298'), with a picturesque view.

To S. BERNARDO AND BIGORIO (to the station of Taverne, 3½-4 hrs.). A cart-track on the fertile slopes to the N. of Lugano leads by *Massagno*, *Savosa*, *Porza*, and *Comano* to the (1½ hr.) church of S. Bernardo (2310'), on a rocky plateau, with a picturesque view. (At the S.E. base of the hill are the village of *Canobbio* and the château of *Trevano*.) Thence (at first following the top of the hill to the N.; no path) to *Sala* and the (1¼ hr.) monastery of Bigorio (2360'; refreshmts.), charmingly situated on the wooded hill of that name. (The church contains a Madonna attributed to Guercino or Perino del Vaga.) Back by (1 M.) *Ponte Capriacca* (1425'; with a church containing a good old copy of Leonardo da Vinci's Last Supper; best light 11-1) to the (1½ M.) railway-station of *Taverne* (p. 426).

\***Monte Boglia** (4960'; 4-4½ hrs.), a hill visible from Lugano to the left of Mte. Brè (guide desirable). Ascent by *Soragno* and the *Alp Bolla* or from *Brè* (see above) in ¾ hr. View little inferior to that from Mte. Generoso. Descent on the E. side through the grassy *Val Solda* to *Castello* and S. *Mamette* (a steamboat-station; p. 447) or *Oria* (p. 447).

**Monte Camoghé** (7303'; 7-8 hrs. from Lugano; guide from Colla), a famous point of view, is fatiguing. Road via *Canobbio* and *Tesserete*; then to the right into the *Val Colla*, to (12 M.; carr. in 2½ hrs.) *Scareglia* or *Lower Colla* (3205'; "Osteria Garzirola"). We then (with guide) ascend on foot by *Colla* and the *Alp Pietrarossa*, leaving the Mte. *Garzirola* (see below) to the right, to the (3 hrs.) *Alp Sertena* (5922') and the (1½ hr.) top. — The descent may be made to the N., by the *Rivolte* and *Levöno* Alps, to the *Val Morobbia*, *Giubiasco*, and (5 hrs.) *Bellinzona* (p. 426; ascent of the Camoghé from Bellinzona, 7-8 hrs.). — **Monte Garzirola** (6942'), 3 hrs. from Colla, also repaying. — From the Val Colla an interesting walk over the pass of S. *Lucio* (5960') to Porlezza, or over the *Cima dell'Arabione* (5928'; fine view) to the *Val Solda* (p. 447), or to the Val Solda by a path passing the curious dolomite pinnacles of the *Denti di Vecchia*. **Monte Tamaro** (6433'; 4 hrs.; guide) from *Taverne* (p. 426) or *Bironico* (p. 426), not difficult. Splendid view of Lago Maggiore, etc.

To the *Grotto of Osteno*, see p. 447.

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FROM LUGANO TO COMO (Milan). The train crosses the *Tassino Valley*, by means of a viaduct, 120' high (charming view to the left), and passes through the *Paradiso Tunnel* (833 yds.) under the N.E. spur of Monte S. *Salvatore* (p. 428). It then skirts the lake,

with views (to the left) of the wooded slopes of the E. bank and the villages upon it. Beyond (23 M.) *Melide* (905'; Michel's Inn, good wine), the train and the road cross the lake to *Bissone* by a stone viaduct  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. long, which sadly mars the scenery. At each end there is an arch for the passage of boats. To the right a pleasant view of the lake, which branches into two bays (p. 446). Two tunnels. Then (25 M.) *Maroggia* (Elvezia), at the W. base of the *Mte. Generoso*; continuous view of the lake on the right.

27 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Capolago** (*Buffet; Hôt.-Pens. du Lac*, with garden, new), at the top of the S.E. arm of the lake, the station for the *Generoso Railway* (steamboat from Lugano 4 times daily in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.).

The \***Monte Generoso**, owing to its isolated situation, opposite the principal chain of the Swiss Alps, and to its elevation above the Italian lakes and the plains of Lombardy, commands perhaps the most magnificent view to the S. of the Alps, and may justly be compared with the Rigi. In 1890 a RACK-AND-PINION RAILWAY was opened from Capolago to the summit. The line, on Abt's system (with a central toothed rail into which toothed wheels work on both sides), is 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. long and has a maximum gradient of 22 : 100 (Rigi Railway 25 : 100). Four trains ascend daily to the summit (*Vetta*) in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr., to *Bellavista* (*Hôtel Generoso*) in 57 min.; fare to *Bellavista* 5 fr. 85, to *Vetta* 7 fr. 50 c., from *Vetta* to *Capolago* 5 fr.; return-fare to the top 10 fr. — The trains start from the steamboat pier at *Capolago* (see above) and halt at (2 min.) the St. Gotthard Railway station, where the toothed rail begins. The train crosses the road and the St. Gotthard Railway and ascends the slope of the *Generoso* (gradient 20 : 100, afterwards 22 : 100), with a continuous view, on the right, of the fertile *Val di Laveggio*, girt with wooded hills, the little town of *Mendrisio*, and behind, of the Lake of *Lugano* with *S. Vitale* on the W. bank, and N. to the *Mte. Salvatore*. Then we skirt abrupt cliffs and pass through a curved tunnel (150 yds. long), immediately before which the summit of *Monte Rosa* is visible, to the station of (13/4 M.) **S. Nicolao** (2820'; *Restaurant*), in the wooded *Val Cereda*. The line next describes a wide curve, enters the *Val della Giarza* by a tunnel 50 yds. long, and proceeds high up on the mountain-slope, with views of the plain as far as *Milan* and *Varese*, and of the wooded valleys of the *Generoso* (to the right appears *Monte Bisbino*, with its pilgrimage-church). — 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Bellavista** (4010'; *Restaurant*). A promenade leads from the station along the mountain-slope (benches) to the (5 min.) \**Bellavista*, a mountain-spur (railings) immediately above *Capolago*, with a beautiful view (best in the morning) of the Lake of *Lugano* and the surrounding heights, backed by the line of snowpeaks stretching from the *Gran Paradiso* to the St. Gotthard. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the E. of the station (hotel porter meets the trains) is the \**Hôtel du Generoso* (3965'; R.,



PANORAMA DEL MONTE GENEROSO.



L., & A. 4-5, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , lunch 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 5, pens. 12 fr.; Engl. Church Service), the property of Dr. Pasta, situated on a mountain-terrace commanding a view towards the plain of Lombardy. A bridle-path leads hence to the summit in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. — Beyond Bellavista the railway ascends through another tunnel (90 yds. long) and closely skirts the barren ridge, affording occasional views to the left of the lake and town of Lugano, and to the right, below, of the villages of Muggio and Cabbio. Beyond two short tunnels we reach the station of (5 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Vetta* (5355'; \**Hotel Kulm*, R. 5, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Lunch 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 5 fr., connected by view terraces with the *Restaur. Vetta*). A new path provided with railings leads hence in 10 min. to the summit of \**Monte Generoso* (5560'). The \*VIEW, no less striking than picturesque (comp. the panorama), embraces the lakes of Lugano, Como, Varese, and Maggiore, the entire Alpine chain from the Monte Viso to the Pizzo dei Tre Signori, and to the S. the plain of Lombardy, watered by the Po and backed by the Apennines, with the towns of Milan, Lodi, Crema, and Cremona. — From the station of *Vetta* the descent on foot to the Hôtel du Generoso or to Bellavista station may be made in 3 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.

*Monte Generoso* may also be ascended from *Maroggia* (p. 430) by *Rovio* (Hôt.-Pens. Mte. Generoso, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 fr.), or from *Balerna* (see below) by *Muggio* in 4-4 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (roads to *Rovio* and *Muggio*, beyond which the ascent is fatiguing). — From *Lanzo d'Intelvi* (bridle-path, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.), see p. 447.

29 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Mendrisio** (1190'; \**Alb. dell' Angelo*, Italian, R. & A. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; *Leone*), with 2872 inhab., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the station, lies at the beginning of the bridle-path to the Hôt. du Generoso (see above; 3 hrs., mule 6 fr.). The short *Coldrerio Tunnel* carries us through the watershed between the *Laveggio* and the *Breggia*. 33 M. *Balerna*.

35 M. **Chiasso** (764'; \**Rail. Restaur.*; \**Alb. S. Michele*, by the station), the last Swiss village (custom-house; usually a long halt). The line pierces the *Monte Olimpino* by means of a tunnel 3190 yds. long (view of the *Lago di Como* to the left), and passes *Borgo Vico*, a suburb of *Como*, on the left.

38 M. **Como** (p. 454); thence to (30 M.) *Milan*, see R. 114.

## 109. From Bellinzona to Locarno. Val Maggia.

RAILWAY to Locarno, 14 M., in 3 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. (2 fr. 30, 1 fr. 60, 1 fr. 15 c.). — DILIGENCE from Locarno to *Bignasco* twice daily in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., coupé 4 fr. 60 c.; diligence from *Bignasco* to *Fusio* in summer daily in 3 hrs.. Carriage with one horse from Locarno to *Bignasco* 19, with two horses 30 fr., back 16 and 25 fr.; from *Bignasco* to *Fusio* and back 18 or 35 fr..

To (5 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Cadenazzo*, see p. 426. The Locarno line (change of carriages) diverges to the right and below (r.) *Cugnasco* crosses the *Ticino*. — 10 M. *Gordola*, with productive vineyards, at the mouth of the *Val Verzasca*.

**Val Verzasca.** A road (diligence from Locarno to *Sonogno* daily in 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) ascends the deep and picturesque valley, watered by the beautiful *Verzasca* with its countless falls. This stream and its tributaries abound in fish and are often of an exquisite transparent green. The lover of nature should descend into the ravine and explore some of the deli-

cious rocky pools. The road leads by (r.) *Vogorno* and (l.) *Corippo* to (8 M.) *Lavertezzo* (Osteria della Posta) and (4 M.) *Brione* (2497'; *Inn*), the chief village in the valley, at the mouth of the *Val d'Osola*, through which a path (with guide) leads to the *Forcaretta Cocco* (7010'), the *Val Cocco* and (8 hrs.) *Bignasco* (p. 433). Ascending to the N. through the main valley, we next come to *Gerra*, *Frasco*, and (4½ M.) *Sonogno* (2982'; *Inn*), the last village, where the valley again divides. Thence to the W. over the *Passo di Redorta* (7140'), between the *Corona di Redorta* and *Mte. Zuccherino*, to the *Val Pertusio* and (8 hrs.; guide) *Prato* (p. 434), interesting. Another attractive route leads to the N. by *Cabione* and the *Alp Bedeglia* to the *Passo di Laghetto* (6920'), to the W. of the *Cima Bianca*; it then descends to the *Alp del Lago* (6046'), with its little lake ('laghetto') and through the *Val Chironico* to (8 hrs.) *Giornico* (p. 108).

The train crosses the brawling *Verzasca* and runs on the bank of the *Lago Maggiore* to —

**14 M. Locarno.** — \*GRAND HÔTEL LOCARNO, with garden, view of the lake, and English Chapel, R., L., & A. 5-6, lunch 3, D. 5 fr.; \*HÔT.-PENS. DU PARC, new, with garden and view; \*HÔT.-PENS. REBER, with garden on the lake, moderate, pens. 6-7 fr.; \*CORONA, on the lake, R., L., & A. 2-3, B. 1½ fr.; \*HÔT. SUISSE, in the chief piazza, moderate; PENS. VILLA RIGHETTI, on the way to the Madonna; ALBERGO S. GOTTAZO; furnished rooms at *Giul. Borghetti's*. — Rail. Restaurant.

STEAMBOATS on *Lago Maggiore* see p. 435; departure according to Roman time, which is 20 min. in advance of Swiss time.

*Locarno* (680'; pop. 3353, Rom. Cath.), a busy little town of thoroughly Italian character, is beautifully situated on the *Lago Maggiore* at the mouth of the *Maggia*. Since 1513 it has belonged to Switzerland. In the 15th cent. the town is said to have contained 5000 inhab.; but by an intolerant decree in 1553 several of the most industrious Protestant families were banished for refusing to conform to the Rom. Cath. ritual. A number of these (the Orelli, Muralto, and others) repaired to Zürich, where they founded the silk-manufactories which still flourish. At the market held at Locarno on alternate Thursdays the picturesque costumes of the neighbouring peasantry are seen to advantage. The greatest gala-day is 8th Sept., the Nativity of the Virgin. — Fine view from the \**Madonna del Sasso* (1168'), a pilgrimage-church on a wooded rock above the town (½ hr.; steep paved path, with 14 'stations'). The church contains an Entombment by Ciseri. Ascending to the left at the back of the church, we reach (10 min.) a *Chapel* containing a painted terracotta group of the Resurrection by Rossi, and affording a most picturesque retrospect of the *Madonna del Sasso*. The chapel of the *Trinità del Monte*, still farther up, commands a view of the upper part of *Lago Maggiore*. The whole walk may be accomplished in 1½ hr. (evening light favourable).

**WALKS.** Pleasant walks may be taken to the W. via *Solduno* to the (3 M.) *Ponte Brolla* (p. 433); to the S.W. across the bridge over the *Maggia* to (2 M.) *Losone*, with cool wine cellars (wine good and cheap), or to (2½ M.) *Ascona* (p. 435), and thence along the bank of the *Lago Maggiore* to (6 M.) *Brissago* (p. 435); preferable is the walk 'over the hill' to (2 hrs.) *Ronco* and thence down to (1 hr.) *Brissago*; — to the E. to (1½ M.) *Minusio* and into the (¾ M.) romantic *Navegna Gorge*, with a chalybeate spring; to the N. to the mountain villages of *Orselina* and *Brione* (each 3 M.), with charm-

ing views; or to (6 M.) *Mergoscia* in the *Val Verzasca* (p. 431), etc. — About 2 hrs. above Locarno is the *Pens. Alpenheim* (L. Borghetti), visited as a health and whey-cure resort.

FROM LOCARNO TO DOMODOSSOLA, 11 hrs., a beautiful but fatiguing route, through the *Val Centovalli* and the *Val di Vigezzo*. Road to *Losone* and (4 M.) *Intragna* (1300'; Inn), picturesquely situated at the confluence of the *Meleza* and the *Onsernone*. Then a bad path on the left bank of the *Meleza* by (2½ hrs.) *Borgnone* (2315'; Inn) to (¼ hr.) *Camedo*, the last Swiss village, and across the Italian frontier to (1½ hr.) *Rè* (Inn), a resort of pilgrims. Road thence by (3 M.) *Malesco* (Leon d'Oro), where the new road from the *Val Cannobbina* joins ours on the left (p. 436), to *S. Maria Maggiore* (2713'; "Croce di Malta), the capital of the *Val Vigezzo*, and (10 M.) *Domodossola* (p. 303).

**Val Onsernone.** Road ( diligences from Locarno to Comologno and Vergeletto daily in 3½ hrs.) across the *Ponte Brolla* (see below) to (1½ M.) *Cavigliano*, where a road to *Intragna* (see above) diverges to the left. We then ascend to the N.W., through the picturesque *Val Onsernone*, in numerous windings to *Loco* (Inn) and (6½ M.) *Russo* (2638'), where the valley divides. The road bends into the W. branch of the valley and at the picturesque *Ponte Oscuro*, where the road to Vergeletto diverges to the right, it turns and ascends the S. branch past *Crana* to (1½ hr.) *Comologno* (3508'; no tolerable inn). From (¼ hr.) *Spruga*, where the road stops, a bridle-path crosses the Italian frontier to the (1½ M.) rustic *Bagni di Craveggia*, with a sulphur-spring, whence an easy route crosses the *Bocchetta di S. Antonio* to (5 hrs.) *S. Maria Maggiore* (see above). — In the N. branch of the valley, 3 M. from Russo, lies *Vergeletto* (2990'; "Osteria Domenigone"). Thence to *Cimalmotto* (see below) over the *Passo di Porcareccio*, or to Cevio by the *Lago di Alzasca*, interesting (with guide).

The \***Val Maggia**, 25 M. long, with its bold rock scenery, its rich vegetation, and its pretty villages and grand waterfalls, deserves a visit, particularly in spring or autumn. The road leads on the left bank of the *Maggia*, with its numerous falls, past the picturesque (3 M.) *Ponte Brolla* (820'; route to the *Val Onsernone*, see above), to *Avegno*, where the snow-covered summit of the *Basodino* is visible for a short time, and (4½ M.) **Maggia** (1138'), a considerable village. To the right is the fine *Cascata della Pozzaccia*. Then by *Coglio*, *Giumaglio*, *Someo* (Osteria al Ponte; Ristor. del Soladino), with its handsome houses, and *Riveo* (passing the beautiful \**Soladino Fall*, 330' high, on the left) to *Visletto*, at the foot of massive cliffs, and over the *Maggia* to (7½ M.) **Cevio** (1380'; *Ristor. del Basodino*, with a few rooms; *Ristor. della Posta*), the capital of the valley (514 inhab.), with fine groups of trees and an old church, at the mouth of the *Val Rovana*.

The steep *Val Rovana* divides at (3½ M.) *Collognasca* (2640') into (l.) the *Val di Campo* and (r.) the *Val di Bosco*. In the former lie (3½ M.) *Campo* (4430'; Inn) and (1½ M.) *Cimalmotto* (Inn), the church of which has a porch with interesting frescoes. Thence over the *Porcareccio Pass* to *Vergeletto*, see above; over the *Passo di Bosa* (7405') and through the *Val Isorno* to (6 hrs.) *Crevola*, easy; over the *Passo di Craverola* (*Scatta del Forno*, 8290') to *Premia*, or over the *Passo della Scatta* (8420') and the *Passo di Comella* to *Crodo* in the *Val Antigorio* (p. 310), both easy (guide). — In the *Val di Bosco*, 5 M. from Collognasca, lies *Bosco* (4930'; Inn), called also *Crin* or *Gurin*, the only German village in Canton Ticino. Thence over the *Criner Furka* to the *Val Formazza*, see p. 309.

1¼ M. (18 M. from Locarno) **Bignasco** (1424'; \**Hôt. du Glacier*, R., L., & A. 3-3½, D. 4, pens. 7-9 fr.; pop. 202), is charmingly

situated at the mouth of the *Val Bavona*, and is well adapted for a stay. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S.E. is the pretty *Waterfall of Bignasco*.

Pleasant walk to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Madonna di Monte* (2360'), a fine point of view (ascend to the left after crossing the Maggia below the hotel). Beyond the chapel we proceed still farther into the valley, passing several chalets and ascending on the other side of the brook to (20 min.) the *Incino Alp*, whence we descend again past two fine waterfalls (*Bagni di Nerone* and *Piccolo Niagara*) to (40 min.) Bignasco. — We may also follow the Fusio road (guide-post) to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Pontelotto*, cross the Maggia, and return on the left bank. — Other walks to *Brontallo* and (3 M.) *Menzonio* (2380'; fine view); to (3 hrs.) *S. Carlo*, ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hrs.) *Fusio*, etc. (see below).

FROM BIGNASCO TO THE (10 hrs.) *TOSA FALLS*, OR TO (11 hrs.) *AIROLO*. Through the picturesque "Val Bavona, which opens to the N.W. of Bignasco, a road shaded by walnut and chestnut trees, leads by *Cavergno*, *Fontana*, *Foroglio* (with a fine waterfall), *Fontanella*, and *Sonlerio* to (3 hrs.) *S. Carlo* (3150'); \**Albergo Basodino*, unpretending), whence the *Mte. Basodine* (10,750') may be ascended with guide (G. Padovani) in 5-6 hrs. (trying, but not dangerous; descent to *Auf der Frut*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  hrs., see p. 308). From *S. Carlo* we ascend rapidly via *Campo*, with guide, to the ( $\frac{2}{1}/2$  hrs.) *Alp Robiei* (6566'; accommodation) and to the W. through the *Val Fiorina* to the ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Boechetta di Valmaggia* (8707') and ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Auf der Frut* (p. 308). — Travellers bound for Airolo, instead of crossing the bridge leading to the *Alp Robiei*, follow the left bank of the stream (with guide) and ascend by the *Alp Lielpe* and *Pioda*, past the little *Lago Sciundrau* (7720'), to the (5 hrs.) *Cristallina Furca* (8474'), to the W. of *Piz Cristallina* (9547'); then descend over snow into the *Val Torta* and through the *Val Cristallina* to *Ossasco* (p. 304) and (3 hrs.) *Airolo* (p. 106).

The road in the *Val Maggia*, called *Val Broglio* above this point, next leads to *Broglio* and (4½ M.) *Prato* (2460'; *Inn*, rustic), at the mouth of the *Val Prato*, which ascends to the E. to the *Campo Tencia*. (Over the *Redorta Pass* to the *Val Verzasca*, see p. 432.)

The *Campo Tencia* (10,088'; 8-9 hrs. from Prato; with guide), a magnificent point of view, is trying. Through the *Val Prato* to the highest chalets of the *Corte di Campo Tencia* (7250') 5 hrs.; then, on the E. side, up the crest of the *Crozlinia Glacier* to the (3-4 hrs.) summit. Experts may descend across the glacier to the E. to the *Alp Crozlinia* and by *Dalpe* to *Faido* (p. 107).

At (1¼ M.) *Peccia* (2785'; *Inn*, rustic) the *Val Peccia* opens to the left, with the pyramidal *Poncione di Braga* (9405') in the background. The highest portion of the *Val Maggia* is named the *Val Lavizzara* from the 'lavezzo' stone found there. The road ascends in windings (short-cuts for walkers) to the flat upper part of the valley, crosses (4 M.) the wild gorge of the Maggia, and leads past (right), *Mogno*, still ascending in windings (shorter footpath to the right) to (2 M.) *Fusio* (4202'; \**Hôt. Dazio*), the last village in the *Val Maggia*, most picturesquely situated.

A picturesque walk may be taken, among wood, from Fusio to (1½ M.) the pretty hamlet of *Sambucco* (4485'), with a fine waterfall. — Passes from Fusio (with guide): to the N. by *Corte*, and the *Sassello Pass* (7697'), or by the *Fasso dei Sassi* (8200'; for experts only) to (5½-6 hrs.) *Airolo*; to the W. over the *Passo di Naret* (8015') and past the small lake of the same name, to (7 hrs.) *Ossasco* in the *Val Bedretto*; to the N.E. by *Colla* and the *Alp Pianascio* to the (2½-3 hrs.) *Camplungo Pass* (7595'; fine view); descent either to the right by the *Alp Cadonighino* and *Dalpe* (see above) to (3 hrs.) *Faido* (p. 107), or (very steep) to the left past the little *Lago Tremorgio* (5997') to (2 hrs.) *Rodi-Fiesso* (p. 107). — The *Pizzo Tremorgio* (8780'), a splendid point of view, may be scaled from the *Camplungo Pass* in 1½ hr.









## 110. Lago Maggiore.

Railway from BELLINZONA to NOVARA VIÀ LUINO, 67 M., in 4-5 hrs. (fares 12 fr., 8 fr. 45 c., 6 fr.); to LUINO in  $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (fares 4 fr. 50, 3 fr. 20, 2 fr. 10 c.). — Intermediate stations:  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. Giubiasco;  $5\frac{1}{2}$  M. Cadenazzo;  $10\frac{1}{2}$  M. Magadino;  $12\frac{1}{2}$  M. S. Nazzaro;  $14\frac{1}{2}$  M. Ranzo-Gera; 17 M. Pino, the first Italian station; 21 M. Maccagno; 25 M. Luino, with both the Italian and the Swiss custom-houses; 29 M. Porto Valtravaglia; 34 M. Laveno;  $36\frac{1}{2}$  M. Leggiuno-Monvalle;  $40\frac{1}{2}$  M. Ispra;  $43\frac{1}{2}$  M. Taino-Angera; 47 M. Sesto-Calende (see Baedeker's Northern Italy). — FROM BELLINZONA TO LOCARNO, see p. 431.

Steamboat twice daily in summer from Locarno to Laveno, and seven or eight times daily from Laveno to Intra, Pallanza, the Borromean Islands, Stresa, and Arona. From Locarno to Arona  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., from Luino to Isola Bella  $2\frac{3}{4}$  (from Laveno  $1\frac{1}{4}$ ) hrs.; from Isola Bella to Arona  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. (fare from Locarno to Arona 5 fr. 85 or 3 fr. 20 c., from Luino to Isola Bella 2 fr. 15 or 1 fr. 30 c., from Isola Bella to Arona 1 fr. 70 c. or 1 fr., landing and embarking included). Strict punctuality (Roman time, p. 432) is not always observed. Some of the boats are saloon-steamers, with restaurants on board. — The names of the STATIONS are printed below in bolder type; those always touched at are Locarno, Brissago, Cannobio, Luino, Laveno, Intra, Pallanza, Baveno, Isola Bella, Stresa, Belgirate, Lesa, Meina, Arona. — Travellers who are not pressed for time should go to Locarno only by railway, and take the steamer thence to Pallanza, the Borromean Islands etc. (Custom-house examination on board.)

The \*Lago Maggiore (646', greatest depth 2800'), the *Lacus Verbanus* of the Romans, is about 37 M. long, and averages  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3 M. in width. The N. end for a distance of 9 M., sometimes called the *Lake of Locarno*, belongs to Canton Ticino. The W. bank beyond the brook *Valmara*, and the E. bank from the *Dirinella* belong to Italy. The chief tributaries of the lake are on the N. the *Ticino* and the *Maggia*, and on the W. the *Tosa*. The river emerging from the S. end retains the name of *Ticino*. At the N. end the lake is enclosed by lofty mountains, for the most part wooded, while the E. bank towards the lower end slopes gradually down to the plains of Lombardy. The water is green in its N. arm, and deep blue at the S. end.

**Locarno**, see p. 432. Opposite, in the N.E. corner of the lake, at the mouth of the *Ticino*, lies **Magadino** (railway-station; *Hôt. Bellevue*, *Pens. Viviani*, both on the lake), consisting of two villages, *Magadino Inferiore* and *Superiore*, at the foot of *Monte Tamaro* (6433').

To the S. of Locarno, where the deposits of the *Maggia* have formed a large delta, the *Val Maggia* (p. 433) opens, with its numerous villages. Farther on the W. bank is covered with villages, country-houses, and campanili. In an angle lies **Ascona** (small-boat stat.), with a ruined castle and several villas; then *Ronco*, higher up the hillside. Passing the two small *Isole de Brissago* the steamer reaches **Gera** (railway-station) on the E. bank; and then, on the W. bank, **Brissago** (*Hôt. Suisse*), the last Swiss village, a delightful spot, with picturesque houses, and a fine group of cypress-trees near the church. The slopes above are covered with fig-trees, olives, and pomegranates; even the myrtle flourishes in the open air. — To the

S. of Brissago is a large 'international tobacco manufactory'. Italian custom-house examination on board the steamer.

Opposite Brissago, on the E. bank, lies the Italian village of *Pino* (railway-station).

The next Italian villages are *S. Agata* and *Cannobbio* (\**Hôt.* *Cannobbio*, on the lake, R.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3, pens. 6 fr.; *Albergo delle Alpi*, moderate; \**Pens. Villa Badia*,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the S., 260' above the lake, quiet, pens. 6-7 fr.). *Cannobbio* (pop. 2600), one of the oldest and most important places on the lake, lies at the entrance of the *Val Cannobbina*, and is overshadowed by wooded mountains. The church *Della Pietà*, the dome of which is attributed to Bramante, contains a Bearing of the Cross by Gaud. Ferrari.

Pleasant walk (also omnibus) up the picturesque *Val Cannobbina* to ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *La Salute* (Hydropathic), and to the (20 min.) *Orrido*, a wild rocky gorge, where there is a waterfall in spring (best viewed from a boat,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 fr.). — A new road ascends the beautiful valley, frequently crossing the river, and passing the villages of *Spoccia* (Osteria Americana, on the road-side), *Orasso*, *Cursolo*, and *Gurro* on the heights on each side. It then crosses a low pass to *Finero* (Inn) and *Malesco* in the *Val Vigezzo* and descends to (19 M.) *S. Maria Maggiore* (p. 433). One-horse carriage from *Cannobbio* to *S. Maria* in 5 hrs., 15 fr., two-horse carr. 25 fr.

The steamer now steers to the E. bank, and stops at **Maccagno** (railway-station; *Alb. della Torre*), with a picturesque church and an ancient tower, whence we may visit the (2 hrs.) loftily situated *Lago d'Eglio* (2950'; \*Hotel; fine view). The viaducts and tunnels of the St. Gotthard Railway are now seen skirting the lake. Passing *Casneda* in a wooded ravine, we next reach —

**Luino** (railway-station). — The STEAMBOAT PIER adjoins the waiting room (Déj. incl. W.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , D.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fr.) of the *Steam Tramway to Ponte Tresa* (Lugano; see p. 446). By passing to the left of this station and the statue of Garibaldi and following the broad 'Via Principe di Napoli' we reach the (10 min.) STAZIONE INTERNAZIONALE, the station of the Bellinzona and Genoa line, where the Italian and Swiss custom-house examinations take place ("Restaurant, lunch 3 fr.). Omnibus from the steamboat-pier 40 c., small trunk 25, large 50 c.

Hotels. \*GRAND HÔTEL DU SIMPLON ET TERMINUS, on the lake, to the S. of the town, with a garden; HÔTEL POSTE & SUISSE, R., L., & A.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; VITTORIA, well spoken of, these two near the steamboat-pier. — Near the Stazione Internazionale: MILANO, déj. 2, D. 3 fr.; ANCORA.

*Luino* or *Luvino*, a busy little town with 2800 inhab., is situated at the base and on the slopes of the hills, a little to the N. of the mouth of the *Tresa*. It affords good headquarters for a stay on account of its ample railway and steamer facilities. The *Statue of Garibaldi*, near the pier, commemorates his brave but futile attempt to continue the contest here with his devoted guerilla band after the conclusion of the armistice between Piedmont and Austria on Aug. 15th, 1848. The principal *Church* is adorned with frescoes by Bernardino Luini, a native of the place (c. 1470-1530). At the mouth of the *Margorabbia*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S., lies *Germignaga*, with the large silk-spinning (*filanda*) and winding (*filatoja*) factories of E. Stehli-Hirt of Zurich. (Admission by application to the manager.)

Near the W. bank, on rocks rising from the lake, are the two grotesque-looking *Castelli di Cannero*, half in ruins, the property of Count Borromeo. In the 15th cent. they harboured the five brothers *Mazzarda*, notorious brigands, the terror of the district. *Cannero* (*Albergo Nizza; Alb. Cannero*) is beautifully situated amidst vineyards and orchards. We next pass *Barbè*, with its graceful spire, *Oggebbio* and *Ghiffa* (small-boat stat.; *Hôt. Ghiffa*) on the W. bank, and *Porto-Valtravaglia* (railway-station; *Osteria Antica*) on the E. bank, villages at which the steamers do not always stop. In a wooded bay lies *Caldè*, with the old tower of *Castello di Caldè* on a hill. To the S. rises the green *Sasso del Ferro*, the most beautiful mountain on the lake (see below). To the W., Monte Rosa and the Simplon group are visible.

**Laveno** (railway-station; \**Posta*, Italian), a large village, beautifully situated in a bay at the mouth of the *Boesio*, once an Austrian war-harbour. The steamboat-pier adjoins the station of the *Varese and Milan* line; the station of the *St. Gotthard Railway* (p. 435) is about  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther (omnibus). Near the quay is a monument for Garibaldians killed in 1859. Large pottery (*Società Ceramica Italiana*) on the site of the former Fort St. Michele (to the left); above it is the *Villa Pullè*, with a view-tower containing several relics of 1859.

The *Sasso del Ferro* (3485'), easily ascended from Laveno in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., affords a magnificent view of the lake, the plain as far as Milan, and the huge snow-peaks of the Monte Rosa chain. About  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. N.E. of Laveno, at the back of the *Sasso del Ferro*, is the hamlet of *Vararo* (about 2600'), whence the \**Punta Arcumeggia* (4050'), the highest point of the *Mte. Nudo*, may be ascended in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. Splendid view (surpassing that of *Mte. Motterone*) of the *Lago Maggiore*, the lakes of *Lugano* and *Varese* and the chain of the High Alps. — Pleasant excursion from Laveno via *Cerro* (which is reached by a road diverging to the right beyond the bridge over the *Boesio*, a few min. before the *St. Gotthard* station), to the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) monastery of *S. Caterina del Sasso*, situated on the hillside high above the lake. Imbedded in the roof of the church is a mass of rock which fell upon it in the last century and has remained there ever since.

From Laveno to the *Borromean Islands* and *Pallanza* (p. 438), boat, with 3 rowers, 10-12 fr. (to *Isola Bella*  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr., thence to *Isola Madre* 20 min., *Pallanza* 20 min.).

FROM LAVENO VIA VARESE TO COMO (32 M.; railway in  $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.) or MILAN ( $45\frac{1}{2}$  M.; railway in  $2\frac{1}{4}$ -3 hrs.). The line leads along the S. base of the *Sasso del Ferro* through the *Val Cuvio*, watered by the *Boesio*, via *Cittiglio*, *Gemonio*, *Cocquio*, *Gavirate*, *Barasso*, and *Casbeno* to (14 M.) *Varese* (1250'; \**Gr.-Hôt. Varese*, 1 M. to the W., near *Casbeno*, R., L., & A.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 5 fr.; *Italia*, new; *Europa*, *Angelo*, etc.). A town of 5800 inhab., charmingly situated near the lake of that name, with numerous villas. Splendid view from the pilgrimage church of the *Madonna del Monte*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. to the N.W. (carriage road to *Fogliardi*, then a bridle-path). — We then cross the *Olona* to (17 M.) *Malnate*, the junction of the lines to Como via *Solliate*, *Olgiate* (the highest point on the line, with numerous villas), *Lurate-Caccivio*, *Civello*, *Grandate*, and *Camerlata* (p. 455). — and to Milan via *Saronno*.

FROM LAVENO TO MILAN VIA GALLARATE, 45 M., railway in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. —  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Sangiano*. The line diverges to the left from the line to *Sesto* (to the right is *Monvalle*, p. 435), and passes through a tunnel, to (5 M.) *Besozzo*, 10 M. *Ternate-Varano*, on the lovely *Lago di Comabbio*. Beyond a long tunnel ( $13\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Crugnola-Cimbro*, and (16 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Besnate*. — 20 M. *Gallarate*. Thence to (45 M.) Milan, see p. 442.

As we approach Intra, a valley opening to the W. discloses a passing survey of the N. neighbours of Monte Rosa: first the Strahlhorn, then the Mischabelhörner and the Simplon.

**Intra** (\**Hôt. de la Ville & Poste, Vitello & Leon d'Oro*, all four united, R. & A.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ , B.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  fr.; *Hôt. Intra; Agnello*), a thriving town of 5700 inhab., lies on alluvial soil between the mouths of two torrents, the *S. Giovanni* and *S. Bernardino*, which supply the numerous factories of the town with water-power. On the quay is a marble statue of *Garibaldi*; in the Piazza del Teatro a bronze statue of *Victor Emanuel II.*, by Barsaglia. — On the lake,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N., is the \**Villa Barbò*, with beautiful gardens, and  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. beyond it is the \**Villa Ada* of Sign. Ceriani, also noteworthy for its luxuriant vegetation (palms, huge eucalypti, etc.); to the S., the *Villa Ashburner* (a red building in the Gothic style); farther on, on the promontory of Castagnola, the *Villa S. Remigio*.

Pleasant walk from Intra to the N. by the new road (shaded shortcuts for walkers), viâ *Arizzano* to ( $3\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Bee* (1935'; \**Alb. Bee*), with a fine view of Lago Maggiore, and to (3 M.) *Fremeno* (2600'; \**Hôt.-Pens. Premeno*, finely situated). Above it (10 min.) is the *Tornico*, a platform laid out in honour of Garibaldi, with a good spring and a beautiful view of the Alps. About  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. higher is the *Bellavista*, commanding the lake to the E. and the beautiful and fertile Val Intragna to the W., with its numerous villages.

To the S. of Intra the *Punta della Castagnola*, with the Gr.-Hot. *Eden* (see below), stretches far into the lake. When the steamer has rounded the promontory and enters the wide W. bay of Lago Maggiore, the \*Borromean Islands are disclosed to view: near the S. bank the *Isola Bella*, W. of it the *Isola dei Pescatori*, in the foreground *Isola Madre*. The little *Isola S. Giovanni*, near Pallanza, with its chapel, house, and gardens, is also one of the Borromean Islands. Beyond the *Isola dei Pescatori* rises the blunt pyramid of Mte. Motterone, with the hotel near the top; farther W. the white quarries near Baveno are visible, while the picture is closed by the snow-covered mountains between the Simplon and Monte Rosa.

**Pallanza.** — \*GRAND HÔTEL PALLANZA, a large house, finely situated about  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the E., with several dépendances and the Villa Montebello, R., L., & A.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -12, B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 5, warm bath  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , lake-bath  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. in summer  $7\frac{1}{2}$ -12/ $1\frac{1}{2}$ , in winter 7-10/ $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr. \*GRAND HÔTEL EDEN (formerly *Garoni*), 3 min. farther, splendidly situated on the promontory of Castagnola, R., L., & A.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -7, B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , lunch 3, D. 5, pens. 7-12, omnibus 1 fr. — \*POSTA, on the lake (Engl. landlady), R., L., & A. 3, B.  $1\frac{1}{4}$ , D. 4, pens. 5-8 fr.; HÔT. MILANO, R. 2, D. incl. wine  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fr., both near the steamboat pier, with gardens on the lake; S. GOTTAZZO; \*PENS. VILLA MAGGIORE, R. 2, D. 3, pens. 5-6 fr. — \*Café Bolongaro, near the landing-place, Munich beer.

DILIGENCE to *Gravellona*, 4 times daily, in 1 hr. (1 fr., banquette  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr.), see pp. 441, 443; the Hôtel Pallanza also sends a private omnibus ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr.).

BOATS. With one rower to Isola Madre and back  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , with two  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; to Isola Bella and back  $3\frac{1}{2}$  or 6 fr.; to both islands and back 4 or 7 fr.; to Stresa and back  $3\frac{1}{2}$  or 6 fr.; to Laveno and back  $3\frac{1}{2}$  or 7 fr., etc.; boat without rower usually 1 fr. per hour. The hirees should ascertain the charge before embarking. The hotels have boats of their own at similar charges.

Pallanza, a busy little town with 3200 inhab., is beautifully

situated opposite the Borromean Islands and commands a fine view. Opposite the steamboat pier is the market-place, with the town hall (*Municipio*) and the church of *S. Leonardo* (lower portion of campanile of Roman origin). The street to the right leads past the villas *Branca*, *Bozzotti* (right), *Montebello* (left), the nursery-garden of *Rovelli* (worth visiting; left) and the large hotels mentioned above, then round the promontory of Castagnola to Intra. — In the street leading to the N. from the market-place is the *Post Office* (right) and at its end (left) the church of *Santo Stefano* (to the left of the gate a Roman inscription). Following straight on the broad 'Viale Principe Umberto', past the bathing estab. of *Caprera* (alcaline spring), we reach ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the domed church of the *Madonna della Campagna*, at the base of *Monte Rosso* (2273').

WALK ROUND MONTE ROSSO ( $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs., fatiguing; no refreshm. except bread and wine). From the *Madonna della Campagna* we follow the road straight on and ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) cross the *S. Bernardino* (p. 438; footpath up the left bank); 20 min. road from Intra, where we keep to the left; 6 min. *Trobaso*, in the village to the left; 12 min., cross-way: to the right to *Unchio* (see below); to the left by a handsome bridge to the right bank of the *S. Bernardino* and ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Santino*. Thence by a rough and stony path viâ ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Brieno* to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Cavandone*, passing the pilgrimage church below the village; shortly afterwards opens the view of the lake;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. *Suna* (see below). — Following beyond *Trobaso* the road to the right, to ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Unchio* and (40 min.) *Cossogno* (here to the left by the 'Via Solferino'), we reach by stony paths the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) 'Roman Bridge' across the picturesque gorge of the *S. Bernardino*. We may now ascend by flights of steps to the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) church of *Rovegro*, where we turn to the right to the village and ascend to the left (boy to show the way desirable) by stony paths over the hill to (1 hr.) *Santino* (see above).

To the W. of Pallanza the road skirts the lake to (1 M.) *Suna* (small boat station; \**Pens. Camenisch*; *Alb. Pesce*) and (3 M.) *Fondo Toce*, situated at the mouth of the impetuous *Tosa* (*Toce*), where a road to the little *Lago di Mergozzo* diverges to the right; thence past the granite quarries of *Mont' Orfano* and by a five-arched bridge over the *Tosa* to the railway station of *Gravellona* (p. 443;  $6\frac{3}{4}$  M. from Pallanza; omnibus see p. 438).

The next steamboat station (seldom visited; small boat stat.) is *Feriolo*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Gravellona (p. 443; omnibus from Stresa see p. 441). The large granite quarries which border the hillside from Feriolo to Baveno furnished the material for the columbus in Milan cathedral, the church of San Paolo Fuori le Mura at Rome, and other buildings. The *Stabilimento Nic. Della Casa*, where the granite is worked, deserves a visit about  $3\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the W. of Baveno.

— Then —

**Baveno.** — \*GRAND HÔTEL BELLEVUE, R., L., & A. 5-7, D. 5 fr.; \*GRAND HÔTEL BAVENO, R. from  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 4, board 5 fr.; both with beautiful gardens; \*BEAURIVAGE, also with garden; \*HÔT.-PENS. SUISSE, R. from  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 1, lunch 2, D. 3, pens. from 5 fr. — DILIGENCE to *Gravellona* (5 M.) thrice daily in 40 min., 80 c., coupé or banquette 1 fr. 20 c.

ROWING BOATS to the Borromean Islands, same charges as from Stresa (p. 441). Halfway between Baveno and Stresa is a ferry, where the charge for the short crossing (10 min.) is 1-2 fr.

*Baveno*, with 700 inh. and a picturesque view of the Borromean

Islands, is well adapted for a stay of some time. The handsome *Villa Clara*, on the E. side of the village, formerly the property of Mr. Henfrey, was occupied by Queen Victoria for three weeks in April, 1879, and for a month by the invalid Crown Prince of Germany in Oct.-Nov. 1887 (no admission).

The steamer now approaches the —

\***Borromean Islands**, and touches (on some trips only) at the westernmost, the *Isola Superiore* or *dei Pescatori*, and then (always) at the *Isola Bella*, the southernmost, which, with the *Isola Madre*, belongs to the Borromeo family. The scenery around the Borromean Islands rivals that of the Lake of Como in grandeur, and perhaps surpasses it in richness. Visitors are admitted to Isola Bella and Isola Madre from 15th March to 15th Nov. daily from 9 a.m. to 3, 4 or 5 p.m., according to the season.

In the splendour-loving, but tasteless 17th cent., Count *Vitaliano Borromeo* (d. 1690) erected a château on \***Isola Bella**, and converted the barren mica-slate rock into beautiful gardens, rising on ten terraces 100' above the lake, and displaying all the wealth of Italian vegetation: lemon-trees, cedars, magnolias, cypresses, orange-trees, laurels, magnificent camellias and oleanders, etc. (evening light best for the beautiful view). The grounds are disfigured with shell-grottoes, fountains (dry), mosaics, and statues in the style of the period. Travellers from the north cannot fail to be struck with the loveliness of the banks, studded with innumerable dwellings, and clothed with luxuriant vegetation (chestnuts, mulberries, vines, figs, olives), and of the deep - blue lake, enhanced by the snow-mountains in the background. The large *Château*, the N. wing of which is unfinished, contains handsome saloons, a collection of pictures, a chapel with tombs of the Borromeo family of 1485 and 1575, transferred hither from Milan, a gallery with valuable gobelins, etc. The view through the arches of the long galleries under the château is curious. A servant attends visitors in the château (fee 50 c., 1 fr. for a party), and the well-informed gardener shows the grounds for a similar fee. Adjoining the château are the \**Hôt. du Dauphin* or *Delfino* (R., L., & A. 3, D. 4, pens. 7 fr.), and the *Ristor. del Vapore*. Boat to Isola Madre and back with two rowers 3 fr.

The \***Isola Madre** (not a steamboat station) is on its S. side laid out in seven terraces, with lemon and orange-trellises. On the highest terrace is an uninhabited Palazzo, with a beautiful view. On the N. side are delightful grounds, with luxuriant vegetation (gardener 1 fr.). — The *Isola dei Pescatori* or *Superiore* (*Hot.-Ristor. d'Italia*, pens. 5-6 fr., well spoken of) is also worth visiting for the sake of the picturesque views it commands. The island is almost entirely occupied by a fishing-village (300 inh.).

Opposite Isola Bella, on the W. bank lies —

**Stresa.** — *HÔTEL DES ILES BORROMÉES* (*Omarin's*),  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the landing-place, comfortable, with a fine garden, R., L., & A. from 4, B.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,

D. 5, pens. with R. 9-12, omnibus 1 fr.; HÔTEL MILAN, with a small garden on the lake, near the pier, R., L., & A. 4½; D. 5, board 6-7 fr.; ALBERGO REALE BOLONGARO, on the lake, Italian, well spoken of, R., L., & A. 2½, B. 1, Lunch 3, D. 4, pens. 7 fr.; ITALIA & PENSION SUISSE, R., L., & A. from 2½, board 5 fr.; ALBERGO S. GOTTARDO, R. from 1½, pens. 5-6 fr.; these three second-class, but very fair.

BOAT (*barca*) with one rower 2 fr. for the first hour, and 50 c. for each additional half-hour (comp. p. 438). — DILIGENCE to *Gravellona* (7½ M.; p. 443) thrice daily in 1¼ hr.; 1 fr. 20, coupé or banquette 1 fr. 80 c.

Stresa, with 1300 inh. and numerous villas of the Italian aristocracy, lies in a cooler situation than the other places on Lago Maggiore and is therefore preferable for a stay during the hot season. The Villa Ducale, adjoining the Alb. Milano to the W., is the property of the Duchess of Genoa; a new mansion in the park is the summer residence of her son, the Duke of Genoa. — The handsome Rosminian Monastery (875'), on the hillside ½ M. to the S. of the town, is now a school. The church contains the monument of Ant. Rosmini (d. 1855), with an admirable statue by Vela. The terrace in front of the church commands a charming view of the islands, Pallanza, and Intra. Beautiful cypresses in the churchyard. On the lake, ½ M. to the S., are the beautifully situated Villa Pallavicino and ¼ M. farther the Villa Vignolo, with fine gardens (visitors admitted).

FROM BAVENO OR STRESA TO THE MONTE MOTTERONE, 3½-4 hrs.; guide (convenient for the last third of the ascent) 5 fr.; mule 5 fr., with guide 8 fr.; mountain vehicle with one horse from Stresa to the Albergo Alpino 10 fr. — The route FROM BAVENO ascends mostly through wood by Romanico, Campino, Someraro (1500'), where it is joined by a route diverging from the Baveno and Stresa road opposite the Isola Bella, to the (1¾-2 hrs.) hamlet of Levo (1915'; \*Hôt. Levo, pens. 6-7 fr.). A path leads hence to the left to the Albergo Alpino (25 min.; see below). The path to the Motterone steadily ascends over pastures, past the Alpe Giardino (3058') to the (1 hr.) chapel of S. Eurosia (3685'), without a tower, where we turn to the right; 20 min. Alpe del Mottarone, surrounded by fine beeches and elms; 30 min. Albergo Mottarone (see below). — FROM STRESA we follow a carriage road diverging from the high-road to the E. of the Hôtel des Iles Borromées; 1 hr. *Ristorante Zanini*, a chalet on an open meadow, beyond which a finger-post directs us to the right to Levo (see above). The carriage-road proceeds straight on to *Gignese*, but before reaching this village (25 min. from the Ristor. Zanini) a narrow road diverges to the right to the (15 min.) \*Albergo Alpino (2525'; pens. 7½-8 fr.), with view of Pallanza, Intra, and Baveno. Hence we ascend over pastures, past the Alpe del Mottarone (see above), to the (1¾ hr.) \*Albergo Mottarone, kept by the brothers Cuigelmina (4675'; R., L., & A. 3, D. 1½, lunch 3½, pens. incl. W. 9 fr.), 10 min. below the grassy summit of the \*Monte Motterone or Mottarone (4892'), the highest elevation of the Margozzole group of hills. The view from the top (Panorama by Bossoli, in the hotel) embraces the Alps from the Col di Tenda and Monte Viso on the W., to the Ortler and Adamello on the E. (Panorama by Bossoli, in the hotel). The most conspicuous feature is the Mte. Rosa group; to the right of it appear the Cima di Jazzi, Strahlhorn, Rimpfischhorn, Allalinhorn, Alphubel, Mischabel (Täschhorn, Dom, Nadelhorn), Pizzo Bottarello, Portjengrat, Bietschhorn, Mte. Leone, Jungfrau, Helsenhorn, Fiescherhörner; then more distant, to the E. of the peak of Mte. Zeda, the mountains of the Rheinwald group, Bernina, Disgrazia, Mte. Legnone, Mte. Generoso, Mte. Grigna. At our feet lie seven lakes, those of Orta, Mergozzo, Maggiore, Biandrone, Varese, Monate, and Comabbio; farther to the right stretch the great plains of Lombardy and Piedmont, with Milan and its lofty cathedral in the centre.

The silvery Ticino and Sesia meander through the plains, and by a singular optical delusion seem to traverse a lofty table-land. The Mottarone consists of a number of bare peaks, studded with a few chalets among tall trees; its base is encircled with chestnut-trees, and the surrounding plain is also well wooded.

On the W. side a path, rather steep at places (guide advisable), descends direct to (2 hrs.) *Omegna* (rail. stat., see p. 443). — Travellers bound for Orta ( $4\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.) soon reach on the S. side of the hill a broad bridle-path (guide unnecessary) descending by *Cheggino* (2120') to ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Armeno* (1720'; Alb. al Mottarone) on the high-road, which they follow to the S. From (12 min.) the point where the road forks, the left branch leads to *Miasino* (p. 443), the right by *Carcegna*, crossing the railway to Gravellona (the station of Orta-Miasino lying on the left), to (4 M.) *Orta* (p. 443).

The banks now become flatter; to the W. appears Monte Rosa. The next place on the W. bank is *Belgrate* (\**Gr. Hôt. Belgirate*; 700 inhab.), with the villas *Fontana*, *Principessa Matilda*, etc. Then *Lesa* and *Meina* (Alb. *Zanetta*) on the W., and *Angera* (railway station) on the E. bank, with a handsome château of Count Borromeo.

**Arona** (738'; pop. 3700; \**Albergo Reale d'Italia & Posta*; \**Alb. S. Gottardo*, moderate, both on the quay; *Ancora*, behind the S. *Gottardo*; *Caffè della Stazione*; *Café* next the Alb. *Reale*; *Café du Lac*, at the harbour), an old town on the W. bank of the lake, about 3 M. from its S. end, extends up the slope of the hill. In the principal church, *S. Maria*, is the chapel of the Borromeo family, to the right of the high-altar, containing an \*Altarpiece, the Holy Family, by *Gaudenzio Ferrari*, of 1511.

On a commanding height  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the N., is a colossal *Statue* of *S. Carlo*, 70' high, resting on a pedestal 43' high, erected in 1697 in honour of the famous cardinal, Count Carlo Borromeo, Archbishop of Milan, who was born here in 1538 (d. 1584, canonised 1610). The head, hands, and feet of the statue are of bronze, the robe of wrought copper. Ascent in the interior disagreeable (50 c.). Relics of *S. Carlo* are preserved in the neighbouring *Church*, near which is a large *Seminary for Priests*.

FROM ARONA TO MILAN, 42 M., railway in  $2\frac{1}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (6 fr. 80, 4 fr. 55, 2 fr. 65 c.). The most important stations are *Sesto-Calende* and (17 M.) *Gallarate*, the junction of the lines from Varese and Laveno (p. 438).

### 111. From Domodossola to Novara. Lake of Orta.

56 M. RAILWAY in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; fares 10 fr. 30, 7 fr. 15, 4 fr. 60 c.; — to *Gravellona*, the station for the Lago Maggiore (omnibus to *Pallanza* and *Stresa*, see pp. 438, 441), 20 M., in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.; fares 3 fr. 70, 2 fr. 55, 1 fr. 65 c.

*Domodossola*, see p. 303. — The line runs straight along the foot of the cliffs bounding the *Val d'Ossola* to the W., on the right bank of the *Tosa* or *Toce*, which divides into numerous rivulets and fills with its broad gravelly bed the whole bottom of the valley. — At ( $3\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Villa*, or *Villadossola*, the *Val Antrona* (p. 303) opens on the right. — Near (5 M.) *Pallanzeno* (750') the railway skirts the *Tosa* for a short distance, and then traverses a broad grassy expanse. At

( $6\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Piedimulera* (800'; \*Hôt. *Piedimulera*) the *Val Anzasca* opens on the right (to *Macugnaga*, see p. 329). The railway crosses the *Anza* to (8 M.) *Rumianca* and the *Tosa* to ( $8\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Vogogna* (740'; \**Corona*), a small town at the foot of steep rocks, with a ruined castle. —  $10\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Premosello*. Beyond (13 M.) *Cuzzago* we cross the *Tosa* by a bridge, 515' yds. in length, and reach ( $15\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Ornavasso* (*Italia*; *Croce Bianca*). The marble quarries on the hill to the left belong to the cathedral-chapter of Milan. At ( $18\frac{1}{2}$  M.) **Gravellona**, or *Gravellona-Toce* (*Railway-Restaur.*; Inns indifferent), a place with large cotton-mills, the *Strona* falls into the *Tosa*. Travellers bound for the *Lago Maggiore* descend here (road to *Palanza*,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  M., viâ *Fondotoce* and *Suna*, see p. 439; omnibus see p. 439; road to *Baveno*, 5 M., viâ *Feriolo*, and to *Stresa*, see p. 439; omnibus see p. 441).

The railway to Novara runs to the S. through the fertile valley of the *Strona*. Beyond (21 M.) *Crusinallo* it crosses the river and immediately afterwards the *Nigulia Canal* which drains the Lake of Orta.

23 M. **Omegna** (*Alb. Manin*; *Croce Bianca*), a thriving little town with a large paper-mill, at the N. extremity of the *Lago d'Orta* (950'), a charming lake  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. in length, now called *Lago Cusio* after its dubious ancient name. — The train skirts the lake, commanding beautiful views. Beyond ( $26\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Pettenasco* it crosses the *Pescone* and then the imposing *Sassina Viaduct*.

$28\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Orta**, also the station for *Miasino*. — The STATION is about 1 M. above *Orta*; at the exit, we keep to the left, pass below the railway and walk straight on, past the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Villa Crespi*, in the Moorish style, beyond which, to the right, a finger-post shows the way to the *Monte d'Orta* and the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Alb. Belvedere*.

**Hôtels.** \**ALBERGO BELVEDERE*, in a commanding position at the W. brink of the *Monte d'Orta*, R. & A. 3, D. 4 fr. — *ALB. S. GIULIO*, *ALB. ORTA*, both  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. from the railway station, in the market-place on the lake.

The little town of *Orta*, essentially consisting of a small Piazza opening towards the lake and a long and narrow street, with a number of pretty villas extending towards the station, lies opposite the little *Isola S. Giulio* at the foot of the finely wooded **Monte d'Orta** (1315') which protrudes far into the lake. Ascent halfway between the town and the station (see above), or from the Piazza through the garden of the *Villa Natta* (50 c.). In the 16th cent., 20 chapels were erected on this hill in honour of St. Francis of Assisi, each containing a scene from his history in painted life-size figures of terracotta (the best in the 13th, 16th, and 20th chapels; in the last is represented the canonisation of the saint). The hill, which is also called the *Sacro Monte* or *Santuário*, is laid out as a park. Various points command charming views of the lake, and from the Campanile on the highest point we enjoy a panorama, which is dominated to the W. by the snowy head of *Monte Rosa* (50 c.).

Boat to the *Isola S. Giulio*, there and back 1 fr. 50 c. The church, founded by St. Julius, who came from Greece in 379 to convert the natives, and frequently restored, contains several good reliefs, old frescoes, and a fine Romanesque pulpit; in the sacristy is a Madonna by Gaudenzio Fer-

rari, and in the crypt below the high-altar a shrine of crystal and silver containing the body of St. Julius. On the hill is a seminary for priests, with a garden affording charming views of the lake.

Picturesque excursions may be made from Orta to the (1 hr.) *Madonna della Bocciola* (1565'), situated on the hill above the station; to the S. to the (1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Torre di Buccione* (1500'); an ancient watch-tower dating from Emp. Frederick Barbarossa) at the S. end of the lake (1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.; boat to Buccione 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.), both points commanding good views. By *Pella* (see below) to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Alzo*, with extensive granite-quarries (branch-railway from Gozzano, see below) and to (1 hr.) the *Madonna de Sasso* (2090'), the pretty church of the hamlet of *Boletto*, on a lofty cliff, commanding a fine survey of the entire lake.

From Orta to the *Motterone* (4-5 hrs.), via *Carcegno*, *Armeno*, and *Cheggino*, see p. 442; guide 6 fr., mule 10 fr.

Beautiful views of the lake as we proceed. In the centre lies the island of *S. Giulio* (p. 443), and on the steep cliffs of the W. bank is the church of *Madonna del Sasso* (see above). Beyond (30 M.) *Corconio*, the train traverses a cutting on the W. side of the *Castello di Buccione* (see above) and quits the Lake of Orta. 32 M. *Bolzano*. 33 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Gozzano*, a place of considerable size, is the junction for *Alzo* (see above). We now traverse the fertile *Val d'Agogna*. 37 M. *Borgomanero* (Alb. del Ramo Secco), 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S.W. of Arona (p. 442).— 41 M. *Cressa-Fontaneto*; 43 M. *Suno*; 46 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Momo*; 51 M. *Caltignaga*; 54 M. *Vignale*; 56 M. *Novara*. From Novara to *Milan* (p. 455), railway in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.; to *Laveno* (p. 437) in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. Comp. *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

FROM ORTA OVER THE COLMA TO VARALLO, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., a beautiful walk (donkey 6, to the Colma 3 fr.; guide, 5 fr., unnecessary). On the W. bank of the lake, opposite Orta, peep the white houses of *Pella* (*Pesce d'Oro*, unpretending) from amidst vines, chestnuts, and walnuts. (Boat from Orta 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.) The path to the Colma crosses the *Pellino* at the upper end of the village, beside a paper-mill, and ascends steeply. At the (12 min.) cross-roads we take the level path to the left to (20 min.) a mill, above which we cross a brook descending on the right. A paved path now ascends steeply to (40 min.) *Arola* (2020'), which commands a lovely view in the direction of the lake of Orta. We turn to the left 5 min. beyond the village, descend a little, and then keep on for 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. on the same level, skirting the gorge of the *Pellino*, which here forms a pretty waterfall. We next ascend through wood, over crumbling blocks of granite, to the (3 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) wooded *Col di Colma* (3090'). The eminence to the left commands a splendid view, embracing Monte Rosa, the lakes of Orta and Varese, and the plain of Lombardy. In descending (to the right), we overlook the fertile *Val Sesia*, with its numerous villages. The path leads through groves of chestnuts and walnuts to (3 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Ciriasco* (2350'; several taverns), whence a new road (short-cut by the old path descending to the left), the first part of which affords a view of Mtc. Rosa, leads to (3 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) —

**Varallo** (1480'; pop. 2300; \**Italia*, R. & A. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 4 fr.; \**Croce*

*Bianca*, good cuisine; *Posta*), the capital of the *Val Sesia* and terminus of the line Novara-Borgosesia-Varallo, at the mouth of the *Mastallone*, here crossed by a stone bridge. The Sesia is crossed by a suspension bridge near the railway station. The Piazza Vitt. Emanuele, at the entrance to the town from the station, is embellished by a monument to Victor Emmanuel. Over the high-altar of the collegiate church of *S. Gaudenzio* is a Marriage of St. Catharine by *Gaudenzio Ferrari* (1484-1549), a native of the neighbouring Val Duggia. The church of *S. Maria delle Grazie* contains frescoes by the same master, in the choir. His statue in marble, by *Della Vedova*, stands near the church.—A paved road, shaded by fine chestnut-trees, ascends hence past the church of *S. Maria di Loreto* (above the portal, a fresco by *Gaud. Ferrari*, the Adoration of the Child) in 20 min. to the **Sacro Monte** (*Santuario di Varallo*; 1995'), a great resort of pilgrims and sight-seers. On the top of the hill and on its slopes are a church and 46 chapels, or oratories, containing scenes from the life of the Saviour in painted life-size figures of terracotta, beginning with the Fall in the 1st chapel, and ending with the Entombment of the Virgin in the 46th, dating mostly from the end of the 16th cent. The hill now belongs to the town (Inn and Café at the top).

Varallo is a capital starting-point for excursions into the very attractive and easily accessible valleys in the vicinity.

FROM VARALLO VIA FOBELLO TO PONTEGRANDE (and Macgnaga), 9 hrs., guide hardly necessary. A road ascends the pretty *Val Mastallone*, passing the (3 M.) picturesque *Ponte della Gula*, to (10½ M.) *Fobello* (2887'; "Posta; *Italia*); thence by *Boco*, *Piana*, *S. Maria*, and *Giarino* to the (3 hrs.) *Col di Baranca* (5970'), with a chapel and an "Inn". Steep descent, with pretty views of the *Val Anzasca*, through the *Vall' Ollocchia* to *Bannio* and (3 hrs.) *Pontegrande* (p. 329).

FROM VARALLO THROUGH THE VAL SESIA TO ALAGNA (23 M.). Omnibus daily at 1 p.m. in 5 hrs. The road ascends the fertile valley, on the left bank of the Sesia, by *Valmaggia* and *Vocca* to (5 M.) *Balmuccia* (1900'), at the influx of the *Sermenza*.

[A road ascends the picturesque *Val Sermenza* (*Valle Piccola*) by (1½ M.) *Boccioleto* (2188'; "Pens.-Rest. della Fenice) and *Ferrera*, to (1½ hr.) *Fervento* (*Restaur. Valle Sermenza*), and thence a bridle-path leads to (1 hr.) *Rimasco* (2970'; two inns; the upper is the better), where the valley divides: in the branch to the right (E.; *Val d'Egua*) lies (2 hrs.) *Carcoforo* (4280'; *Monte Moro*, plain), and in the *Val Piccola* to the left (W.) are *Rima S. Giuseppe* and (2 hrs.) *Rima* (4650'; "Albergo Tagliaferro). FROM CARCOFORO TO PONTEGRANDE over the *Col d'Egua* (7386') and *Col di Baranca* (see above), 6-7 hrs., with guide, interesting; to *PESTARENA* over the *Passo della Moriana* (about 8180'), 6 hrs., with guide, fatiguing; to *MACUGNAGA* over the *Col della Bottiglia* (8765'), 7 hrs., with guide, also fatiguing (descent through the *Val Quarazza*, p. 334). — FROM RIMA (see above) to *MACUGNAGA* over the *Passo di Rima* (*Col del Piccolo Altare*; 8630'), 6 hrs., a new bridle-path (opened in 1893); to *Carcoforo* over the *Bocchetta del Terme* (7700'), 4½ hrs.; to *Alagna* over the *Colle Moud* or the *Bocchetta Moanda*, see p. 335.]

The road, following the left bank of the Sesia, next leads by *Scopa* (*Albergo Topini*), *Scopello* (*Alb. Deblasi*; *Valsesia*), *Pila*, *Piode*, and *Campertogno* to (10 M.) *Mollia* (2887'; "Alb. *Valsesiano*). Thence through the narrowing valley to (5½ M.) *Riva Valdobbia* (3628'; "Hôt. delle Alpi), with an elaborately decorated church, beautifully situated, where several peaks of *Monte Rosa* become visible to the N., and (2½ M.) *Alagna* (p. 334).

## 112. From Luino on Lago Maggiore to Menaggio on the Lake of Como. Lake of Lugano.

*Comp. Maps, pp. 434, 428.*

RAILWAY (STEAM TRAMWAY) from Luino to *Ponte Tresa* in 1 hr. (2 fr. 65, 1 fr. 45 c.). STEAMER from *Ponte Tresa* to *Lugano* in  $1\frac{3}{4}$ , to *Porlezza* in  $2\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. (4 fr. 50, 2 fr. 70 c.). RAILWAY from *Porlezza* to *Menaggio* in 1 hr. (2 fr. 65, 1 fr. 45 c.). Through-tickets 9 fr. 80, 5 fr. 60 c.; return, Sunday, and circular tickets at a reduced rate (to be had on board any of the steamers). — Swiss custom-house examination on board the steamers on the Lake of Lugano, Italian custom-house at *Porlezza* or *Ponte Tresa*.

*Luino*, see p. 436. The station of the steam-tramway adjoins the landing-place. The train crosses the St. Gotthard railway near the *Luino* station, and at stat. *Creva*, a manufacturing place, reaches the *Tresa*, the river descending from the Lake of Lugano, which falls into the Lago Maggiore at *Germignaga* (p. 437). After winding up the abrupt right bank of the *Tresa*, the train crosses the river, which here forms the boundary between Switzerland and Italy, passes through two tunnels, and stops at *Cremenaga* (833'). It then follows the left bank, affording pretty views of picturesque villages and churches, to stat. *Ponte Tresa*, on the Italian side of the river. The village of that name, on the Swiss side, lies on a bay of the Lake of Lugano which is so enclosed by mountains that it looks like a complete little lake in itself.

The LUGANO ROAD (6 M.), which may also be recommended to pedestrians, crosses the *Vallesina* to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Magliaso*, and, skirting the lake at places, with the Monte S. Salvatore on the right, leads to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Agno* (968'). Crossing the stream of that name, and passing the little *Lake of Muzzano*, we gradually ascend to the Restaurant du Jardin in *Sorengo* (p. 427), and descend to ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Lugano* (p. 426).

STEAMBOAT JOURNEY. The vessel steers through the *Stretto* or strait of *Lavena* (with the abrupt *Mte. Caslano*, 1710', on the left), and enters the W. arm of the **Lake of Lugano** (890'; Ital. *Lago Ceresio*), where the wooded banks are somewhat monotonous. To the N. we soon obtain a fine view of the bay of *Agno* (see above), with high mountains behind it (*Mte. Tamaro*, *Mte. Bigorio*, etc.). The steamer turns to the S., passing *Figino* on the left (with *Mte. S. Salvatore* and its chapel in the distance, p. 428), and touches at *Brusimpiano* on the right. Farther on we skirt the wooded slopes of the *Mte. Arbostora* (2750') on the left, at the foot of which runs a road to *Lugano* (p. 427). In a bay of the S. bank lies *Porto* or *Porto-Ceresio*. (Diligence to *Varese* twice daily in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr., p. 437.)

The steamer turns to the N., to *Morcote* (*Hotel-Pens. Raggi-Kauffmann*, pens. 5 fr.), with a picturesque church, prettily situated on the S. angle of *Mte. Arbostora*. We follow the W. bank; *Brusin-Arsizio* lies on the right, and the long indented crest of *Mte. Generoso* soon appears (p. 430). The vessel touches at *Melide* on the W. and at *Bissone* on the E. bank, and passes through the railway viaduct (picturesque view through the arch). Then *Campione*, on the E. bank (interesting old frescoes in the church of the Madonna

dell'Annunziata). To the left rises *Mte. S. Salvatore* (p. 428), to the right *Mte. Caprino* (p. 429).

**Lugano**, see p. 426 (the station of the St. Gotthard Railway lies high above the town, 1 M. from the steamboat-pier).

Between Lugano and S. Mamette is the finest part of the lake. On the N. bank is *Castagnola*, most picturesquely situated at the foot of *Mte. Brè* (p. 428); then *Gandria* (*Pens.*), with its gardens borne by lofty arcades and its vine-terraces. Beyond this point the lake assumes a wilder and lonelier character. The next villages are (1.) *Bellarma* (frontier); *Oria* with the *Villa Bianci*; *Albogasio*; and **S. Mamette** (*Stella d'Italia*), beautifully situated at the mouth of the picturesque *Val Solda*, with *Castello* high above it (p. 429). The S. bank is wooded and abrupt. To the left *Loggio*, *Cresogno*, and *Cima*, opposite which (S.) lies **Osteno** (*Hôtel du Bateau; Rest. della Grotta*), much frequented on account of its gorge (return-ticket 2fr. 35 c.; tickets for the grotto are sold on board the steamer, 75 c.).

The \**Grotto of Osteno* (*Orrido* or *Pescara*, 'fisherman's gorge') is 7 min. from the landing-place. We pass through the village; outside the gate we descend to the right before the stone bridge, and cross the brook. The mouth of the gorge, in which there is a small waterfall, is near a projecting rock (Restaurant). Visitors embark in a small boat and enter the grotto, the bottom of which is occupied by the brook. The narrow ravine through which we thread our way is curiously hollowed out by the water. Far above, the roof is formed by overhanging bushes, between which glimpses of blue sky are obtained. The gorge is terminated by a waterfall. — The *Tufa Grottoes of Rescia*, though much less interesting, may also be visited at ample time (1 hr. there and back). Boat (with two rowers, there and back 2 fr. each) round the promontory to the E. of Osteno in  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. to the hamlet of *Rescia*; thence by a narrow path to the grottoes in 5 min. (adm. and torches  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.). The dome-shaped grottoes, encrusted with calcareous sinter and stalactites, are connected by a low passage (caution necessary). From the second is seen a small waterfall in a gorge. In the vicinity are tufa quarries, containing interesting fossils.

A new road leads from Osteno to the S.W. to (6 M.) *Lanzo d'Intelvi* (3117'; *Caffè Centrale*, moderate, déj. 2 fr.);  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. above is situated the \**Hôtel Belvedere* (*pens. 8-10 fr.*), a pleasant spot for some stay, with a fine view of the Lake of Lugano and the Alps with *Mte. Rosa* (English Church Service in summer; English physician). [Those whose destination is the Hôtel Belvedere take the footpath to the right, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. before reaching Lanzo, which soon joins the road ascending to the hotel.] A road also leads to Lanzo from *Maroggia* (9 M.; see p. 430), and another from *Argegno* on the Lake of Como (12½ M.; see p. 452). Near Lanzo (20 min.) are the baths of *Paraviso*. Bridle-path to *Mte. Generoso* (p. 431), 5½ hrs.

The N. bank of the lake now becomes rocky and precipitous. At the N. end of this bay lies **Porlezza** (*Alb. del Lago*, indifferent), with the Italian custom-house. Boat to Lugano 10-12 fr.

**FROM PORLEZZA TO MENAGGIO.** The station of the tramway (comp. p. 446) is close to the landing-place. The train runs through the broad valley of the *Cuccione*, by *Tavordo*, *S. Pietro*, and *Piano*, and past the little *Lago del Piano*, and then ascends more rapidly (4:100) by *Grona* and *Bene* to stat. *Grandola* (1260'), the highest point on the line, 610' above the Lake of Como. It now descends on the lofty right bank of the *Val Sanagra* in numerous curves, the line being hewn in the rock in many places and sup-

ported by buttresses of masonry. Beyond a tunnel 110 yds. long the line takes a long bend towards the S., affording a delightful view of the Lake of Como, with its luxuriantly fertile banks, sprinkled with towns, villages, and villas, and enclosed by high mountains. To the right are the beautiful peninsula of Bellagio and the bay of Lecco. After running towards the S. for about  $\frac{1}{2}$  M., the train turns back at a sharp angle and descends rapidly (5 : 100) to *Menaggio* (p. 449), where the terminus is close to the steamboat-pier and the Hôtel Menaggio. (The village of Menaggio has a pier of its own, see below.)

### 113. The Lake of Como.

**Steamboat** thrice daily from Colico to Como in  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. (5 times from Bellagio to Como, and 8 times from Torriggia to Como); thrice between Colico and Lecco ( $3\frac{3}{4}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.), and thrice between Como and Lecco ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.). Stations: *Colico* (pier), *Domaso*, *Gravedona* (pier), *Dongo* (pier), *Musso*, *Cremia*, *Dervio*, *Rezzonico*, *Acquaseria*, *Bellano* (pier), *Varenna* (pier), *Menaggio-Bridge* (pier), *Menaggio-Station* (pier), *Bellagio* (pier), *Cadenabbia* (pier), *S. Giovanni & Tremezzo* (pier), *Azzano*, *Lenna*, *Lezzeno & Campo*, *Sala*, *Argenigo* (pier), *Nesso*, *Torriggia*, *Pognana*, *Palanzo*, *Carate* (pier), *Uri*, *Torno*, *Moltrasio*, *Blevio*, *Cernobbio* (pier), *Como* (pier). Embarkation and landing free (the tickets have a coupon which is given to the boatman). Those who embark at intermediate stations must procure a ticket at the pier; otherwise they are liable to be charged for the whole distance from Como or Colico. Some of these stations are often passed without stopping, and the advertised hours are not rigidly adhered to. Some of the boats are handsome saloon steamers, with good restaurants.

**Railway** on the E. bank from *Bellano* (p. 449) to *Lecco* (15 M.), of no particular interest for tourists. Numerous tunnels and viaducts.

**Boats (barche).** First hour  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr., for each additional hour 1 fr. per rower. From Bellagio to Cadenabbia and back, or vice versa, each rower  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; Bellagio to Tremezzo, Bellagio to Menaggio, and Bellagio to Varenna also  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fr. each rower.—One rower generally suffices, unless time is limited. If a second proffers his services, he may be dismissed with: ‘*basta uno*’ (one is enough). The boatmen reduce their fares when customers are not numerous. The following phrases may be useful: ‘*Quanto volete per una corsa d'un ora (di due ore)? Siamo due (tre, quattro) persone. E troppo, vi dard un franco (due franchi)*’, etc. — The boatmen generally expect a fee (*buonamano*) of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  1 fr. in addition to the fare.

The “**Lake of Como** (700’), Ital. *Lago di Como*, or *Il Lario*, the *Lacus Larius* of the Romans, extolled by Virgil (*Georg.* ii. 159), is by many considered the most beautiful lake in N. Italy. From the N. end to Como it is 30 M. in length; between Menaggio and Varenna, its broadest part, it is nearly  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. in breadth; and its greatest depth is 1930’. At Bellagio (p. 450) the lake divides into two arms, the *Lake of Como* (W.) and that of *Lecco* (E.). The *Adda* falls into the lake at the N. end and emerges from it again at Lecco.

Numerous gay villas of the Milanese aristocracy, with luxuriant gardens and vineyards, are scattered along the banks of the lake, and above these extend groves of chestnuts and walnuts of brilliant green, contrasting strongly with the dull-gray tint of the olive, which to the unaccustomed eye resembles the willow. The mountains rise to a height of 7000’. The scenery of the lake, viewed from the steamboat, somewhat resembles that of a vast river, the banks on both sides being distinguishable. The lake is well stocked with fish, such as the palatable little ‘*Agouti*’, and trout of 20 lbs. weight are occasionally captured.









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**Colico** (*Isola Bella; Hôt. Risi*), at the N. extremity of the lake, see p. 377.

**Ogliastra, Dorio, and Corenno**, with a ruined castle.

**Dervio** lies at the mouth of the *Varrone*, and at the foot of *Monte Legnone* and its spur, the *Monte Legnoncino* (5680').

**Monte Legnone** (5565'), the highest mountain of Lombardy, may be ascended hence in 7 hrs. (with guide; fatiguing). In the afternoon we mount to (2 hrs.) *Sueglio*, on the slope of Mt. Legnoncino, where quarters for the night and guides are found; thence by *Introzzo* and *Aveno* to the (3 hrs.) *Club Hut* at the *Porta dei Merli*, and the (1 hr.) summit, with magnificent view. The ascent on the N. side, from *Delebio* (p. 414), is easier: bridle-path through the *Val della Lessina* to the (4 hrs.) *Alp Cappello*, and over the *Bocchetta di Legnone* in 3 hrs. to the summit.

**Bellano** (*Roma; Bellano*) with 3000 inh. and important manufactories and ironworks, the temporary terminus of the Lecco and Colico line (p. 448), lies at the mouth of the industrious *Val Sassina*, through which a bridle-path leads to *Taceno* (road thence via *Introbio* to Lecco). A little above its influx into the lake the *Pioverna* forms a waterfall 200' high (*Orrido di Bellano*, 1/2 fr.). By the pier is a monument to the poet *Tom. Grossi* (d. 1853).

**Gittana** is the landing-place for the hydropathic establishment of *Regoledo*, beautifully situated 500' above the lake (cable-railway from the pier to the hotel).

**Varenna** (\**Hôtel Royal Macioni*), with beautiful gardens, is charmingly situated on a promontory at the mouth of the *Val Esino*. Admirable view from the ruin of *Torre di Vezio*, near the hamlet

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**Domāso**, charmingly situated, with the *Villas Venini, Miani*, and others.

**Gravedōna** (*Alb. Gravedona; Alb. del Lauro*), with 1600 inhab., is picturesquely situated at the entrance of a ravine. At the upper end of the village rises the *Palazzo del Pero* with its four towers, erected in the end of the 16th cent. Adjoining the old church of *S. Vincenzo* is the *Baptisterium S. Maria del Tiglio* of the 12th cent., containing two Christian inscriptions of the 5th century.

To the W. opens the *Val di Gravedona*, through which a bridle-path leads to (9 hrs.) *Bellinzona* (p. 425), crossing the *Passo di S. Jorio* (6415').

**Dongo** (*Alb. Dongo*), a large village in a sheltered situation, at the mouth of the valley of the same name.

On a precipitous rock above *Musso* are the three ruined castles of *Rocca di Musso*, where the condottiere Giov. Giau. de' Medici resided in 1525-31 and held sway over the whole lake.

**Pianello** and **Cremia**, with the handsome church of *S. Michele* (altarpiece, \**St. Michael*, by Paolo Veronese).

**Rezzonico**, with the *Villa Litta*; on the castle-hill a restored fortress of the 13th century. Then *S. Abbondio*. A dangerous footpath crosses the wild precipice of *Il Sasso Rancio* ('the orange rock'), traversed by the Russians under Bellegarde in 1799, when many lives were lost.

**Menaggio**. — Two *Steamboat Piers*: one, to the N., near the *Hôtel*

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of *Vezio*, high above the town ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.). Near *Varenna* several tunnels are hewn in the rock for the passage of the road and the railway (p. 448). The marble from the neighbouring quarries is cut and polished in the town.

About  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S. of the town the *Fiume Latte* ('milk-stream') falls in several leaps from a height of 1000' (copious between March and May and in autumn; dry in summer).

The "Monte Grigna (7907'; 8 hrs.) is a very fine point. From *Varenna* a bridle-path leads on the right bank of the *Esino* by *Perledo* to ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Esino* ("Alb. Monte Godeno, moderate), prettily situated. Thence (guide desirable; 9 fr.) to the *Alp Cainallo*  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr., *Alp Prada*  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr., *Club Hut* of the C.A.I. (*Capanna di Moncodine*; 6151')  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., and to the top of the *Grigna Settentrionale* or *Moncodine* in 2 hrs. more (the last part rather trying). Superb view of the whole Alpine chain from the Mts. *Viso* to the *Ortler* (the Mts. *Rosa* group particularly fine), and of the plains of Lombardy to the distant Apennines. We may descend to the W. (steep) to the club-hut *Capanna di Releccio* (5840') in the *Val Neria* and to *Mandello*, or to the E. to *Pasturo* in the *Val Sassina* (p. 449).

The lake is divided here by the *Punta di Bellagio* into two arms, the **BAY OF COMO** to the S.W., and the **BAY OF LECCO** to the S.E.

## Bay of Como.

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**Bellagio.** — "GRANDE BRETAGNE," GRAND HÔTEL BELLAGIO, two large first-class hotels, beautifully situated on the lake, R., L., & A. 5-6, D. 5, pens. 10-16 fr.; HÔT.-PENS. VILLA SERBELLONI, a dépendance of the Grande Bretagne (pens. 12-14 fr.), with less comfortable rooms, in the fine park mentioned below. — "GENAZZINI," also well situated on the lake, R., L., & A.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -5, B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , lunch 3, D.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , pens. 7-10 fr. — Plainer: "HÔT.-PENS. FLORENCE, R., L., & A.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -4, pens.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ -9 fr., PENS. SUISSE and ALB. DEL

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Victoria and the Corona; the other, near the Hôtel Menaggio, for the Steam Tramway to *Porlezza* (Lugano, p. 448). Omnibuses of the hotels at both piers. — *Hotels:* \*GR. HÔT. VICTORIA, R., L., & A.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , lunch 3, D. 5, pens. 8-11 fr.; \*HÔT. MENAGGIO, R., L., & A.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ , B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , lunch 3, D. 5, pens. 8-11 fr.; both with gardens on the lake; CORONA, Italian, second class, but well spoken of.

**Menaggio** (1000 inhab.), with a large silk factory, offers a fine view of *Bellagio*. A little to the S., on the lake, is the palatial *Villa Mylius*. — To the N. of Menaggio, near the church of *Loveno* (\*Inn), is the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  M.) **Villa Vigoni** (fee of 1 fr. to the gardener), with a superb view of *Bellagio*, Menaggio, and the three arms of the lake (finest from the *Chalet Suisse*  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. farther up). A summer-house contains two admirable reliefs by *Thorvaldsen* (*Nemesis*) and a marble group by *Argenti*. — Adjacent are the *Villa Massimo d'Azelegio*, containing paintings by the well-known author (d. 1866), and the *Villa Garoviglio*.

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**Cadenabbia.** — "BELLEVUE," next the Villa Carlotta, with shady grounds on the lake; "BELLE-ILE"; "BRITANNIA," formerly *Beauséjour*, pens. from 7 fr.; PENS. & REST. CADENABBIA, 7-8 fr.; *Café Lavezzi*.

**Cadenabbia** lies about halfway between *Como* and *Colico*. A little to the S.W., in a garden sloping down to the lake, stands the famous **\*Villa Carlotta** (formerly *Sommaviva*), after the count to whom

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**VAPORE**, on the lake. — Beer at the *Café des Etrangers*, on the quay (also R.), and in the *Restaurant* of the *Hôtel de Florence*. — *Boats*, see p. 448. — Objects in olive-wood in numerous shops.

*Bellagio* (708'; pop. 800), situated at the W. base of the promontory separating the two arms of the lake, is perhaps the most delightful spot in the lake-district of N. Italy. To the S. of the village is the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) \***Villa Melzi**, belonging to the Duchess of Melzi, with numerous art-treasures and a fine garden (adm. on Thurs. and Sat.; 1 fr.).

On the height above Bellagio (25 min. from Genazzini's Hotel to the highest point) stands the \***Villa Serbelloni** (adm. 1 fr., free for guests of the Hôt. Grande Bretagne). The park extends to the end of the wooded promontory, and affords charming views of Varenna, the Villa Arcomati, the Villa Carlotta, etc.

The **Villa Belmonte** (adm. 50 c.), belonging to an Englishman, also commands a charming view.

About 1 M. to the S. of the lower entrance to the Villa Serbelloni, beyond the cemetery, we reach a small blue gate on the left, leading to the \***Villa Giulia**, the property of Count Blome of Vienna, with beautiful \*Gardens (open on Sun. and feast days; fee  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 fr.).

To \**Civenna* (p. 455) a delightful excursion (carr. with one horse 8 fr.; there and back in 3 hrs.), with which a visit to the *Villa Giulia* is easily combined.

\***Monte S. Primo** (5555'), from Bellagio  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. with guide (10 fr.), interesting. We ascend past the *Villa Giulia* and *Casate* to a (2 hrs.) chapel, where the road forks; thence by the

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it once belonged). It was purchased by the Princess Albert of Prussia in 1843, and named after her daughter Charlotte (d. 1855), and now belongs to the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen. Visitors ring at the entrance to the garden and ascend the steps (adm. 8-5; fee  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 fr.).

The MARBLE SALOON has a frieze adorned with celebrated \*Reliefs by Thorvaldsen, representing the Triumph of Alexander (for which Count Sommariva paid a sum equal to 14,286*l.* sterling); it also contains several sculptures: \*Cupid and Psyche, Magdalene, Palamedes, and Venus, all by Canova; Mars and Venus, by Acquisti; Cupid offering water to doves, by Biennamé, etc. The BILLIARD ROOM contains casts, and a chimney-piece with sculptured frieze, representing a Bacchanalian procession, said to be one of Thorvaldsen's early works. In the GARDEN SALOON are several modern pictures: Romeo and Juliet by Hayez; Atala by Lordon; also a marble relief of Napoleon, as consul, by Lazzarini.

The \*GARDEN, extending S. to Tremezzo, and N. to the Hôtel Bellevue, displays the most luxuriant vegetation. (Near the S. side of the villa is a magnolia  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. in diameter.) Striking view of Bellagio from under the trees on the S. side of the garden. The mortuary chapel of the Sommariva family, at the end of the garden wall, contains numerous works in marble.

Halfway up the *Sasso S. Martino*, a rock behind Cadenabbia, is the little church of *Madonna di S. Martino*, with a beautiful view ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; rough path).

The **Monte Crocione** (5365'), a higher hill to the W. ( $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs., with guide, 5fr.; fatiguing; to avoid heat, start at 2 a.m.), commands a striking view of the Lake of Como and Bellagio. A more extensive view of the Valaisian Alps, etc., is enjoyed from the \***Monte Galbiga** (5600'), adjoining the Crocione to the W. and reached from it by the arête in 50 min.

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cart-road to the right to the chalets of *Villa* and *Borzo* and by a good path to the (2½ hrs.) top, which commands a splendid view of the Lake of Como, the Brianza, and the range of the High Alps.

The *Villa Trivulzio*, formerly *Poldi* (the family name of the Gonzagas) contains the mausoleum of the last Gonzaga, a round Romanesque tower (charming view).

*S. Giovanni* and *Villa Trottì*.  
*Villa Besana*.

Near *Lezzeno* is one of the deepest parts of the lake.

*Nesso*, at the mouth of the *Val di Nesso*, which ascends to the *Piano del Tivano* (3800'), with a high waterfall in a narrow gorge, often dry in summer.

*Careno* and *Quarsano*; then *Pognana* and *Riva di Palazzo*.

The *Villa Pliniana*, in the bay of *Molina*, at the entrance of a narrow gorge, erected in 1570 by Count *Anguissola*, is now the property of *Marchesa Trottì*. It derives its name from a spring near it which daily changes its level, a peculiarity observed by both the Plinies. The quotations are inscribed on the walls of the court.

To the S. of *Torno* (*Bella*

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Descent by the *Alp Ponna* to (3 hrs.) *Osteno* (p. 447).

*Tremezzo* (\**Alb. Barzoni*) is almost a continuation of *Cadenabbia*. Between them is the *Villa Carlotta*. This district, the *Tremezzina*, is justly called the garden of Lombardy.

Interesting excursion (3-4 hrs. there and back) by *Lenno* (Ristor. *Brentani*) to \**S. Maria del Soccorso*, a 'Mt. Calvary' with a superb view (refreshm. at the sacristan's); back by *Mezzegra*.

At the end of the long peninsula of *Lavedo* is the handsome *Villa Arcomati*, formerly *Balbianello*, with its colonnade (splendid view). In the bay lie *Azzano* and *Lenno*. To the S. of the promontory is *Campo*, charmingly situated, and beyond it *Sala*; between these lies the islet of *Comacina*, with the little church of *S. Giovanni*. Then *Colonno*.

*Argegno* (*Alb. & Ristor. Telo*; *Alb. Barchetta*), at the mouth of the fertile *Val Intelvi*. (Road by *Castiglione* to *Lanzo*, 12½ M., p. 447.)

*Brieno*, embosomed in laurels.

*Torrigia* (*Ristor. Casarico*): on the promontory the *Villa Elisa*. To the S., on the lake, rises a lofty *Pyramid*, erected by Joseph Frank, a professor at Pavia (d. 1851).

*Germanello* and *Laglio*, with the *Villa Vitali*.

*Carate* (*Alb. Lario*). Then *Urio*, with numerous villas.

*Moltrasio* (*Alb. Caramazza*), in a beautiful situation, with the large *Palazzo Passalacqua*, rising above terraced gardens.

*Villa Volpi*, formerly *Pizzo*, on a promontory extending far into the lake. High above it is the church of *Rovenna*.

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*Venezia*) both banks are dotted with villas.

*Villa Taverna*, formerly *Tanzi*, with beautiful gardens; *Villa Ferranti* or *Pasta*, formerly the property of the celebrated singer (d. 1865); *Villa Taglioni*, once the property of the famous danseuse.

**Blevio**, with numerous villas (*Mylius*, *Ricordi*); then, beyond the promontory (with the *Villa Cornaggia*), *Borgo S. Agostino*, the N.E. suburb of Como.

A new road (carr. with one horse 8 fr., with two horses 15 fr.) and a cable railway (*funicolare*; to be opened in autumn 1893) lead hence to (4½ M.) *Brunate* (2405'; *Hôtel Brunate*, kept by *Spanini*), enjoying a beautiful view towards the W., as far as *Monte Rosa*.

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**Cernobbio** (\**Gr.- Hôtel Villa d'Este & Reine d'Angleterre*, with fine park, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Hôtel Reine Olga & Cernobbio*, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Alb. Milano*, well spoken of), with the villas *Belinzaghi*, *Baroggi*, etc. Steam tramway to Como.

The *Monte Bisbino* (4385'), with a pilgrimage-church (fine view), may easily be ascended from Cernobbio or Brieno (see above) in 3 hrs.

Farther on are the *Villa Cima*, with fine grounds, the *Villa González*, and the *Villa Tavernola*, below the mouth of the *Breggia*.

\**Villa dell'Olmo*, formerly *Raimondi*, the largest on the lake, now the property of Duke Visconti-Modrone, with gorgeous rooms and fine park, is at *Borgo Vico*, the N.W. suburb of Como.

*Como*, see p. 454. Omnibus to the station 30 c.

## Lake of Lecco.

The S.E. arm of the Lake of Como, 12 M. long, is less charming as the S.W. arm, but offers grander mountain-scenery. The E. bank is skirted by the railway mentioned at p. 448. Steamers ply twice daily from Bellagio (Como) to Lecco, and thrice daily from Colico to Lecco and vice versa (comp. p. 448).

The steamer rounds the *Punta di Bellagio* (p. 450); on the height above are the grounds of the *Villa Serbelloni*, and farther on the *Villa Giulia*. Then (l.) *Lierna*, at the foot of the steep *Cima Pelaggia*, with a fine retrospect to the N.; (r.) *Limonta*, *Vassena*, *Onno*, opposite the rocky *Mte. Grigna* (p. 450). Farther on (l.) *Tonzanico* and *Mandello* (Corona), at the foot of the *Mte. Campione*; then *Abbadia*, on a promontory stretching far into the lake, at the mouth of the *Val Gerona*. On the W. bank we see a row of cement-kilns, at the foot of the *Corni di Canzo* (4510'). Opposite Lecco lies (r.) *Parè*, separated from *Malgrate* by the promontory of *S. Dionigio*. *Malgrate* lies at the entrance of the *Val Madrera*, through which a road leads to Como via *Erba* (p. 454). The lake gradually contracts to the river *Adda*, flowing out of it, which is crossed by the *Ponte Grande*, a stone bridge of ten arches, built in 1335, and by the handsome new *Railway Bridge* of the Lecco and Como line (p. 448).

**Lecco** (\**Alb. Mazzoleni*, at the steamboat-pier; *Croce di Malta*; *Corona*; all in the Italian style), a busy town with silk and cotton

factories and iron-works (6100 inhab.), finely situated at the foot of *Monte Resegone*, is admirably described in Manzoni's 'I Promessi Sposi'. In the Piazza are statues of Manzoni (1785-1873), and of Garibaldi by Confalonieri. Pleasant walks to the hill of *S. Gerolamo* and the pilgrimage-church on *Mte. Baro* (3150'; \*View of the Brianza).

From Lecco to Milan (31½ M.), railway viâ Monza in 2-2½ hrs., and to Bergamo (20½ M.) in 1¼ hr., see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

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**Como.** — HÔTEL VOLTA, with café-restaurant, R., L., & A. 5, B. 1½, D 5 fr.; \*HÔT. CAOUR, with lift and electric light; ITALIA; HÔT.-PENS. SUISSE, with café-restaur.; HÔT.-PENS. BELLEVUE, with the *Café-Restaur. Marinoni*; all in the Piazza Cavour, near the quay. — Restaurant: \*Trattoria Frasconi, in a recess of the Piazza Cavour, at the end of a street at right angles to the harbour. — Baths in the lake, near the *Giardino Pubblico* (to the left, beyond the pier). — Station of the St. Gotthard Railway (*Stazione Mediterranea*, for Milan and Lugano), to the right from the steam-boat-pier and across the piazza past the hotels (½ M.; omnibus 30 c., gratuitous for holders of through-tickets). A second station (*Stazione Ferrovia Nord*), for the lines to Milan via Saronno and for Varese and Laveno (p. 437), is 4 min. to the left from the pier. — Books, photographs, etc. at the *Libreria Dalp*, in the HÔTEL Volta.

Como (705'; pop. 11,000), the birthplace of the younger Pliny and of Volta, the physicist (whose *Statue* by P. Marchesi is on the W. side of the town near the harbour), lies at the S. end of the S.W. arm of the Lake of Como, amidst an amphitheatre of mountains. The \*Cathedral, begun in the Lombard Gothic style in 1396, and altered in the Renaissance style by Tommaso and Jacopo Rodari after 1486, built entirely of marble, is one of the finest in N. Italy. Adjacent is the Town Hall (*Municipio*), completed in 1215, the walls of which are curiously built of stones of different colours. The *Porta del Torre*, a massive five-storied structure, is also noteworthy. In the Piazza Vittoria a bronze \*Statue of Garibaldi, by Vela, was erected in 1889. Large silk-manufactories. — Outside the town, on the promenade, is the church *del Crocefisso*, of the 17th cent., and 1½ M. beyond it, on the slope to the left, is the handsome *Basilica S. Abbondio*, of the 8th and 11th centuries.

EXCURSIONS. ON THE E. BANK a beautiful new road leads along the hillside, high above the lake, affording a variety of charming views, to (5 M.) *Torno* (p. 453). — *Brunate*, see p. 453; the station of the cable tramway is near the 'Stazione Ferrovia Nord', on the lake.

FROM COMO TO ERBA AND BELLAGIO (about 28 M.), a very pleasant drive or walk (one-horse carr. in 5-6 hrs.; fare 25 fr., and gratuity of 3 fr.). We follow the Lecco road from the Porta Milanese, and gradually ascend the hills to the E. The lake is hidden by the wooded *Monte S. Maurizio*; to the S. we overlook the country in the direction of Milan; on the S. E. lies the Brianza, an undulating and very fertile tract, 12 M. long, 6 M. wide, lying between the Lambro and the Adda, and stretching N.E. to Lecco. This is the 'Garden of Lombardy', and a favourite resort of the Milanese, who have numerous villas here. The church of the village of *Camnago*, to the N. of the road, contains Volta's tomb (p. 453). Farther on, to the S. of the road, near a small lake, is the sharp ridge of *Montorfano*. Near *Cassano* we observe a curious leaning tower. Beyond *Albesio* the view embraces the valley of Erba (*Pian d'Erba*) and the lakes of *Alserio*, *Pusiano*, and *Annone*, above which on the E. rise the *Corni di Canzo* (4510') and the serrated *Resegone di Lecco* (6160').

Near (9 M.) **Erba** (1017'; *Inn*), a small town in a very fertile district, are several villas, the finest being *Villa Amalia*, on the N.W. side, with a splendid view of the Brianza. Near *Incino*, with its lofty Lombard tower,  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. S.E. of Erba, stood the *Liciniforum* of the Romans, mentioned by Pliny. — Railway from Erba to *Milan*, by *S. Pietro*, in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.

Beyond Erba we cross the *Lambo*, which is here artificially conducted into the *Lago di Pusiano*, a little to the S.E. Just beyond it the Bellagio road diverges to the left from the Lecco road, and passes through *Longone*, on the W. bank of the narrow *Lago del Segrino*. The next place is (6 M.) **Canzo** (*Croce di Malta*), which extends almost to (1 M.) **Asso** (joint population 3200). At the entrance to Asso is a large silk-factory (*Casa Versa*).

The road now gradually ascends the pretty **VALL' ASSINA**, the valley of the *Lambo*, with wooded slopes. It passes through several villages, (2 M.) **Lasnigo**, (2 M.) **Barni**, and **Magreglio**, where it becomes steeper. First view of both arms of the Lake of Como from the top of the hill near the (1 M.) *Chapel*. A charming \*Survey of the whole W. arm to Lecco, and beyond it, is obtained beyond the first church of (1 M.) **Civenna**, with its graceful tower. The road now runs for 2 M. on the top of the wooded hill which extends into the lake as far as Bellagio. Beyond the chapel we obtain striking views of the Bay of Como, the Tremezzina with the Villa Carlotta and Cadenabbia (p. 450), the E. arm (Lake of Lecco), a large portion of the road on the E. shore resting on masonry and embankments, the entire lake from the promontory of Bellagio to Domaso (p. 449), the promontory itself, and far below us the hill with the Serbelloni park (p. 451).

The road winds downwards for nearly 3 M., passing the *Villa Giulia* (p. 451) and the cemetery of Bellagio. From Civenna to the hotels at *Bellagio* on the lake (p. 450) about 6 M.

An interesting but rather fatiguing circuit (path very stony at places) may be made by ascending the **Monte S. Primo** (p. 451; 5555'; 4.5 hrs.; with guide) from Canzo, and descending to ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) **Nesso** or (3 hrs.) Bellagio.

## 114. From Como to Milan.

**30 M. RAILWAY** viâ *Monza* (comp. p. 454) in  $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr.; 5 fr. 50, 3 fr. 85, 2 fr. 75 c. (another line by *Camnago* and *S. Pietro*, 27 M., in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.). **TRAMWAY** from Como to Milan (station at Como near the steamboat pier) by *Lomazzo*, *Saronno*, *Bollate*, *Novate*, and *Bovisa* (29 M., in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.).

**Como**, see p. 454. — On a hill near (3 M.) *Albate-Camerlata* rises the lofty old tower of the *Castello Baradello*, where Frederick Barbarossa occasionally resided.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Cucciago*;  $8\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Cantù*-*Asnago*;  $9\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Carimate*; 12 M. *Camnago*. The hilly district to the right and left is the fertile *Brianza*, with its numerous villas (p. 454); in the background the long, indented *Mte. Resegone* (p. 454).  $15\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Seregno*;  $17\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Desio*. Several tunnels.

21 M. **Monza** (pop. 18,500; *Albergo del Castello* at the station; *Falcone*), an old town. The *Cathedral*, founded in 595 by Queen Theodolinde, and rebuilt in the 14th cent., contains the 'Iron Crown' of the Lombard kings and a rich treasury (5 fr.). The royal *Summer Palace* near Monza has a fine large park. — 25 M. *Sesto S. Giovanni*.

30 M. **Milan**. — The **STATION** (Pl. F, G, 1; *Restaurant*) is a handsome building adorned with frescoes and sculptures. Cab into the town (by day or night)  $1\frac{1}{4}$  fr.; each trunk 25 c.; hotel-omnibus 1- $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr. — Tramway from the station to the town 10 c. — Porter for luggage under 100 lbs. 50 c.

**Hotels.** \*HÔTEL DE LA VILLE (Pl. a; F, 5), Corso Vittorio Emanuele; \*HÔTEL CAOUR (Pl. b; F, 3), Piazza Caour; \*GRAND HÔTEL MILAN (Pl. c; F, 3, 4), Via Al. Manzoni 29, R., L., & A. from  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; \*HÔT. CONTINENTAL

(Pl. e; E, 4), Via Al. Manzoni; all these of the first class: R., L., & A. from 5, D. 5, B. 1½, Omnibus 1½ fr. — Less expensive: \*GRANDE BRETAGNE & REICHMANN (Pl. d; D, E, 6), Via Torino; \*MÉTROPOLE, in the Piazza del Duomo; \*REBECHINO (Pl. p; E, 5), Via S. Margherita; \*EUROPA (Pl. f; F, 5), Corso Vitt. Emanuele 9; \*MANIN (Pl. k; E, 2), Via Manin, near the Giardini Pubblici; \*ROMA (Pl. g; F, 5), Corso Vitt. Emanuele 7; Pozzo (Pl. l; F, 6), Via Torino, D. 4½ fr.; \*FRANCIA (Pl. m; F, 5), Corso Vitt. Eman. 19; — BISCIONE & BELLEVUE, in the Piazza Fontana, next the Piazza del Duomo, R., L., & A. 3, D. incl. wine 4 fr.; \*CENTRAL ST. MARC (Pl. h; E, 6), Via del Pesce; \*BELLA VENEZIA (Pl. i; E, F, 5), Piazza S. Fedele; ANCORA (Pl. n; F, 5), Via Agnello; \*LION & TROIS SUISSES (Pl. o; G, 4, 5), Corso Vitt. Emanuele and Via Durini; HÔTEL-PENSION SUISSE, Via Visconti, commercial, etc.

**Restaurants (Trattorie).** \*Biffi, Gambrinus, see below; \*Cova, with garden, Via S. Giuseppe; \*Rebecchino, see above; Guffanti, Via S. Giuseppe; Isola Botta, near the triumphal arch (p. 458). — Cafés. \*Biffi, Gambrinus, in the Galleria Vitt. Emanuele; Cova, see above; Accademia, Piazza della Scala; Delle Colonne, Corso Venezia 1; several in the Giardini Pubblici (p. 458). — Beer ('birra') at the cafés (30 c. per 'tazza'). Also at the Birreria Nazionale, opposite the cathedral; Birreria Svizzera, next door to the Hôtel Métropole; \*Trenk, Galleria de' Cristoforis

**Baths.** Bagno di Diana (Pl. H, 2), outside the Porta Venezia; Bagno Nazionale (Pl. D, 8), outside the Porta Ticinese; Bagno dell' Annunziata, Via Annunziata 11; etc.

Cabs ('Broughams') 1 fr. per drive, at night 1¼ fr.; per ½ hr. 1, per hr. 1½ fr.; from the station to the town, 1¼ fr.

Tramway every 5 min. (10 c.) from the Piazza del Duomo to most of the city gates and to the Cimitero. — Steam Tramway to Monza (see p. 455) in 1 hr. (60-80 c.); also to Saronno-Como (p. 454), Giussano, Vaprio, etc.

**Post Office** (Pl. E, 6), near the cathedral, Via Rastrelli 20, behind the Palazzo Reale, open from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. — Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 6), Piazza dei Mercanti 19, on the N.W. side of the Piazza del Duomo.

**Theatres.** Teatro della Scala (Pl. E, 4), the largest in Italy next to S. Carlo at Naples, open during the Carnival only. Teatro Manzoni (Pl. E, 5), Piazza della Scala, comedies. Teatro dal Verme (Pl. D, 4), operas and ballet. Teatro Filodrammatico (Pl. E, 4), operas.

English Church Service, Vicolo San Giovanni della Conca 12.

**Milan** (more fully described in Baedeker's *N. Italy*), which was rebuilt after its total destruction in 1162 by the Emp. Frederick Barbarossa, is the capital of Lombardy, and one of the wealthiest manufacturing cities in Italy, silk being the staple commodity. The city is upwards of 7 M. in circumference, and has a population of 315,000, exclusive of the garrison, or 418,000 including the suburbs.

The business-centre and also the most attractive part of Milan is the \*PIAZZA DEL DUOMO (Pl. E, F, 5), recently much extended, and flanked with palatial edifices, designed by Gius. Mengoni, which, with the majestic 'Duomo', present a striking appearance. This is also the focus of the tramway and omnibus system.

The \*\*Cathedral (Pl. E, F, 5), in the Gothic style, one of the largest churches in Europe, built entirely of white marble, and decorated with 98 turrets and 2000 marble statues, was begun in 1386 by the splendour-loving Giangaleazzo Visconti, and completed by Napoleon I.

The \*\*INTERIOR, with its double aisles, borne by 52 pillars, and its beautiful stained windows, is very impressive. In the S. transept a \*Monument to Giacomo and Gabriele de' Medici, by Leoni, erected in 1564 by Pope Pius IV. to the memory of his brothers. \*Stained Glass windows in the choir. An



MILANO.



ancient sarcophagus of St. Dionysius, in porphyry, now serves as a *Font*. The subterranean *Cappella S. Carlo* contains the tomb of S. Carlo Borromeo (in summer 5-10, in winter 7-10 a.m.; at other times, fee of 1 fr.).

The ascent (in the corner of the right transept) of the "Roof and Tower (354'; ticket 25 c.; 157 steps to the roof) is recommended, as the visitor is thus enabled to inspect the architecture of the exterior more closely, and obtains a noble prospect of the Alps and Apennines (Panorama by Bossoli at Pirola's, Piazza della Scala 6, 1 fr.).

The \*Galleria Vittorio Emanuele (Pl. E, 5), a fine arcade with tempting shops, built by Gius. Mengoni in 1865-72, and adorned with statues of 24 celebrated Italians, connects the Piazza del Duomo with the Scala. — In the *Piazza della Scala* (Pl. E, 4) rises a marble statue of *Leonardo da Vinci* (d. 1519) by Magni. The great master is surrounded by his pupils Cesare da Sesto, Marco da Oggiono, Salaino, and Boltraffio.

Of the other eighty churches of Milan, the following are noteworthy. — \*S. Ambrogio (Pl. C, 6), founded by St. Ambrose in the 4th cent., and re-erected in the 12th cent., contains an 'Ecce Homo' by *Luini*, and several ancient monuments. — \*S. Maria delle Grazie (Pl. B, 5), of the 15th cent., attributed to Bramante, contains pictures by *Ferrari*, *Caravaggio*, and *Luini*. In the refectory of the monastery is *Leonardo da Vinci's* far-famed \*\*LAST SUPPER, painted on the wall in oils, and now almost obliterated (daily 9-4, Sun. 12-3: 1 fr., on Sun. and Thurs. gratis). — S. Maria presso S. Celso (Pl. E, 8), by Bramante, also contains good pictures. — S. Maurizio (Pl. C, 5) has fine frescoes by *Luini*. — \*S. Lorenzo (Pl. D, 7) once formed part of Roman palace; the isolated \*Colonnade is borne by sixteen Corinthian columns. — S. Carlo Borromeo (Pl. F, 4), completed in 1847, contains two groups in marble by *Marchesi*.

The \*Brera (Pl. E, 3; open daily 9-4, Sun. 12-4; adm. 1 fr., on Thurs and Sun. gratis), or *Palazzo di Scienze, Lettere ed Arti*, formerly the Jesuits' College, contains the *Public Library* (300,000 vols., 1000 MSS.), a *Collection of Coins* (50,000), the *Observatory*, *Casts* from the antique, an *Archaeological Museum* and a most interesting \*Picture Gallery (*Pinacoteca*). In the court are marble statues.

PICTURE GALLERY. Antechambers I. and II.: Frescoes by *Luini*, *Ferrari*, *Bramantino*, and *Marco da Oggiono*, the finest being *Luini's* Angels (Nos. 14, 26, 45, 49, 54, 68), works of a 'genre' character (2, 11, 13), and scenes from the life of Mary (5, 19, 42, 48, 51, 63, 69, 73); \*47. Madonna with SS. Antony and Barbara; 25. *Gaud. Ferrari*, Adoration of the Magi. — Oil-paintings. 1st Room: 87. *Bernardino de' Conti*, Madonna; 106. *And. Solario*, Madonna. — 2nd R.: 159. *Gentile da Fabriano*, Mary in glory; 167. *Bartol. Montagna*, Madonna; 168. *Gent. Bellini*, Preaching of St. Mark; 193. *Criovelli*, Madonna. — 3rd R.: 206. *Moretto*, Madonna with SS. Jerome, Anthony, and Francis; 209. *Bonifacio*, Finding of Moses; P. *Veronese*, 219. SS. Gregory and Jerome, 220. Adoration of the Magi; 221. SS. Ambrose and Augustine, 227. SS. Antonius Abbas, Cornelius, and Cyprian. — 4th R.: 248. *Titian*, St. Jerome. — 5th R.: 261. *Giov. Bellini*, Madonna; \*264. *And. Mantegna*, Large altarpiece; 265. *Bern. Luini*, Madonna; \*267. *Leonardo da Vinci* (?), Head of Christ; \*\*270. *Raphael's* famous 'Sposalizio', or Marriage of the Virgin, painted in 1504; 272. *Giotto*, Madonna; 273. *Mantegna*, Pietà. — 6th R.: 283. *Criovelli*, Madonna and Saints; *Giov. Bellini*, \*284. Pietà, \*297. Madonna; \*300. *Cima da Conegliano*, SS. Peter, Paul, and John the Baptist. — 7th R.: 253, 254, 255. *Lorenzo Lotto*, Portraits. — 8th R.: 323. *Lor. Costa*, Adoration

of the Magi; 331. *Guercino*, Expulsion of Hagar; 333. *Dossi*, St. Sebastian; 334. *Fr. Francia*, Annunciation. — 9th R.: Dutch and Flemish works. — 10th R.: 390. *Velazquez* (?), Dead monk; 442. *Van Dyck*, Madonna and Child with St. Anthony of Padua; \*446. *Van Dyck*, Portrait; \*447. *Rubens*, Last Supper; \*449. *Rembrandt*, Portrait. — 11th R.: 456. *Domenichino*, Madonna and saints. — To the left is a suite of rooms with modern pictures, sketches by academicians, casts, etc. — On the ground-floor is the **Museo Archeologico** (daily 12-3, adm. 1½ fr.; Sun. 2-4, gratis), a collection of antique, mediaeval, and Renaissance sculptures and old frescoes, most of them found at Milan. Among the best sculptures are those by *Agostino Busti*, surnamed *Il Bambaja*.

The famous **\*Biblioteca Ambrosiana** (Pl. D, E, 5), open daily, except Wed. & Sun., 10-3 (fee 1½-1 fr.; pictures on Wed. 10-12½, Sun. 1-3 gratis), founded in 1609 by Card. Fed. Borromeo, contains 160,000 vols. and 8000 MSS. Among the pictures is **\*Raphael's** cartoon for his School of Athens.

The **\*Museo Poldi-Pezzoli** (Pl. F, 4), Via Moroni 10, contains an admirable collection of weapons, pictures, sculptures in marble, bronze, and terracotta, furniture, tapestry, trinkets, etc., exhibited in the house of the founder Cavaliere Poldi-Pezzoli (d. 1879). Adm. daily 9-4, Sun. 11-3; 1 fr.; catalogue 1 fr.

The **\*Ospedale Maggiore** (Pl. F, 6), a remarkably fine brick edifice, begun by *Ant. Filarete* of Florence in 1457, contains nine different courts. The external terracotta incrustation is observed on other Milanese buildings, but the façade of the Ospedale with its rich and beautiful windows is probably unsurpassed.

The **Castello** (Pl. D, 3, 4), adjoining the *Piazza d'Armi*, once the seat of the Visconti and Sforza, is now a barrack. Behind it lies the *Arena*, a kind of circus for 30,000 pers., founded by Napoleon I. (fee 1½ fr.). On the N.W. side of the *Piazza d'Armi* rises the **\*Arco del Sempione** (Pl. B, 2), a triumphal arch of marble, founded by Napoleon in 1804 by way of termination to the Simplon road, and completed in 1838 (107 steps to the top).

The **Giardini Pubblici** (Pl. F, G, 2, 3), between the Porta Venezia and Porta Nuova, are the chief promenade of the Milanese. In the older part is the so-called *Salone*, containing the **Museo Artistico** (daily 11-4; 50 c.; Sun. and Thurs. gratis). Adjoining the W. side is the **Museo Civico**, containing natural history collections (same hours of admission). At the W. entrance to the new Giardino Pubblico is the *Piazza Cavour*, embellished with a *Statue of Cavour* in bronze, by Tabacchi, erected in 1865.

The new **\*Cemetery** (*Cimitero*; 50 acres in area), outside the Porta Tenaglia (Pl. C, D, 1), contains many fine monuments (several with marble statues of the surviving mourners) and a 'Tempio di Cremazione' for burning the dead. **\*View of the Alps.**

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ROUTES AND SPECIAL MAPS  
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Scale : 1 to 1,900,000

